ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,561 LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, July 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam," announcements sent by telephone are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements must be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ASHTON.—On July 8, 1930, at Truelove's Nursing Home, Ingate-place, Isabel (*née* Norman-Butler), wife of C. T. Ashton, of a son.

BACON.—On July 8, 1930, at "Highground," The Drive, Rickmansworth, to Gwendolen (*née* Powell), wife of Patrick Bacon—a son.

GOLDEN.—On July 7, 1930, at Thorneycroft, Bourne-avenue, Salisbury, to Wanda, wife of Capt. H. A. Golden, R.E.—a daughter.

HIGHAM.—On July 7, 1930, at 30, Cambrian-road, Richmond, to Peggie, wife of Alan Higham—a son.

HUNT.—On July 9, 1930, at St. Katherine's, Warfield, Berks, to Rusty (*née* Glover), wife of John Devenish Mortimer Hunt—a daughter.

KANE.—On July 8, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Florence Louise, wife of Captain C. J. Kane, R.E.—a daughter.

MURPHY.—On July 7, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. Denis Murphy, of 37, Fairfield-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18, a boy (Patrick Mark Denis).

NIFFE.—On July 8, 1930, at 9, Vaughan-avenue, Hendon, N.W., to Clara (*née* Bolchover), wife of Meriton Niffe—a son.

PEARL.—On July 7, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Pearl (Eva, *née* Brook), of 68, Hendon-way, N.W.2—a daughter.

PRATT.—On July 8, 1930, at Ainsty Lodge, The Mount, York, to Marian (*née* Croft-Smith), wife of W. Leslie Pratt—a daughter.

SCHOFIELD.—On July 6, 1930, at Orphir House, Orkney, to Janie, wife of Captain A. J. A. Schofield, Royal Scots Greys—a daughter.

SCHOLFIELD.—On July 8, 1930, in London, to Dorothy (*née* Dawson-Campbell), wife of James Leslie Scholfield—a son (David Anthony).

WHETMORE.—On July 8, 1930, at Advena, Whaley Bridge, to Madge, wife of E. C. Whetmore—a son.

MARRIAGES

BELLINGHAM : TIRARD.—In London, Major Alan Mure Bellingham, M.C., late Royal Ulster Rifles, to Mabel Tirard.

BRAINE : STOW.—On July 9, 1930, at All Saints', Putney, by the Rev. L. H. Nixon, Precentor of Westminster, Alexander Fleming, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Browne, of Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, to Nora Stow (*née* Bird), daughter of the late J. J. Bird, Architect, of Leicester, and Mrs. M. A. Bird, of Highgate.

BURKE : ROBINSON.—On July 2, 1930, at the Church of St. John Baptist, Alton, Staffordshire, by Rev. Samuel J. Gosling, Edmund H. R. Burke, Esq., M.A., only son of the late H. R. Burke, Esq., D.L. (late of Lota Park, Co. Cork), and Mrs. Burke, 26, Argyll-road, Kensington, W.8, to Bertha Robinson, F.R.G.S., younger daughter of the late Bernard Robinson, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Rocester, Staffordshire, and of Mrs. Robinson, 15, Vicarage-gate, Kensington, W.8.

CURRY : ASHWORTH.—On July 8, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, by the Rev. Canon C. E. Storr, M.A., and Rev. Eric Barnes, Captain Alan Curry to Sybil Mary Ashworth.

de HAVILLAND : OTTER-BARRY.—On July 9, 1930, at Little Horkesley, Essex, by the Rev. F. A. W. Gibbs, assisted by the Rev. Edmund Willis and the Rev. Percy Hugh, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh de Havilland, of the Manor House, Great Horkesley, to Helen Elizabeth Wrey, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otter-Barry, of Little Horkesley Hall.

HATTON : THOMPSON.—On July 9, 1930, at Parish Church, West Kirby, Cheshire, Edwin Cowtan Hatton to Thora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Durham Thompson, of Woodford, West Kirby.

MACLAREN : GASELEE.—On July 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Claygate, John Frederick Cuyzelee Maclaren, Sudan Political Service, second son of the late John Finlay Maclaren, of Westbourne House, Glasgow, and Mrs. Maclaren, "Auchendoune," Doune, Perthshire, to Ina Janet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Gaselee, "Queen's Mead," Claygate, Surrey.

NEVILLE : QUILTER.—On July 1, 1930, at Christ Church, Masoorie, India, by the Rev. G. Chichester John Pate Neville, Lieutenant-Colonel Bait. Leicestershire Regt., son of Major P. G. Neville, Skellbrooke Park, Doncaster, to Winefred Margaret, only daughter of Mrs. T. H. Quilter and the late Capt. Quilter, Wills Regiment.

PETTY : KELLETT.—On July 9, 1930, at Shirley, Charles Maurice Petty to Georgina Kellett.

SKEVINGTON : SMITH.—On July 9, 1930, at Puckington, Ilminster, Somerset, very quietly, by the Rev. F. Bastron, Harold Rex Skevington, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skevington, of Aperley Bridge, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Mabel (Crystal) Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Oxford-road, Reading.

STRATTON : NOBLE.—On July 9, 1930, at the Parish Church of St. Michael, Sittingbourne, by the Rev. Arthur Jones, LL.D., M.A., vicar, William Henry Stratton, R.E., only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Howard Stratton and Mrs. Stratton, Haverfield-gardens, Kew, to Noreen Mabel Brabazon, twin daughter of Dr. W. B. F. Noble and the late Mrs. Noble, Haslemere, Surrey.

TERROUX : PINHEY.—On July 4, 1930, at Cambridge, Fernand Richard Terroux, of Montreal, to Kathleen Godwin Pinhey, of Montreal, Canada.

WARREN : KERSLAKE.—On July 8, 1930, at St. Peter-le-Poer, Friern Barnet, Cyprian Alfred Warren, Reginald, Surrey, to Ada Minnie Kerslake, of Muswell Hill.

WICKHAM : GATHERER.—On July 8, 1930, at St. Luke's, Parkstone, Percy F. Wickham (P.W.D., Burma, retired), fifth son of the late Rev. H. J. Wickham, of Winchester, to Hylda Pearl Gatherer, younger daughter of the late Major C. H. Gatherer (Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma), and Mrs. Gatherer, of Parkstone, Dorset.

DEATHS

BARBOUR.—On July 7, 1930, Margaret Nelson, wife of the late Dr. Alexander Hugh Freeland Barbour, of 4, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh. Funeral to-day (Thursday), private.

BENSON.—On July 9, 1930, at 1, West Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, Maria, widow of James Benson. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock.

BRITTAIN.—On July 5, 1930, at Hazelbury Vicarage Crewkerne, Arthur Hyde, only son of the late Canon Brittain, Vicar of Whittlebury-Silverstone, aged 44 years.

BROWN.—On July 8, 1930, at a nursing home at Woodford Wells, Essex, George Brown, late of Chester-road, Wanstead, and the General Steam Navigation Company, aged 73 years.

BURNETT.—On July 7, 1930, at Selborne House, Croydon, Surrey, David Burnett, Bt., in his 79th year. Funeral service at St. Peter's, South Croydon, at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Station, South Croydon. A memorial service will be held in the Church of St. Mary Abchurch, Abchurch-lane, E.C., to-morrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock midday.

CONAN DOYLE.—On July 7, 1930, at Windlesham, Crowborough, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, M.D., LL.D., born May 22, 1859, in his 72nd year. Service and burial at Windlesham, Crowborough, at 1.45 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Cars will meet 11.15 train from Victoria.

Blade Straight and Steel True.

CORRIE.—On July 8, 1930, at Clovercombe, Winchester, Edgar Valentine, late Captain, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Malcolm Corrie, of Itchen Abbas, Hants, aged 77. Funeral at Itchen Abbas at 2.30 to-day (Thursday).

DAVIES.—On July 2, 1930, at Lewin, N.S.W., Canon Alfred Davies, late of Toowoomba, Queensland.

de JASTRZEBSKI.—On July 6, 1930, at Bethasia, La Vallombreuse, Lausanne, Switzerland, Theodore Szepowrob de Jastrzebski, Assistant Registrar-General (retired), aged 68 years.

DENISON.—On July 7, 1930, at 4, The Liberty, Wells, Somerset, Katharine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Denison, aged 64. No flowers, by request.

DREIHELLER.—On July 6, 1930, after a sudden and brief illness, at Berlin, Paul Dreiheller, formerly of The Crossways, Bromley, Kent, husband of Elizabeth Dreiheller.

DYER.—On July 7, 1930, suddenly, at Deerhurst, Brookland, Major Arthur James Leader Dyer, M.C., 1st Cheshire Regiment (retired), eldest son of the late A. E. Dyer, Mus.Doc., of Cheltenham, aged 55.

GABRIEL.—On July 9, 1930, at 1A, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, Jane, widow of Arnold Gabriel, aged 91. Funeral will leave the above address on Sunday, July 13, at 11.30, for the Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, Willesden Green.

GOSSET.—On July 8, 1930, at a nursing home, Sandgate, Francis Russell Gosset, C.B.E., late Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, aged 81. Cremation at Golders Green, Monday, July 14, at 11 a.m.

GREAVES.—On July 8, 1930, at a nursing home in London, the Rev. Joshua Horatio Greaves, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Harringay, N., aged 74. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Saturday, 10.30 a.m., followed by interment at G.N. Cemetery, Southgate.

GROOM.—On Monday, July 7, 1930, at his residence, 84, Fairholme-road, West Kensington, Joseph Groom, Secretary of the Superheater Company, Limited, Bush House, London, W.C.2, aged 45. Memorial service St. Clement Danes Church, 12.15 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

HAMMOND.—On July 9, 1930, at Woodsford, Sandylane, Cheam, Surrey, Mary Ann Hammond, wife of the late William Hammond, J.P., of Wandsworth Common. Funeral, Saturday, 11 a.m., at St. Mary's Cemetery, Battersea.

HINDLEY.—On July 3, 1930, at Midsomer Norton, Bath, Harold Douglas Hindley, late of Bourton, Dorset, aged 55 years.

IRWIN.—On July 8, 1930, at Brighton, after a long illness contracted from War wounds, Ronald J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., the Venerable Archdeacon of Dorking, only son of the late Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Irwin, age 49. Funeral at Lillington Parish Church, Leamington, Monday, July 14, at 2.15 p.m. Interment Napton, Warwickshire. Memorial service Guildford Parish Church, Monday, July 14, 2.15 p.m.

LOMBE.—On July 7, 1930, at Grafton Regis Manor, Northampton, Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Henry Fenwick Lombe, aged 75. Cremation, Golders Green. Burial, Swanton Morley, Dereham, July 15, at 3.30 p.m. Memorial service at Grafton Regis same date and time.

LOVELL.—On July 8, 1930, at Newnham, Moreton-road, South Croydon, Charles Forster (eldest son of the late Charles Forster Lovell), Solicitor, Senior Partner, Messrs. Lovell, Son, and Pitfield, Gray's Inn (with whom he was connected for 53 years), in his 71st year. Service at St. Matthew's Church, East Croydon, at 2 o'clock, on July 14, and interment afterwards at Bandon Hill Cemetery, near Croydon.

McGRADY.—On July 8, 1930, at The Lodge, Newport, Fife, Jemima Hughes, widow of Henry McGrady, aged 89.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, July 9, 1930, at Romford, Caroline (*née* McVicar), widow of James Thomas Moore, late of Ilford and Brighton, aged 73 years. Funeral Saturday, July 12, 11 o'clock, Romford Cemetery, Essex.

MORRAH.—On July 7, 1930, suddenly, at Bristol, Alice Elise Morrah, aged 61. Funeral private.

PATERSON.—On July 8, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Marion Rose, second daughter of the late Capt. Augustus Paterson, 42nd Royal Highlanders, aged 71. Funeral to-day (Thursday), Kensal Green, at 12 noon.

PAYTON.—On July 7, 1930, at Westfield, Bridge-road, Torquay, Joseph Watson Payton, Priest. Burial at Calton to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m. R.I.P.

PLUCKNETT.—On July 7, 1930, Caroline Anne Plucknett, eldest daughter of the late George Plucknett, Esq., J.P., D.L., of the Manor House, Finedlley.

PRIOR.—On July 8, 1930, at Darlington, Miles Prior, M.B., B.S., Surgeon, late R.N. and as. Olympic. R.I.P.

REESE.—On July 8, 1930, at a nursing home, Bernard Reese, of 66, Teignmouth-road, N.W.2. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at 3.30, at the Jewish Cemetery, Willesden, N.W.

ROBERTSON.—On July 8, 1930, at a nursing home in Bournemouth, J. W. Robertson, Manager of Barclays Bank, Kensington. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 2.30, Norwood Cemetery.

ROLL.—On July 8, 1930, at Broombank Hotel, Sheffield, Hugh Winfield Roll, late of Eastbourne. Interment Crookes Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

STEWART.—On July 7, 1930, at a nursing home, Walmer, Kent, Donald, only son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Peter Stewart, of Durham, aged 27.

SWEETING.—On July 8, 1930, Edward Thomas Sweeting, D.Mus., of Rydal, St. Albans, late of Winchester College, aged 60. Funeral at St. Albans Abbey at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

WALLER.—On July 5, 1930, at The Nook, Westgate-on-Sea, John Edward Hopkins Waller, M.Inst.C.E., younger son of the late John Francis Waller, LL.D., of Dublin, in his 74th year.

WARD.—On July 9, 1930, at Cambridge, Frederick William Ward, of Burnt Close, Grantchester, Cambs, aged 71.

WILSON.—On July 8, 1930, at 13, Holland-road, Kensington, Elizabeth Wilson (Nana), for nearly 60 years the beloved nurse and friend of Ernie, Mellie, George, and Constance Moore, aged 84. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at Kensal Green, 11 a.m.

WOOD.—On July 7, 1930, at Walland Hill, Chagford, Devon, John Bertram Wood, son of the late John Wood, of The Grange, Withycombe Raleigh, Exmouth. R.I.P.

WRIGHT.—On July 9, 1930, at 17, Bryanston-court, W.1, after a long illness, Blanche Catherine Anne, widow of Richard Plumley Wright, whom she survived only eight days. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BEHRENS.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my brother, 2ND Lt. Walter L. Behrens, R.F.A., killed in action at the Ypres Salient, July 10, 1917.

DODGSON.—To the dear memory of Francis (Tony), Capt., 8th Yorks Regt., who fell in action at Contalmaison, Battle of the Somme, July 10, 1916.

LITTLEWOOD.—In proud and loving memory of 2ND Lieut. C. W. S. Littlewood, M.C., Royal Engineers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Littlewood, and brother of Mrs. Steele, formerly of Cairo, Egypt, killed in action on July 10, 1917, aged 19 years.

PILLMAN.—In loving memory of Robert Lawrence Pillman, Captain, 10th Royal West Kent Regiment, who fell near Armentières, July 9, 1916.

SLADE.—In loving memory of Robert Blackmore Slade, Major, commanding 123rd Siege Battery, R.G.A., killed in action in France on July 10, 1918, aged 25, only son of the late James Robert Slade, of Swanage, and of Mrs. Slade, of Brook Dene, Bournemouth.

TOMBLIN.—In ever-dearest memory of my darling boy, Harold, who was killed in France, July 10, 1916, aged 22 years. His loss can never be replaced.

Mispah.

BECKINGHAM, W. T., on this his birthday. "Mispah."—Mother.

CORBOULD-WARREN.—In ever-living memory of John Derek (Derek), Cadet of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the only and most dearly loved son of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Corbould-Warren, of Caistor Hall, Norwich, who passed away at Surbiton Cottage Hospital, on July 10, 1917, from injuries received in a riding accident, aged 18 years. R.I.P.

EDWARDS.—In loving memory of Edna Constance, the dear beloved elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Edwards, of 22, New Cavendish-street, W., who passed away on July 10, 1914.

HAMILTON.—In ever-loving and ever-living memory of our darling mother, Laura Hamilton, who died in Singapore, July 10, 1926.—Alwyne and Joan.

HESKETH.—In loving memory of my dear sister Kate, who passed away July 10, 1929.

KNOWLES.—In everlasting memory of Arthur Knowles, J.P., July 10, 1929.

ROLPH.—In loving memory of William M. Rolph, Colonel, 17th Leicestershire Regt., died July 10, 1918.

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PERSONAL

27.—Yes, perfectly agreeable, but exact day unknown.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£8 REWARD.—LOST on 6th inst., in vicinity of Wimbledon Park Golf Course, CRETONNE HAT, with DIAMOND CIRCLE BROOCH attached.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£4 REWARD.—LOST 3rd inst., between Ovington-square, Vauxhall, Wigmore-street, and Brompton-road, DIAMOND and SAPPHIRE BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday evening, July 1st, in West End, ONYX and DIAMOND MATCH BOX.—Write Box 6188, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LOST, between Mappin and Webb's and Waldorf Hotel, LARGE PEARL from Brooch, afternoon of July 7th; liberal reward.—N. F. Thompson, care Raymond Whitcomb, 20, Cockspur-street.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.—A SPIRITUALIST MEMORIAL SERVICE in HONOUR of SIR ARTHUR will be held in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL next Sunday evening, July 13, at 7 p.m. Doors opening at 6.15. The platform will be occupied by well-known men and women. Mrs. ESTELLE ROBERTS will give a demonstration of clairvoyance to prove survival. All are invited to attend. Seats free. A few reserved seats at 2s. 6d. may be obtained from the Secretaries, Societies, Marylebone Spiritualist Association, 42, Russell-square, W.C.1, the Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, Wigmore-street, W.2.

NOT LONG NOW. The NEW MIDDLESEX is rising. Don't be left out. Help to pay the bill—£285,000.

PREVENTION of PREMATURE BURIAL.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Caxton Hall (Room 7) TO-NIGHT at 8.30.

BARRISTER (Oxford Graduate), with administrative and journalistic experience and a wide acquaintance with all branches of English law, seeks POST, either editorial or administrative, where the above qualifications could be employed.—Write Box K.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA COLONY.—Attractive FARMS for SALE.—Robert Colonial and Foreign Properties, page 25.

M. PIERRE VILLA, Musical Conductor to the new CAMBRIDGE THEATRE and Conductor to the CO-OPTIMISTS of 1929-30, will accept a limited number of PUPILS in ANY branch of music connected with the theatre.—Address 19, Nevern Road, London, W.5.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

SOLICITOR (without capital), ambitious age 31, wants definite prospects of PARTNERSHIP, subject to preliminary trial in reasonable period; unquestionably able to work without supervision; excellent experience as managing clerk in extensive London general practice, and subsequently engaged in company and commercial work with very large City firm.—Write Box N.1535, The Times, E.C.4.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a pure patriotic organisation working in co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa. Lonsdale-house, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

"THE SILENT LONGING."—If you could only see the faces of poor children in London's worst slum area, denied a holiday because there is no money, this appeal would not be necessary. £1 fortnight. Hundreds waiting.—Rev. H. Jones, St. Paul's Rectory, Bethnal Green, E.

JOLLY JUVENILES would welcome new members on the birthday of their inauguration by H.R.H. the Duchess of York.—Please ask for their booklet from Lady Gorell, King's College Hospital, S.E.5.

THE IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAY.—CHILDREN and ADULTS RECEIVED, July 31 to Aug. 30, in beautiful school premises at Sunny Seaside Resort; extensive grounds; reasonable charges; no extras.—Write Managing Director, Ellington House, Bexhill-on-Sea.

PORTRAIT PAINTER, established London reputation, free to accept commissions; reduced fees July, August, September.—Write Box B.25, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Colonial Institute Buildings.—Intending Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, appeal to keep five children in country; mother in hospital, father an invalid; details given.

WANTED within 60 miles of Bournemouth, FURNISHED BUNGALOW; sitting room, kitchenette, three single bed rooms, gas cooker, bath; indoor sanitation, garden not overlooked; garage.—Burroughs, Moor End, Bodorgan-road, Bournemouth.

ACCESS.—£500 premium offered for effective nomination to retiring membership; exceptional credentials.—Splendid code.—Write Box B.39, The Times, London, E.C.4.

BE SLIM and FIT.—Swedish Massage. Radiant Heat. —Miss Thomson, 32, Charges-street, Mayfair 5360.

Perfect RIDGE HOUSE, just come into the market, to be LET FURNISHED or unfurnished; central situation, overlooking open fields; 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 bathrooms; no agents.—Write Box R.32, The Times, E.C.4.

WOULD ANY KIND PERSON GIVE an ICEBOX or preferably a refrigerator to the HOSPITAL for EPILEPTIC CHILDREN, Maghull, Liverpool.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, NUCLEUS of good class PREPARATORY DAY SCHOOL for BOYS.—Principals or Solicitors only write Box N.1549, The Times, E.C.4.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, 4 Garden and 4 Meadow, at £1,000; 3 Cottages, £500 each; sound modern details as to acquisition and interior heating; inspected to thousands.—Donations or Sites for Homes, Canning Town Women's Settlement, E.16.

GLADSTONE & PARES COACHING. See Educational Column.

A Sovereign's worth of sunshine doesn't mean much to you, but it means everything to poor children who would never see green fields and growing wild flowers if it were not for the Country Holidays Fund. Send for the Children's Country Holidays Fund to the Earl of Arran (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand.

THE CRANFORD HOME for elderly or delicate gentlewomen, Middlesex, Hounslow 0375, requires vacancy, £100 per annum.—Write Box T.103, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. WM. LEACH-LEWIS, Chapel-hill, near Margate, RECEIVES in her Georgian house a few CHILDREN from 5 years of age; entire charge taken; thorough education; home comforts; riding, bathing, tennis, croquet lawns; garden produce; pony, picnics, sands.—Prospectus, telephone Margate 164.

EWHURST, SURREY.—For SALE, charming detached RESIDENCE, 3 bedrooms; immediate possession; freehold £1,400; company's water; six bed, three reception. Keys next door. No agents.—Write Box K.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

TO PARENTS OF DELICATE BOYS.—Lady, living in large country house near London, RECEIVES A FEW DELICATE BOYS, ages 7 to 12, requiring special care and individual coaching; resident tutor; two outdoor governesses; references permitted to parents of present pupils.—Write Box J.506, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

20GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Good Girls' School, Sussex Coast.—Write Box K.727, The Times, E.C.4.

DOREEN STONE, Ltd., 53, Haymarket (Regent 4353), for Model Lingerie, Corsets, Brassières to measure. 9 p.m., 5s. Roof Garden. Excellent band.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September, at REDUCED FEES, 80gns. per annum.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

A T BARGAIN PRICE.—Perfect BIJOU HOUSE, BELGRAVIA; owner going abroad; five bed, two bath, three reception, tiled basement; 14 years' lease; £2,000 only.—Write Box 9182, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRIGHT, well-educated SWISS GIRL would like to find a HOME as pair for July, August, September, in exchange for French and music, and tennis player.—Mrs. Cazalet, 57, The Manor House, Chiddingfold, will be glad to give particulars.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given by Mr. Chas. Seymour. Also Voice-Production, Elocution, Gesture.—Write Box K.1407, The Times, W.C.2.

EXQUISITE LINGERIE, hand made, finest materials, moderate prices; many trousseau testimonials; samples sent.—Write Box K.1197, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W.

OPEN-AIR LIFE for educated girls leaving School.—POULTRY FARM in Surrey, 30 miles from London, recognised training centre. All branches taught; year's tuition advisable, but shorter course allowed. Fees moderate, no premium. Riding, tennis, golf available.—Apply Secretary, Buckswood Grange, Crawley, Sussex.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices. Samples sent.—Write Box K.1138, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for stage production in suitable style by playwright; short stories dramatised, revised for cinema plots and talkies. Memoirs, novels, &c. Expert advice.—Sykes, 26, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, for six months or lease, a FLAT in Shepherd's Market, Mayfair; three bed rooms, one sitting room, kitchen, and bath room.—Write Box B.918, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDER-DIGBY'S, 27, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

LADY WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE wishes to LET Lady Margaret's HOUSE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, FURNISHED for six months or more from September 1st; 10 bed, four reception, three bath rooms; passenger lift, all modern conveniences; exceptionally central and quiet.—Apply Private Secretary, Woodley House, Kineton, Warwick.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN REQUIRED for summer holidays as TUTOR-COMPANION to boy of fifteen; must be good at games.—Mrs. Robert Delius, Bosworth Park, Nuneaton.

A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE in a romantically beautiful position, between Aberystwyth and Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, for SALE; well away from traffic, but convenient for railway stations and motor-omnibuses; 167 acres go with the house, chiefly wooded land, and pasture; shooting can be had; as to fish, as shooting rights over about 1 mile of the River Rheidol.—Write Box B.868, The Times, E.C.4.

DIEPPE.—VILLA for SALE; three reception, six bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, hot water; electric light; perfect drains; cottage, lodge, garage; 2½ acres. Exceptionally beautiful garden and magnificent trees; absolute privacy; near sea and golf. PRICE £4,200. A bargain.—Write Box J.515, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but few can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, ladies' dresses, costumes, furs, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAD and Co., 151-3, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2 Park 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for immediate American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. SPINK JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

SALE at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (Corner of Brook-street) on Tuesday next, July 15, at 3.30 a.m. Wonderful bargains include light TRAVEL COATS in Tweed suiting, REDUCED to £3. Watch the windows.

ASSOCIATED WITH GOOD TAILORING.—CARR-SON and WOOD, Ltd., 10, Savile-row, W.1. Est. 1797. Gerrard 8380. Lounge suits, 9gns.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—Owing to depression in trade, NEW SAVILE-ROW LOUNGE SUITS, &c., by DAVID NICHOLTE, &c., reduced to 4 to 3 gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

SEA TRIPS to MALTA, by P. & O. Round Trip, 21 days, from £20 return. Next Sailing July 18.—Information, Agent-General for Malta, 14-15, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

AMAZING PRICES for ANCIENT SILVER.—We will pay up to £300 each for Tankards, £200 for Coffee Pots, £150 for Cake Baskets, £150 for Tea Caddies. Appointments anywhere.—Mack, call or "phone Regent 2222, Harris and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London.

LIGHTNING SERVICE.—Guinea hats made in 1½ hour.—Cecile, 63, South Molton-street; first floor.

PERSONAL (continued)

"FEAR thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."—Isa. xli., 10.

ETON and HARROW TICKETS available.—Brighten, 91, Regent-street. Gerrard 4846.

54 GNS. INCLUSIVE.—MAYFAIR.—SERVICE FLAT, July 15th, two months, more or less; charmingly furnished four rooms, kitchen and bath room, third floor; excellent cooking available.—Apply 18, Hertford-street.

SUNBEAM 1928, 25 h.p. special Weymann Saloon; one owner; in first-class condition; exceedingly comfortable; two spare wheels complete; central chassis lubrication; trial by appointment. Price £500.—Write Box

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government. Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Osmonia	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Jathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd Cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares, Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara	7,000	Smith	Aug. 15	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Berbera	11,000	—	July 18	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*†BURDWAN	6,000	—	—	July 18
†TREWYN	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
†MUNDRA	7,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo Steamer.

†Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
‡†MANDALA	8,248	—	—	July 12
‡MANILA	8,500	—	July 19	July 26
‡MERKARA	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
†MARGHA	8,258	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
‡MALDA	8,500	—	—	—	July 15
‡MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Chez, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Soc'te Francaise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street; E.C.3; Middlemiss & Borrett and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTOKUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd. Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
AORANGI	July 23	—
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOW FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
†BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—	—
†BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

† Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.

‡ Calls Marseilles 17th July, thence sailing Malta.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA

BY THE

ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	July 26	Aug. 1	Aug. 2
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORMONDE	15,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	Oct. 25
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Offices, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
sCity of Valencia	5,329	Sept.	4 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,979	Sept.	15 Colombo and Calcutta
sCity of London	5,258	Sept.	18 Bombay and Karachi
sCity of Nagpur	10,139	Sept.	27 Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct.	1 Colombo and Calcutta
sCity of Simla	9,469	Oct.	4 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct.	11 Madras and Calcutta
sCity of Paris	10,902	Oct.	14 Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice	8,308	Oct.	24 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles	8,261	Nov.	8 Madras and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.

(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	7,400	Dec. 11	Table Bay, Algoa
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 25	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO SYRIA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340

LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. ,, Cent. 384

GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street ,, Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SYDNEY, July 12 and July 31 ... GEN. METZINGER

MOMBASA, 7 and July 21 ... MARECHAL JOFFRE

CHAMBORD ... July 11 and July 25 ... R. DE ST. PIERRAS

PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.

THEO. GAUTIER ... July 12 ... R. DE ST. PIERRAS LOST

EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.

MARIETTE PACHA ... July 15 and July 22 ... ANGKOR

For passages and all particulars apply to

LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 52-53, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO RANGOON, CALCUTTA, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 18
Staffordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:—

ORIENT, Calling Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.

WEST AFRICA, Calling Dakar, Cranbry, Sierra Leone, Taboo, (if Sufficient Cargo), Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.

NEW YORK. Calling Naples, Palermo, Algiers.

Also MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric	Thurs., July 17	Majestic	Wed., July 30
Olympic	Wed., July 23	Homeric	Wed. Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic	Sat., July 12	†Arabic	Sat., July 26
Cedric	Sat., July 19	Britannic	Sat. Aug. 2

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic	Fri., July 11	Albertic	Fri., Aug. 1
Doric	Fri., July 25	Laurentic	Fri., Aug. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic ... Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Iosic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(6) Belgenland	July 12
(4) Pennland	July 19

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	Sat., July 19		
(4) Westernland	Sat., Aug. 2		

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	July 19		Aug. 15
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Aug.		Aug. 30

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	July 12		Aug. 9

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - JULY 12

AQUITANIA ... July 19 *CARONIA ... July 19

Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LACONIA - - JULY 12

*FRANCONIA ... July 19 *SCYTHIA ... July 26

† Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

* Calls Galway and Boston.

‡ Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - JULY 12

ALAUNIA ... July 19 *AUSONIA ... July 26

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡ATHENIA - - JULY 12

ANTONIA ... July 18 †LETITIA ... July 26

† From Glasgow previous day.

‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 16, 18 days from 53 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	July 10	July 16
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	July 12	July 18
"FRANCE" (c)	July 16	July 22
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	July 23	July 29
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c)	July 26	Aug. 5
"DE GRASSE" (c)	July 30	Aug. 7

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE to

NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class Only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ... July 14

S.S. "MACORIS" ... Aug. 11

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES.

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.I.	A.M.I.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine.	One class only, £20 10s.
£35 Return (Tourist) Cabin.	With bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5420.)	
America ... July 17	Pres. Harding ... July 24
LEVIATHAN ... July 24	Pres. Roosevelt ... July 29

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CALEDONIA ... July 11 CAMERONIA ... Sept. 12

*CERCASSIA ... Aug. 29 †BRITANNIA ... Sept. 24

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.

† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.

First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.

Vessels recognised by Indian Government.

Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.

Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA ... July 12 CAMERONIA ... July 26

CALIFORNIA ... July 16 CALEDONIA ... Aug. 2

ANCHOR LINE, 48, PENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA, ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*KENILWORTH CASTLE	—	July 11
†LLANDAFF CASTLE	July 17	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE	—	July 18
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	July 24	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension & St. Helena.

Apply to the Head Office, 2, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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BREMEN.

NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

EUROPA ... July 16

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN ... August 6

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.

H. MOLSON SALT and Co., Ltd., Agents,

11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

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(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
†SHINMEI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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FORTNIGHTLY TO

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VERY PASSENGER SAILINGS.

CARNARVONSHIRE	From London, July 19
GLENBEG	From London, Aug. 2

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 30, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

CRUISES, MEDITERRANEAN NORWEGIAN FJORDS

Cruise Summary Post Free.

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S.S. Desna from Liverpool ... July 11

S.S. Alfaro from Liverpool ... Aug. 9

For fares and accommodation apply Dept. "C"

BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-ter., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

by

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept 13

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

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THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA, ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT,

by

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

From SOUTHAMPTON, October 10. 26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.

PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCLARE	July 11
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	July 12
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	July 19
MONTCALM	July 25

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	July 11
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	July 18
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Aug. 1

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND July 12 MELITA July 18

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Aug. 7

Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton July 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool ... July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI July 23 MAKURA ... Aug. 20

When travelling always carry ... Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises: Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.

From £449, including Shore Trips.

44 days' monthly Ideal Weather.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,

62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-Gardens, Southampton;
16, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £36.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA

by

BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTE VIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ALMEDA STAR"	From London and Boulogne.	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		15 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"		29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"		12 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY

Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5071), 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £27. Next Sailings:—

PATROCLUS	19 July	ANCHISES	27 Sept.
ANTENOR	16 Aug.	AENEAS	11 Oct.
HECTOR	13 Sept.	HARPEDON	8 Nov.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	23rd	AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool	13th	SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	11th	OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.

(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 90, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18	July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15	Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12	Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10	Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	7	Nov.

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.

Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

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BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INANDA	Sailing July 18	LONDON
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Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

CRUISES TO NORWAY.

FULL PROGRAMME ON APPLICATION.

Best accommodation. Personal service.

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Passages to all parts of the world.

Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt and Rivieras Stations, Near East Indies.

18 Days	Tangier, Fez, Gibraltar	£19	19 0
15 Days	Tangier, Gibraltar	£17	17 0
13 Days	Las Palmas Tour	£15	11 0

For full details, see the RED BOOK (K.31) post free of

CRUISES & CRUISE TOURS

136, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 6600 (10 lines).

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LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH	July 12
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN	July 26

Full details on request to:—

Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.

West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, SHORT SEA TRIPS. ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA

S.S. Diemen	16,000	July 11
S.S. Alfaro from Liverpool	17,000	Aug. 9

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-ave. London, E.C.3. West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

ALBERT BALLIN	July 12
NEW YORK	July 19
DEUTSCHLAND	July 26
HAMBURG	Aug. 2

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

SOUTHAMPTON to HAMBURG, July 17, July 24.

PLEASURE CRUISES

to

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, ICELAND, SPIT

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the Estate of HERBERT RULL Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HERBERT RULL late of Cowse Side, Roads Hill, in the County of Oxford, who died there on the 19th day of January 1930 and Probate of whose Will with a Codicil thereto was granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 3rd day of April 1930 to Stuart Ivor Atkinson and Harry Holton Sturges, the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send particulars to us the undersigned on or before the 13th day of September 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate of the Deceased having regard only to the claims then notified.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1930.

SHAEN, ROSCOE, MASSEY & Co., 8, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Mr Justice Eve. No. M. 616 of 1930 In the Matter of MARCO REFRIGERATORS (1929) Ltd. and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 24th day of June, 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £200,000 to £130,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the said Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 3rd day of July 1930.

Dated this 8th day of July 1930.

CORSELLIS & HERNEY, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors to the Company.

MRS. ADA MARY BAXTER deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the WEALTH PROBATE of the Will of the said ADA MARY BAXTER late of Junction Road Waitara in the State of New South Wales deceased in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Probate Jurisdiction at Sydney New South Wales deceased on the eighteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and twenty nine.

5th July 1930.

LIGHT & FULTON Solicitors for the lawful Attorney of the Executors. 5/6 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

NEXT-OF-KIN WANTED.—On April 20th, 1930, at Frankfurt o/Main, Germany, died ELISABETH STRAUSS (nee EVANS) aforesaid widow of Henry Steckner on August 26th, 1841. She was married first on June 11th, 1865, to Henry Steckner of Alexandria; and secondly on July 25th, 1872, to Carl Strauss, merchant at Birmingham, later at Frankfurt aforesaid. There were no children of the second marriage, but it is not yet proved that there are no children of the first.

By a WILL made in 1894 ELISABETH STRAUSS (nee EVANS) aforesaid together with her second husband CARL STRAUSS, left LEGACIES to the following persons who cannot be found at the addresses given:—

(1) OLIVE LINDA (called Daisy) PARMENTER daughter of Reverend Arthur Parmenter and his wife Elenor Mount, in Rose Hill, Middle Wallop Hants England.

(2) the CHILDREN of the late RICHARD STANLEY SADLER, Moat House, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

(3) HARRIET HAYES, at time of legacy servant with Mr. & Mrs. Wyley, Melrose House, Erdington, Birmingham.

All enquiries have not yet led to the finding of any of these persons.

Now all persons who have an interest in the estate of Elisabeth Strauss (nee Evans) widow of Henry Steckner of 19 Strauss especially any children or grandchildren or further descendants of any child married with Henry Steckner further the forenamed legatees are hereby requested to communicate without delay with the undersigned the curator of the estate appointed by the competent court. Any other persons who can give any information concerning the addresses either of the NEXT-OF-KIN or of the forenamed legatees will kindly give the name to the curator Frankfurt o/Main Germany. June 18th, 1930.

DR. RUDOLF GEIGER Barrister-at-Law Frankfurt o/M, Hochstrasse 17.

RE HORNSBY FINNIS deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HORNSBY FINNIS late of 11 Wellesley Gardens Chiswick London W.4. Retired Railway Accountant who died on the 10th day of April 1930 and whose will was proved by Annie Finnis and the Public Trustee the Executors thereof on the 21st day of June 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of August next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice

Dated this 8th day of July 1930

CLIFFORD WEBSTER & SIMMET 61 Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE EDWARD CHARLES STEBBING Deceased Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of EDWARD CHARLES STEBBING late of "Highlands Lodge" St. Leonards-on-Sea in the County of Sussex deceased who died on the 22nd day of May 1930 and whose Will and Codicil thereto were proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 27th day of June 1930 by Edward Percy Stebbing, Henry Stebbing and Francis Stebbing the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 20th day of September 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 4th day of July 1930.

HISCOTT, TROUGHTON & GRUBBE 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2 Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division (Probate) In the Estate of EDWARD ALEYN BRAHAM deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice (Probate) SEALING of the GRANT of PROBATE of the WILL of EDWARD ALEYN BRAHAM late of Cooper near Sydney in the State of New South Wales Australia, Widower, granted by the Supreme Court (Probate Jurisdiction) of New South Wales on the 29th day of January 1919.

Messrs. BROOKS JENKINS & Co., 16 Godliman Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Executrix.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of SECOND ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER in its Public Health Department, for duty at Pinewood Sanatorium, Wokingham, Berkshire. Applicants must have had previous pulmonary tuberculosis experience.

The provisional commencing salary, which is subject to review, will be £550 a year.

A bungalow, unfurnished, in the sanatorium grounds with accommodation for a married man will be provided the rent of which will be £35 a year excluding rates.

Application forms, returnable by 21st July, 1930, may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health (Staff Division), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX.
Clerk of the London County Council.

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
ASSISTANT LECTURER IN AGRICULTURE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LECTURER in AGRICULTURE at a salary in accordance with the scale laid down in the Burnham Report for Grade III (Graduates £234-£15-£480; Non-Graduates £186-£12-£384.

The Lecturer must have a good knowledge of general agriculture and also a practical knowledge of farming particularly of livestock.

Particulars and form of application (which must be returned not later than the 24th July, 1930) may be obtained by forwarding a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope to

F. R. PASCOE,
Secretary for Education.

County Hall, Truro, 7th July, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—

M/2071. ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for the Public Works Department for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service. Salary £500 a year, Free quarters and passages. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, preferably unmarried, 25 to 35 years of age, must be neat, quick, and accurate draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of design and construction, capable of taking out quantities and measuring up work on completion. Should have had considerable experience in this class of work, also in the inspection and supervision of buildings during course of construction.

Candidates holding the R.I.B.A. or Surveyors' Institute Diploma (Building Section) preferred.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2071.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.—MALE ASSISTANT PREVENTIVE OFFICERS in the Waterguard Service of the Customs and Excise Department (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 17th July. Typists and Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (18-28), 24th July. Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 28th August.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DIRECTOR in the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Candidates must be State registered Nurses and members of the College, with experience in Hospital administration, in addition to other educational qualifications.

The commencing salary will be not less than £400 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to join the Federated superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers (contributory).

Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, The College of Nursing, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.

Applications will not fewer than three testimonials (twelve only) must be received not later than July 16th.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in the Patronage of the University Court becomes vacant by the resignation of Professor G. F. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., on the 30th September, 1930.

The University Court will proceed to consider an APPOINTMENT to the Chair on the 31st July, 1930.

The salary proposed is £1,175.

The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary to the University.

The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON, KING'S COLLEGE.

The COUNCIL will REQUIRE in September next the SERVICES of an ASSISTANT LECTURER (woman) in the Department of Education. Salary £300 per annum. Candidates who must possess a good Honours Degree of a British University and have had some experience of school teaching—preferably in modern languages—should send in their applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than 21st July, 1930, to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C.2, from whom particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one ls., 8d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A Telephonist and Reception Clerk is required in first-class offices in the West End. No experience is necessary, but it is essential that applicants possess a mature, pleasant, educated voice with perfect diction, combined with a quick intelligence and good personality, and this advertisement is directed to those only.—Write, stating commencing salary required, Box S.D.10, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

A Vacancy exists for an official to take charge of Employment Office in the North-Eastern Area (Newcastle-on-Tyne). Applicants must have full knowledge of the unemployment question and must be capable of interviewing employers of labour, &c.; salary £350 per annum; all applicants must have been members of the British Legion 12 months prior to the date of this notice.—Applications, giving full particulars of experience in this class of work, together with copies of recent testimonials and proof of Legion Membership, should be forwarded to the General Secretary, British Legion, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, not later than July 31st, 1930. Selection will be made towards the end of September.

BRITISH Fruit-Canning and Preserving Company abroad has vacancy for well-educated young man either with practical experience in fruit preserving or with experience in similar business; excellent opening for the right man.—Write Box B.9, The Times, E.C.4.

COSTING Accountant required for large works; must be fully qualified and experienced; write, giving full particulars and salary required, to Box B.2, The Times, E.C.4.

CLUB Secretary.—Applications, which will be regarded as confidential, are invited for the post of Secretary to the Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Starting salary £500 per annum, with board and quarters. Candidates must not be less than 30 nor more than 45 years of age.—The prescribed form of application (which can be obtained from the Athenæum) must be accompanied by not more than three testimonials, and must reach the Chairman of the Executive Committee, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1, on or before August 30th, 1930. Envelopes to be marked "A. C. S."

DRAUGHTSMAN required experienced in telegraph circuit work. Knowledge of modern production methods an advantage.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary, to Creed and Co., Ltd., Telegraph Engineers, E. Croydon.

GRAIN, Pulses, &c.—Merchants and importers require services of gentleman thoroughly conversant with trade.—Write, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Box 10161, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAMILTON Beach Sweepers, Ltd., have vacancies for three leading cleaner Salesmen for N.W., S.W., and W. London. Each man will have his appointments arranged for him by a lady interviewer, and will act as principal salesman in the area. He will receive a good salary. Men must be able to show first-class selling records and have been employed in the cleaner trade during the last 12 months. Applicants can only be engaged after their sales records have been checked and their references taken up.—Apply in writing for interview, giving full particulars, which will be treated in strict confidence, 405, Oxford-street, W.1.

IMPORTANT firm manufacturing pharmaceutical products require the full-time services of an energetic executive with some medico-scientific knowledge to develop the activities of their hospital department. Selected applicant must have a thorough knowledge of hospital organization to enable him to produce substantial sales progress.—Write, giving fullest particulars of age, education, experience, where free, &c., prior to interview to Box A.1597, The Times, E.C.4.

LIVE Salesman wanted, accustomed to handling proprietary article to reach every household.—Write Box A.48, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired, replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4

PHYSICAL Chemist required in the research laboratory of a large manufacturing concern. Must be graduate with honours degree, and preferably have some research experience.—Write, stating age and salary expected, to Box K.1359, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School and University Graduate, young, and preferably with some shop's experience, required as Assistant Engineer to London firm of Mechanical Engineers.—Write full details, experience and education, Box B.11, The Times, E.C.4.

RAPIDLY expanding British organisation require a few good men to sell on commission in London; salary will be paid after short qualifying period, when instruction will be given to successful applicants; car an advantage.—Only those prepared to work hard and capable of earning good money need apply in writing to Eric C. Puttock, at 1, Baker-street, W.1.

TRAVELLER calling chemists and stores, proprietary line; good commission; British Isles; virgin ground.—Copland, Norman-drive, Eccleshill, Bradford.

VACANCY, with prospects, in select beauty and physical culture studio for two girls of gentle breeding and pleasing personality; references exchange.—Write Box 05109, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WOMAN Graduate, 30-40, required as Assistant Secretary, September, 1930; work social, educational, nature, non-political; ability to deal with correspondence and to speak in public essential; London experience preferred. Write first, with testimonials, Secretary, United Employment Bureau, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1.

WANTED, 25 men with selling experience, and possessing motor-cycles and side-cars, for London and the provinces. Salary, expenses, and bonus, and excellent prospects. Positions worth £500 per annum. Write with fullest particulars and copies of references, Box B.6, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man required; must have first-class education, good general knowledge and shorthand-typewriting.—Write Box N.1536. The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Courses, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialist home-study courses; call or write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A £500 a year Russell-street Executive.—Write for a £3 a week as an Insurance Clerk.—Take the Russell Way to Better Pay. Get out of the rut and give yourself a chance. Send now for "Your Future," the book that, if secure, the complete guide to Salesmanship, Sales Management, and Advertising. Salaried vacancies offered to qualified men.—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is the only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship, for go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0690.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of vacancies rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

JOHNSON'S Commercial Appointments Bureau (Proprietors, Johnson and Partners (London), Ltd.).—All grades of office employees if disengaged or desirous of improving their positions should apply to Johnson's, 1st floor, Salmon's Inn, 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Telephone, Central 5172 (five lines), Extension 11. No booking fees.

TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of life's journey, also those recently released from or retired from Service.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WHY not join the Service—The Premier Service in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if required.—Apply for Prospectus, secretary, 2nd floor, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for pupil, either sex, West End office, established journalist; small premium.—Write Box N.1511, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON Journalist requires intelligent lady for Advertisement Canvassing by telephone; good salary and prospects for keen business getter.—Write, stating experience, to Box 1522, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

WE require the services of an all-round advertising man. He must have a good knowledge of layout technique and be able to write sound, well-reasoned copy. Previous Agency experience is essential.—Write, giving full particulars, in the first instance to Gilbert Advertising, Ltd., 14-18, Holborn, London, E.C.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

BOY, just leaving school, to learn West End decorator's business; must have good appearance; no premium or salary.—Write H. T., Bolton's Library, Sloane-street.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

GENTLEMAN requires Secretary, part time at first, later full time with political duties; experience not essential, but must have very good education, high intelligence, general knowledge, and competent shorthand-typing; £2 per week while part time; state age and qualifications fully, and also whether any knowledge of bookkeeping and business.—Write Box B.907, The Times, E.C.4.

PRINCIPAL requires smart, capable shorthand secretary; estate agency experience favoured.—Call 16, Queen-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required immediately; some legal experience preferable.—Write, giving details of experience, speeds, age, and salary required, to Box B.99, 5, Serle-street, W.C.2.

SECRETARY Shorthand-Typist; age 25-30; exceptional experience and able to act on own initiative; salary £3 15s. to £4.—Croydon district.—Write, stating age and experience, to Box B.952, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretaryship.—How best to qualify in leisure time at home. Send to-day for a copy of the informative brochure "Private Secretaryship," offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT, age 27, disengaged owing bankruptcy; unimpeachable testimonials; chief accountant last five years Continent; fluent French.—Write Box A.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS Man, good address and personality, requires post; well educated (matriculated); first-rate economic organizing ability and commercial knowledge; six years' banking experience; banker's examinations with "distinction" (placed 34th out of 2,000); excellent records; good French and slight Spanish. "Paper" qualifications supported by acumen, intelligence, and enthusiasm for hard work.—Write Box J.588, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE your sales stagnating? A successful salesman, with splendid selling record, can help you; London and South Coast preferred; own saloon car; expenses and commission.—Write "Scotsman," Box N.1542, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Undergraduate (Scholar) desires vacation post England or abroad, any time to end of September.—Write Box K.1442, The Times, E.C.4.

DIRECTORS of old-established business of extensive English and foreign reputation highly recommend Manager, age 41, with excellent record and thorough experience of banking and finance, whose own department has shown continuous profits over a number of years to date, but for extraneous reasons is being closed.—Write Box B.1009, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, aged 22, excellent Public School training, will do any work or accept any business commission within law; victim financial misfortune; experienced and courageous.—Write Box K.1288, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 25 years, requires post; salary immaterial to commence; good correspondent, accounts, bookkeeping; general experience; good organizer; travelled; fair French.—Write H. B., Box A.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 21, Public School, seeks evening and week-end employment.—Write Box K.1415, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with good commercial experience desires change; position of responsibility; knowledge of accounts, costing and statistics; experience buying and selling; organizer and administrative ability; active, alert, and good appearance.—Write Box K.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

LAND Agent, Chartered Surveyor, 35, highly recommended, desires management of estate; small salary if house provided.—Write Box J.586, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

MASTER Mariner (49), good personality, education, requires command yacht; act as companion-secretary if necessary.—Write Box N.1521, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, aged 23, is anxious for position abroad with good prospects; four years' business experience; keen, ambitious, and hard-working; highest references.—Write "R. K.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

RESPONSIBLE post required, late managing director; disengaged; thoroughly capable organizer, controller large concern; Public School education; knowledge France, Belgium; 40; references, solicitor, accountant, bank.—Write Box K.1297, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED Cavalry Officer, 33, seeks Employment, home or abroad; willing undertake any work.—Write Box K.1435, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Director, ex-Advertiser, at present in England on completion of foreign tour for largest American Automobile manufacturer, desires position with British concern. Complete knowledge of export markets and requirements. Long experience in England and U.S. Excellent sales record. Possesses personality, tact, initiative, and driving ability. Wishes personal interview.—Box 1518, The Times, E.C.4.

TRUSTEES.—Director large works wishes represent Trust company or individuals similar work; unquestionable references.—Write Box B.22, The Times, E.C.4.

UNDERGRADUATE desires any job within reason; July to end of September; thoroughly capable and reliable.—Write Box 0118, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKS Manager, diploma, research work, 20 years' experience, drawing office, test room, designs and sales engineer, good organizer, shortly disengaged, seeks suitable opening; production or sales side, or assistant to director.—Write Box K.1427, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Naval Officer, retired after 10 years at sea, is anxious to find position offering quick promotion in Canada, preferably British Columbia. Has taken accountancy course in American university and is at present employed in London chartered accountant's office. Very keen; only needing opportunity.—Write Lieutenant Atkinson, 11, Lucas House, Kilburn.

YOUNG man, wanting time for study, free Saturdays and Sundays and every other day after 5 o'clock until 9, following morning, seeks position; can do clerking, drive car and do running repairs.—Write Box 05129, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG man, age 19, desires position abroad; three years' business experience with Export Importers; good knowledge shipping trade.—Write Box 05127, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Man, 26, seeks position as Secretary or similar position of trust; 7½ years in bank, left owing to eye strain; South London area preferred.—Write Box N.1546, The Times, E.C.4.

£20 Reward to person finding officer shortly retiring Army (excellent record), single, 30, late adjutant, Job open, but preferred; no venture investments.—Write Box K.1447, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT space-seller of proved versatility, with successful record, seeks change offering greater scope; first-class agency and editorial experience.—Write Box J.1603, The Times, E.C.4.

A First-Class Journalist (Oxford man), 12 years' experience, Empire travelled, seeks responsible post, home or abroad; good leader writer and sub-editor; special flair human interest stories; keen, hard worker; excellent references.—Write Box B.808, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN intelligent, adaptable woman Secretary (27), desires position offering scope for initiative; higher education; 10 years' excellent experience commercial, professional, &c.; successful organizer; good personality; highest references.—Write "A.," 55, Lissenden-mansions, N.W.5. (Mountview 1426.)

CONFIDENTIAL Clerk (female) desires change of post (preferably September); 13 years' clerical experience (early) with present employers; last position past five years; charge of office, correspondence, financial and statistical returns, interviewing, &c.—Write Box B.991, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (27), seeks any Secretarial Work, shorthand (140), typing (65); medical, film, and club experience. Sound knowledge simple bookkeeping, good knowledge French; salary £3 per week.—No. 453, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY, with English and German shorthand and good knowledge French and all office duties, seeks morning post.—No. 344, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

SECRETARY: fully qualified; several years' experience, widely travelled; fluent French; salary £200-£250. Write Box 0116, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (expert Stenographer); highest references; whole or part time; own Corona.—Miss Stuart, 28, Market-street, Mayfair. Telephone, Mayfair 27206.

SECRETARY-SUPERVISOR desires post seaside, country, or abroad; 10 years' varied experience; expert stenographer and typist, accurate, reliable, initiative; would travel.—Reply "L.," 19, Parsifal-road, West Hampstead.

YOUNG gentlewoman, 20, good speeds, knowledge office routine, seeks secretarial post, West End preferred. Salary 35s., 40s.; free (holiday taken).—E. S., 7, Cairnavenue, Ealing, W.5.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

UPHOLSTRESS; several ladies thoroughly recommend for carpets, springs, webbs, &c.—Write Box 6185, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAPABLE Young Lady required to help with two children, 10 months and 5 years; Finchley district; salary £45-£50.—Write Box 04154, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess or Mother's Help wanted; three children, baby and school; personal reference essential; good needlewoman.—Write, Hampstead.

NURSERY Governess, not over 30, required end of September to teach boy of 9 and boy of 7½ in the holidays; gentlewoman essential; country.—Mrs. Stevens, Woodmancote, Cirencester.

NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER willing help Housekeeping for nervous invalid lady; maid kept.—Write "R.," Field-Head," Dallington-avenue, Northampton.

WANTED, Nurse-Companion for elderly gentleman; Wimbledon, Surbiton; references essential.—Write Box B.5, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, on the South Coast end of July by invalid lady, a kindly, sympathetic gentlewoman as trained Nurse; must be domesticated and thoroughly useful, strong and active, and have good hearing; no lifting. In writing fully, full particulars and send no stamps. Age about 40. Salary £70-£80 inclusive.—Write Box B.3, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady Nurse required September; Morocco in Winter; lady-in-waiting first lessons and helping in house; as family; children 4 and 2 years.—Mrs. A. H. King, 25, Thurloe-place, Winchester.

YOUNG Lady, 19, Devon (able to ride), £100; ditto, girl 7 and boy 6, Surrey, £100; ditto, girl 13, Salop, up to £100; Nursery ditto, three girls, 8, 6, and 4, England and Paris (fluent French), £80; ditto, three children, £80; Nursery ditto, £80; ditto, Northumberland, up to £100; many others. Lady-Housekeeper (non-resident). Town, six servants, £150. Trained Nurse-Housekeeper (34-42 only), Bristol, £100.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, S.W.1.

GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required.—Gloucestershire, £120; Ireland, £100; Froebel Governess, Essex, £160; Egypt, £96. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 26, Bruton-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON. £60.—At once, French or Swiss Nursery Governess; experienced, girls 5-8; good sewer; games; supervise music. Ditto, 1st September, boy 7. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

A Mother's Help to assist with two children (ages 3 years and 4 months) and house duties; maid kept; must be fond of children, energetic, and willing; quiet Christian household; S.E. London.—Write full particulars Box K.1438, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Help, quiet personality, non-smoker, assist generally small house; family two; nice cooking; help rough; good home; one genuinely kind, helpful.—Write knight, Grosvenor, &c., Box B.18, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help, experience with young children essential, required immediately; London, S.W.15 district.—Write Box N.1533, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, July 20th for four weeks, capable young Lady Help; small club (ladies); £1 weekly.—Write Box 05122, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NURSE (28-38) for three boys (9, 6, 3); nursery maid to assist; good wages; own room; sitting room; state wages.—Postlethwaite, 10, Hayes-way, Beckenham, Kent.

NURSE wanted for Basingstoke for boy of 4; willing to do own housework; young, but with some experience.—Mrs. Rowland Jones, Brook House, Basingstoke.

ARGENTINA and England alternately.—Can any lady recommend young Nurse immediately, gentlewoman essential; baby, 18 months, kind, good tempered, willing, absolutely trustworthy? Very quiet country life; first lessons, sewing, laundry, boys 5 and 3.—Apply, stating age, training or experience, salary expected (interview Friday 11-12 a.m.), Registrar, 117, Piccadilly, or Mrs. Goodall, Aston, Stevenage, Herts.

ENGLISH Lady with two children returning Philadelphia August 8th, would like to hear of Nurse or useful help.—Write Box N.1520, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required for delicate baby, 18 months; entire charge; nurseries cleaned and waited on; good reference essential.—Write 3, Frognal-lane, Hampstead, N.W.3.

NANNIE (25-35), early August, charge girl two years; supervise girls 6, 7; needlewoman; £40-£50; doctor's house.—Mrs. Orme, Red House, Wendover, Bucks.

WANTED, early September, young, experienced Nannie; fond country; good needlewoman; three children, boy 5, girls 3 and baby; nursery-maid kept.—Write Box N.1519, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Nurse, age about 30 years, for first baby age 6 months.—Write Mrs. Parsons, 41, Hazlewell-road, Putney, S.W.15.

YOUNG Nannie or Nursery Governess for two boys 3 years and 8; own nurseries; country place near London; must be capable, adaptable, and cheerful.—Mrs. Gould, Bemloe, War Coppice, Caterham.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend a thoroughly reliable Maid-Housemaid for elderly lady. Age 35-40? London one hour, Guildford one mile; housemaid kept in addition to maid.—Write Box B.950, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED August 1st for Ireland, a Lady's Maid; must be able to do dressmaking.—Mrs. Bowes Daly, 82, Eaton-square, S.W.1. Sloane 2665.

YOUNG French Maid to work under lady's maid; two girls, ages 13½ and 7; boy, age 12, in holidays; personal interview and reference essential.—Apply Mrs. Lavland, Delrow House, Aldenham, Watford.

URGENT.—Madame Vivian demande Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Françaises, Suisses, avec experience et autres; voyageant; bon gages.—306, Regent-st. (bureau).

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required (first-rate) for one gentleman; country; £80-£90; five in staff.—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Cook-Housekeeper required for near Malmesbury; age under 50; C. of E.; two and three children in family; governess (two boys at school); staff (eight); good wages.—Reply Mrs. Wilder, Easton Grey, Malmesbury, Wilts.

LADY Cook-Housekeeper in September for boys' school house in Worcestershire; own sitting and bed rooms; good wages.—Apply Miss Routh, School House, Bromsgrove.

REQUIRED, two experienced Gentlewomen, sisters or friends, to work labour-saving house near Hindhead; two in family; help given.—Write Box J.590, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper or superior Cook-General wanted; resident betweenmaid; daily help; good wages.—Mrs. Hurley, Silverbeeches, Farnham, Surrey.

WANTED for very quiet situation, two in family, in country house in Berkshire, a Cook-Housekeeper and Butler-Valet, daughter as housemaid not objected to; very good wages to experienced, suitable persons; interview essential.—Write Box J.601, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK, or Cook-Housekeeper, early September (kitchen and scullery maid kept) for school house; 43 boys.—Mrs. Irvine, Hurley, Shortheath, Farnham, Surrey.

CAN any lady recommend superior R.C. Cook, good manager and organizer, accustomed to numbers? Three in kitchen, country situation, near London; good salary.—Write, "Madame J.," care of Advertising Agency, 43, S. Molton-street, W.1.

COOK (woman) wanted; good carver; family and staff; luncheon trade; kitchen maid; own bed rooms.—Full particulars and wages to Mrs. Davey, Fox Hotel, Palmers-green, London, N.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

FIRST-RATE Cook required; kitchen-maid and scullery-maid kept; small family; household 10; country near London; age not under 30; good wages; holiday end of August; experienced head kitchenmaid might suit.—Write Mrs. G. C. Leveson Gower, Titsey Place, Oxted, Surrey.

GOOD single-handed Cook wanted; over 30; one in family; light maid's; good wages.—Mrs. Pembroke, Shrubbs Hill Mount, Sunninghale.

GOOD Cook; kitchenmaid kept, and Upper Housemaid of two, good needlewoman; wanted Aug 20th; staff six; one lady; country situation; good references essential.—Miss Shenstone, Barcombe, near Lewes, Sussex.

GOOD Cook required, thoroughly capable; good cooking essential; age not over 50; for town and country; eight in staff; wages £70.—Reply Eyre, Warren, Branshaw, Lyndhurst.

GOOD Swiss Girls (French speaking) as Cook and House-Parlourmaid, where daily housemaid kept, for small, easily run, country house in Kent; modern conveniences. Write, stating ages and wages required. Box B.960, The Times, E.C.4.

VERY Good Cook, two in family; good references essential; comfortable home and good wages.—Buckley, The Orchard, Ashstead, Surrey.

WANTED good Cook and Housemaid; both single-handed; ages 30-40 and 24-34; well trained, reliable maids left in charge during family's absence; small house near park; family of staff 4; good references essential.—Apply by letter first Box 4466, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COOKS, House Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27a, The Parade, Golders Green, 'Phone, Speedwell 5271-2. Also at 233a, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 6693. No fees.

CANADA.—Cook wanted; wages £10 monthly; kitchenmaid kept; family three; five on staff.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

GOOD Cook wanted for Town (kitchenmaid kept); £70-£75; four servants. Apply National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington. No fee. Fulham 0222.

£60 Cook for Broadstairs; three maids; good outings; occasional day in London; no basement.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to above.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card rooms, music room; 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot-meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; smoking by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland Home, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770

HILLS.

A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Rest Home for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. From 2½gns. weekly or 16s. daily. Large doubles now available.—Padd. 8858.

A Bare four minutes Hyde Park.—Comfortable APARTMENT including breakfast; exclusive private residence overlooking gardens; very moderate terms.—Padd. 2806.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with new sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Divan beds, enclosed washstands. Everything new and first-class. Single 25s., double 42s., including service and electric light. Breakfast optional. Dining-room lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes' Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 5gns.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residence; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 4127.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly-decorated; catering as desired; from 35s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7802.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD-RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.
Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 bed rooms (hot and cold); many having private baths, maisonettes, sitting-rooms, etc.; spacious lounge, garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone, 0264 Park.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION.
TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5092.
Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men; offers bed-sitting rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, hoists, and attendance; 3 guineas; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—43, Sussex-gardens.

A beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE, from 37s. 6d. A including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold water basins; gas fires.—35, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE and court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good cuisine; attractive bed rooms fitted; constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing park; private bath; gas fires; breakfast, late dinner privately; suit two; permanency preferred.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose 1528.

A Bright SERVICE SUITE, with own bath room, in well-appointed house near Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—63, Gloucester-terrace.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

A Distinctly high-class private enterprise by way of newly-decorated Furnished and unfurnished SERVICE SUITES, with new sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Divan beds, enclosed washstands. Everything new and first-class. Single 25s., double 42s., including service and electric light. Breakfast optional. Dining-room lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

ENGLEWOOD, 29, PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, W.2.

A Bare 2min. Tube, Bus routes; 2 minutes Hyde Park; exceptional position; select; 2 bath rooms; 2 gas fires; 2 bed rooms; 2 gns. each; breakfast optional.—Phone, Park 1867.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

A Bare Minute HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; quiet, comfortable, sunny rooms; English food; personal supervision of cooking and service. Special terms from 2½gns. to 4gns. Padd. 2257.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

128-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.
ABSOLUTELY reliable food and attendance; box spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires; constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms. Terms from 2½gns. Frobisher 2770.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 2gns. single, 5gns. double.—42, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, CONVENIENCE, QUIETNESS, and SERVICE; HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and electric fires all bed rooms; rooms with private bath; exceptionally appointed public rooms. Night porter. Bed, breakfast, &c., from 8s. 6d., full board 12s. 6d. daily or 3½ gns. weekly. Padd. 8044.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, 25s. to 4gns. weekly; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, if desired; expert Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9188.)

MARBLE ARCH.

AN unusually well-appointed FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor; personal supervision; meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bedrooms; constant hot water; special cuisine; terms; single from £2 18s. 6d., double 7, 8, and 9 guineas; daily from 12s. 6d.; bed, breakfast, bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

AT 35, COLLINGHAM-ROAD,

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Three minutes from Gloucester-road Station.
Beautiful, bright, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES in a fine corner residence. Furnished with Eastern carpets, pure hair mattresses, lovely and substantial bedsteads, modern inventions, ample wardrobe accommodation; plenty of bath rooms, with constant hot water; valeting and mending; moderate terms.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2., board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 55s.; exceptional cuisine; Kens. 1942.

AT 59, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2., BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast; comfortable; unfurnished ditto front, first floor; electric light, gas fire; terms very moderate. Padd. 3995.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1066.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well-furnished Bed-Sitting Room; hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 25s., including breakfast. Museum 0506.

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single or two sharing; double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. From 42s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

AT 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,

W.2.
Close Lancaster-gate and Paddington Stations.
Well-appointed ROOMS with partial board; 3gns. weekly; bed, breakfast 6s. 6d. Padd. 6709.

AT 69, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, W.2.—BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor; others from 27s. 6d., including breakfast, bath, electric light, 'phone.

AT 45, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1. Welbeck 5667. Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, entrance floor (bath adjoining); also smaller one. Breakfasts. Manservant kept.

AT MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; gas fires, dryer bath; telephone; moderate terms.—53, Cambridge-street, W.2.

THE QUEENS.

AT 99-83, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; double, single; well furnished; electric light, gas fire, ring, own meter; bath (2nd); moderate.—5, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON.—A beautiful country Mansion, with large grounds, tennis court, own produce; first-class chef; luxurious cuisine; hot and cold water and gas fires in all bed rooms; individual requirements studied; inclusive terms. 'Phone, Croydon 2469.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; every convenience; three minutes station.—63, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 6215.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS (gentlewoman's) charming sunny house, very quiet yet central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; music optional; excellent cooking and service; inclusive terms.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. (Buses 14, 7, 88.) Park 3417.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. 'Phone, Vic. 5557.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; constant hot water; dinner optional.—117, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. Frobisher 2765.

ATTRACTIVE Unfurnished Rooms; quiet; near buses, Tube; 14s. to 30s.; meals, service optional; moderate.—37, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1577.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, meals as desired; one minute Park, Tube and buses. Rise, Padd. 8840 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining in exclusive residential quarter; private 'phone; meals served in own rooms as required; extra room available.—'Phone Kens. 5745.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—'Phone, Western 6696.

BED-SITTING ROOMS 22s. 6d., double 28s. 6d.; meals optional; constant hot water, gas fires.—32, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 9118.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Single from 30s., double 3gns.—12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water; 56, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires and newly decorated; single rooms vacant.—56, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 9502.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, with breakfast, for gentlemen in lady's house; 30s. to 2gns.; lounge; dinner optional; meeting service; close Earl's Court.—26, Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10. Flax. 1770.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water in all rooms, up-to-date furnishings and decorations; ample bath rooms; exceptionally light and airy, facing South and West. Single from 35s., including breakfast, &c.—38, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Ambassador 2942.

RADNOR CHAMBERS,

23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, unfurnished, newly decorated, with constant hot water; meals optional; use of car and garage in house for week-ends.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior Bachelor APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; six minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park Corner.—29, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. Furnished or Unfurnished, five minutes Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; permanent or temporary; cuisine and comfort.—4, Lambolle-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2911.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT." XVIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from 3½gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Rav. 3040.

BROOK-STREET.—Daintily FURNISHED BED ROOM, including light, baths, attendance; 2gns. weekly.—'Phone, Mayfair 8698.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, near.—Comfortably FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; bath two persons; private bath. Also bed-sitting room; every modern convenience.—Welbeck 2571.

CHARMING BALCONY ROOM, and others, Unfurnished and Furnished; good district; social references required.—57, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted basins, hot and cold, electric light, baths; £2 2s. inclusive breakfasts.—72, Oakley-street.

CHISLEHURST, KENT.

HEATHERBANK.
Two minutes Station.
25 minutes City and West End.
One of the most up to date in Kent.
Finest cuisine.
Central heating. Gas fires all bed rooms.
Nine bath rooms.
Every bed room fitted running hot and cold water.
Bridge. Billiards. Dancing.
Fernden hard tennis court.
Resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vernon Coles.
Chislehurst 123. Day and Night.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.
16, 17, LEINSTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Beautifully equipped, high-class residential; every comfort; running water, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double.—'Phone, Padd. 3976.

57, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE.

CLOSE Baker-street Stations.—Comfortable ROOMS in carefully managed house with breakfast from 25s.; partial board from 35s.; electric light, gas fires. 'Phone, Padd. 2806.

COMFORT, quietness, and good catering, running water in all rooms (hot and cold), three minutes from High-street, Kensington Station and Central London Tube; moderate terms.—Park 8476.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed flat, select district; business gentlemen; breakfast optional; moderate.—'Phone Welbeck 5018.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with breakfast, or all catering if desired, close Gloucester-road Station; constant hot water; every attention.—Frob. 4160.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 30s.; cleaning service.—23, Chesilton-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3322.

CORNWALL-GARDENS, SECOND FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; sitting room, double bed room, bath room, and lavatory, 5gns. inclusive.—35, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—"Montclair," Beckenham. 'Phone, Bec. 2138.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot, cold water, 5-7gns.; single 3gns.; 12s. 6d. daily; no extras; expert chef.—117-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (Kens. 2098). New management.

DULWICH COURT.

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2602.
A Private Residential with every comfort; 13mins. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EALING.—COURTFIELD. 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EARL'S COURT.—Two business girls would share their bright, airy flat with another.—Box 894, Hobbins' Library, 214, Earl's Court-road.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, single and double vacancies, August; children welcomed. Also private suite with separate bath room, &c.—'Phone, Croydon 0657.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited.—Hampstead 8080.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, English family; nice house and gardens; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people welcome.—Write Box 8.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR GENTLEMEN, middle-aged, seeking delightful modern home.—House standing in own grounds, within easy reach of Town, near golf and river; excellent table; artistic surroundings.—Write or 'phone Mrs. Archer, 335, Upper Richmond-road, Putney. 'Phone, 3899 Putney.

GROUND-FLOOR UNFURNISHED ROOMS with attendance; meals optional; constant hot water.—The Lions, 6, Observatory-gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED; large garden. One minute train, bus. 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (West).—BED-SITTING ROOM for business lady or gentleman in well-appointed house; geyser of bath; telephone; moderate terms.—5, Birchington-road, N.W.6 (off West End-lane).

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—English Family Home; best food; partial board from 35s.—full 50s.—74, Broadhurst-gardens. (Maida Vale 2024.)

HAMPSTEAD. (5min. Finchley-road Met.).—Large comfortable ROOMS, single or double, in quiet well-appointed house; boarding terms or meals as desired; personal supervision; special dietary by arrangement.—'Phone Miss Jean Macdonald, Maida Vale 5187, or write Box 02448, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4878.

HYDE PARK (facing beautiful gardens).—Few comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals optional; cleanliness; moderate.—43, Porchester-square. Park 8216.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns.
BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

KENSINGTON, 38, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2gns. single, 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9262.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Comfortable; ideal position; good, varied catering; personal supervision; from 3½ gns.; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as required; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2902.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LIVE MODERATELY and COMFORTABLY at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

LONDON (many different districts).

BEDFORD.	CLIFTON (Bristol).
BEXHILL.	EASTBOURNE.
BOURNEMOUTH.	LIVERPOOL.
BRIGHTON.	ST. LEONARDS.
CLIFTONVILLE.	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (6 stamps).

LANCASTER-GATE.—To be LET FURNISHED, TWO ROOMS, ground floor, with service; suitable for one or two sharing; 3gns. weekly.—Apply Housekeeper, 15, Devonshire-terrace, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lauderdale Residential Club, 158, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 2gns., double from 3gns.; breakfast, bath; constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good cooking; valeting; telephone; second bed room if required.—33, Curzon-street.

MAYFAIR.—SMALL SINGLE BED ROOMS. Breakfasts served. Valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MODERN BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns. each, including breakfast, attendance, baths; dining room optional.—5, Redcliffe-gardens. Earl's Court. Flax. 2222.

MONTROSE SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.

AT

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL

38, 39, and 40 LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Rents 15s. to 35s., including electric light; use of large garden with tennis court; buses and trains one to five minutes; references. —Apply Housekeeper, 86, Boundary-road, N.W.8.

NEWLY FURNISHED SITTING-BED ROOMS or SUITES in private house; permanents preferred; breakfast only. Welbeck 9775.—46, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

OAK-HILL, SURBITON.

"OAKENSHAW."—Two acres beautiful grounds; 5min. station, 20 Waterloo; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; individual attention; garage; near golf; river; extra room available.—'Phone Kens. 5745.

OVERLOOKING LORD'S, St. John's Wood, to be LET, well FURNISHED BED ROOM; breakfast, with every convenience.—Phone Paddington 5908.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; famous French chef, full breakfast; 6gns.; bed-sitting room, 2gns.—Welbeck 2954.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 3gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

ROOMS for GENTLEMEN; bath; tennis; billiards; breakfast, Sunday meals inclusive, 27s.; week.—"Highfield," Upper Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood.

S.W.—S. KENSINGTON, close station.—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM (second floor); all conveniences; close bath room, &c.; £80; service 7s. 6d. weekly; meals as required; well done house. Also Fourth floor, large and small furnished rooms, 25s. and 21s. weekly. Service and meals as required.—Write Box K.1513, The Times, E.C.4.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

SERVICE CHAMBERS.—Suites or single rooms, beautifully Furnished, everything new. Running water in all rooms, four bath rooms; personal supervision. Terms from 35s. inclusive of electric light, attendance, and plain breakfast.—12, Peterham-terrace, S.W.7. Western 4739.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also Suites; constant hot water in rooms; constant hot water.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

MAYFAIR.

SERVICE SUITES; large rooms in charming house near Piccadilly; all modern conveniences; greatly reduced terms three or six months' agreement.—Apply the Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

SITTING, BED and BATH (private) ROOMS combined; exceptional position; excellent service and cooking; meals as required in own rooms.—Apply 387, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

SOUTH EAST LONDON; PAYING GUESTS; large house, pleasant garden, 20 minutes' City, West End.—Write Box 8.904, The Times, E.C.4.

35, EMPEROR'S GATE.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station. Select, quiet, no traffic. Gas fires. From 2½gns., double 4½gns. Western 8747.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET, several choice unfurnished ROOMS in lady's private house; suitable superior professional persons.—8, Redcliffe-gardens.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

HICKLEY, KENT.
TEN MILES FROM LONDON.
A charming residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards; West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 4gns. per week.—Write for Illustrated Tariff. Ravensbourne 0360.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Excellent Unfurnished ROOMS, specially suitable for business women, in quiet, pleasant house; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, meters, &c., expert baths. Rents 15s. to 35s., including electric light; use of large garden with tennis court; buses and trains one to five minutes; references. —Apply Housekeeper, 86, Boundary-road, N.W.8.

SURBITON. MOUNTCOOMBE.

High elevation, bracing air; home comforts; present party 45; everything best; 50s. 6d., annexe from 42s.; board-residence; private lavatories; grand tennis courts; billiards; lovely grounds; garages.—Elmbridge 1265.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal lines supplied gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0096.)

THE AILSA.

9, LANCASTER-GATE, W. One minute Tube, Kensington Gardens. Liberal table. From 5½s. inclusive.

THE MADRID.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907.)
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential hotel not for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 8gns.

THE MANOR.

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens.
Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.
Visitors' friends invited (no charge).
SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. WIRELESS.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., five 6½gns. per week.
Bed and breakfast from 8s. 6d.
For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4556.

TO be LET, BED ROOM and large SITTING ROOM, with telephone and first-rate attendance.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms, telephone, hot and cold water, &c.; billiards, wireless room; furniture and decorations by Waring & Gillow.—Write or call 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

TWO FURNISHED SUITES overlooking gardens—(1) Ground floor, two reception rooms, piano, double bed room, use bath. (2) First floor, large reception room, B.C. piano, double bed room, use bath, attendance.—'Phone Temis, 43, St. George's-square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, as good as a flat; newly decorated house; every convenience.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED.—Large front, redecorated ROOM, balcony; first floor; constant hot water; restaurant. Inverness Chambers, 17, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

UNFURNISHED SUITES, three rooms.—Balcony flat, 2½gns.; second floor, 45s.; bath room; excellent service, moderate terms.—76, Dalgety-gdns. Ken. 6182.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, 18s. to 27s. per week; service and catering optional.—19, Cheniston-gardens, min. Kensington High-street.

VICTORIA.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfasts, geyser baths; noted for cleanliness.—99, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 3395.

VISITORS to LONDON, wishing for really comfortable ACCOMMODATION in first-class private house; lady could offer very nice bed sitting-room with spacious bath room adjoining; constant hot water; including electric light, telephone, good breakfast, service, &c., per day per person.—38, Woronzow-road, St. John's Wood (close Lord's).

W.C.1.—fast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

WOODCLYFFE MANOR.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.
CHISLEHURST.
Three minutes from station, 25 minutes Charing Cross. Cannon-street.
Excellent cuisine; comfort a speciality; delightful grounds, 6½ acres.
Apply particulars to the Manageress. Chislehurst 414.

YOUNG COLONIAL offers TWO ROOMS in his attractive BACHELOR FLAT; valet service; excellent cuisine; delightful outlook; gramophone, piano; all conveniences; terms very moderate.—Write Box 04135, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1, British Museum.—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's Court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Frobisher 3313.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

22, HYDE PARK-GATE (near Queen's-gate).—Select 4-quiet modern Furnished Flatlets; hot, cold water; grillers; 2gns. Service Suites 4½gns. Western 6470.

25/6 to 35/6.—Up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS at 84, South Kensington; ladies only.—22, Careville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kens. 1359.

LANCASTER-GATE.

50, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, W.2.—Reopened under supervision of new Resident Proprietors; recently decorated; best food, properly cooked, served really hot. Bed, breakfast, dinner from 2½ to 4 gns.; no extras. Specially catering for visitors and professional and business people.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK; Tubes and buses to all parts; tennis; bridge; en pension from 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6s. 6d. Park 6497.

GLYNE HOUSE,

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms.
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THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page 24.

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Law Report, July 9

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury concluded the hearing of the action in which Miss Mollie Frances Hunt, who had been expelled from the school called Upper Chine, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, in circumstances which gave rise to the present proceedings, claimed damages from the headmistress, Miss Kathleen M. Damon, for alleged libel and breach of duty as a schoolmistress. Miss Damon denied the breach of duty. As to the alleged libel, she said that the words complained of were incapable of the defamatory meaning alleged and she also pleaded privilege and justification. The jury found that the words complained of were not defamatory and that they were not published maliciously. They found that Miss Damon had acted without reasonable cause in expelling Miss Hunt and assessed the damages on that part of the case at one farthing. Judgment on the latter cause was reserved. Judgment on the whole case will be entered later. (HUNT v. DAMON.)

Mr. Justice Eve dismissed the application to vary the Master's certificate of Mr. Robert Pownall, who claimed to be entitled to the Egmont settled estates. His Lordship held that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the applicant's statements and that, in any event, the claim was statute-barred. (IN RE EGMONT'S SETTLED ESTATES.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
LIBEL ACTION BY SCHOOLGIRL AGAINST MISTRESS
HUNT v. DAMON

(Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was concluded of the action in which Miss Mollie Frances Hunt, of Harringworth, Elm-grove, Guernsey, claimed from Miss Kathleen M. Damon, a schoolmistress, of Upper Chine, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, damages for alleged libel and breach of duty as a schoolmistress.

Miss Hunt's case was that, in May, 1929, when she was a pupil at Miss Damon's school, Upper Chine, Shanklin, she was wrongfully expelled on the ground that she had been disloyal to the headmistress and to the school and disobedient. The alleged libels were contained in letters written by Miss Damon to Mrs. Carre, Miss Hunt's mother, which, Miss Hunt said, meant that she was a girl of bad character and was unfit to associate with her fellow pupils. Miss Hunt is now aged 19.

Miss Damon, in defence, denied the breach of duty. As to the alleged libels, she said that the words complained of were incapable of the defamatory meaning alleged, and she also pleaded privilege and justification.

Mr. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. Tristram Beresford appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Birkett, K.C., and Mr. N. Fox-Andrews for the defendant.

Miss Maud Widdowson, giving evidence on behalf of Miss Damon, said that she was a trained nurse and since September, 1928, had been a matron at Upper Chine School. When Mollie Hunt hurt her ankle in 1928 she (Miss Widdowson) attended to her.

"While I was bandaging her ankle," said the witness, "she said: 'It is nice to have someone who is kind to me.' She then started to cry and said that she was very unhappy at home and at school. I tried to comfort her and kissed her."

One day, continued Miss Widdowson, when she did not go to attend to Miss Hunt, the girl sent her a note asking her to go and see her. She (Miss Widdowson) replied that she had not had time to go down, but that she would get down as soon as she could. After that, Mollie Hunt sent her a number of notes.

NOTES TORN UP

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did you keep any of them?—No. I tore them all up.

Did you answer any of them?—Three, in all. What did you say in your answers?—About the first one I have told you. In the other two I told her to pull herself together and not to make a fool of herself.

Every time she went about the school, said Miss Widdowson, Mollie Hunt ran out and spoke to her. It made her the laughing stock of the staff. At her (Miss Widdowson's) request, Miss Damon told Mollie that her attentions were unwelcome. Mollie promised to stop them.

In the Easter holidays Mollie wrote her two letters. She (Miss Widdowson) kept them until she returned to the school and then gave them to Miss Damon.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Why did you do that?—After all that had happened I should have been disloyal to the school if I had not done so.

Cross-examined, Miss Widdowson said that she was taking up an appointment at another school entirely at her own wish.

Mr. SINGLETON.—A similar appointment for which your knowledge of girls fits you?—No; it's boys this time. (Laughter.)

Perhaps they will be easier?—No. (Laughter.)

Miss Widdowson said that she had not before known of a case where a schoolgirl did not get on well with the headmistress. It was not her experience that a girl who was unhappy at school turned to someone who was kind to her.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Is it a fact that you did not have any notes from Mollie Hunt during the Easter term?—I do not think I did.

During the interview between Miss Damon and Mollie, Miss Widdowson added, she did not remember anything being said about writing notes.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Then, so far as you were concerned, Mollie had not been told in your presence not to write to you in holiday time, or at all?—I do not think so.

Did you ever say that you thought that Miss Damon had a "down" on Mollie?—No.

Did it strike you that that was so?—Never.

Miss Widdowson said that when Mollie Hunt insisted on seeing and talking to her she did not think that the girl was fond of her. She thought that she was trying to make a fool of her.

Miss Beryl Leigh-Thomas, who in 1929 was a prefect in the house at Upper Chine in which Miss Hunt was, said that, on either the Saturday or the Sunday evening of the first week-end in the summer term in 1929 she heard talking in Mollie Hunt's dormitory after the lights had been put out. She banged on the door to make the girls be quiet.

Next morning she spoke to the monitress of the dormitory, who gave her certain information about what had taken place. The monitress made a request, and as a result she (the witness) went and spoke to Miss Damon.

Miss Marion Phillips, a pupil at Upper Chine, said that in 1929 she occupied the same dormitory as Mollie Hunt. On the night after they returned to school for the summer term Mollie Hunt came up to the dormitory after games time and said that she had had an interview with Miss Damon.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did she say what the nature of the interview was?—She said that Miss Damon had rowed her and had asked her to promise to improve in her behaviour, telling her that she had had many chances and that this would be her last chance. She said that Miss Damon would not expel her because she was afraid of her (Mollie's) aunt. She also said that it was her last term and she intended to have the best time she could. She gave the impression that she was not going to keep her promise.

Was a new girl there the whole time?—I think so.

Did Mollie Hunt say anything to the new girl?—She said that as she was a new girl she would have a good time, but that when she was a little older she would not be allowed to make her own friends or to enjoy herself.

Did the girls do anything?—We asked her to stop talking like that before a new girl.

On the following night, after "lights out," Mollie went on talking, saying very much the same thing. "The monitress and I thought it our duty to report to Miss Damon, and we told her exactly what had happened," the witness added.

Mr. SINGLETON (cross-examining).—Did Mollie say that she wanted to have nothing more to do with Miss Widdowson?—I do not remember. She referred to Miss Widdowson in rather uncomplimentary terms because she had shown the letters to Miss Damon.

It would not be an extraordinary thing for a member of the staff to be referred to by the girls as an "old cat"?—We don't usually—not every day. (Laughter.)

Such expressions are used among girls?—Oh, yes.

Did anyone say that Miss Damon always seemed to have been rather down on Mollie?—No.

In re-examination, Miss Phillips said that she and the monitress reported what had occurred to Miss Damon because they were the senior girls in the room, and they both saw that the talk was doing the new girl harm. The new girl was very bewildered. She did not know Miss Damon or the school.

Miss Isobel Tilley, the "new girl" in the dormitory, said that Mollie Hunt gave her the impression that Miss Damon was very unjust or unfair. Marion Phillips and the monitress tried to stop her talking in that way.

Miss Ruth Toole, the monitress, said that Mollie Hunt rather laughed at the interview which she had had with Miss Damon. She said that it was her last term and that she was going to have a good time and do what she liked. The girls told Mollie Hunt to stop.

Counsel addressed the jury and his LORDSHIP summed-up.

The jury found that the words complained of were not defamatory and that they were not published maliciously. They found that Miss Damon had acted without reasonable cause in expelling Miss Hunt, and assessed the damages on that part of the case at one farthing.

Argument regarding the latter cause of action was reserved.

His LORDSHIP said that he would deliver judgment on the case as a whole later.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. B. de Fonblanque; Messrs. Warren and Warren, for Messrs. Buckell and Drew, Newport, I.O.W.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
CLAIM TO THE EGMONT ESTATES

IN RE EGMONT'S SETTLED ESTATES, AND IN RE THE SETTLED LAND ACT, 1925. IN RE SAME: PERCEVAL v. LEFROY.

(Before Mr. Justice Eve)

His LORDSHIP dismissed this application by Mr. Robert Pownall, of The Homestead, Haydock, Lancashire, to vary the Master's certificate certifying that Mr. Frederick Joseph Trevelyan Perceval, the claimant to the Earldom of Egmont, was entitled, subject to certain jointure rent-charges, to the Egmont settled estates and to a sum of over £400,000 representing proceeds of sale of settled land. Mr. Perceval, who for the last 25 years had been a rancher in Alberta, had recently come to England and taken up his residence at Castle Ringwood, Hampshire.

Mr. J. Neville Gray appeared for Mr. Edward Heathcote Lefroy and Mr. George Alexander Scott, trustees, who had been appointed receivers of the estates on the death of the ninth Earl of Egmont on January 10, 1929; Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Hunt appeared for the claimant, Mr. Frederick J. T. Perceval. The present applicant, Mr. Pownall, appeared in person.

In answer to inquiries which had been ordered to be made on June 20, 1929, in the proceedings, the Master found that at the date of the order the person who, under the limitations of a settlement dated August 15, 1889, was entitled to the estates was Mr. Frederick Joseph Trevelyan Perceval, who was entitled to a base fee in the freeholds and enfranchised copyholds, and to an absolute interest in the leaseholds for the residue of the respective terms for which they were granted. Mr. Perceval had since enlarged the base fee into a fee simple.

Mr. GRAY said that the matter came before the Court on two originating summonses, one taken out by the trustees, on which an order had been made for inquiries and which had been answered in the Master's certificate; and a second taken out by the present applicant, Mr. Pownall, to vary the Master's certificate. He referred to the pedigree of the Egmont family. The claimant, Mr. Perceval, traced his descent through the male line which included the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was Prime Minister of England. The pedigree had after a great deal of trouble been completely proved, and the Master was satisfied that Mr. Perceval had made out his claim to the estates and the title.

The trustees' summons asked whether the trustees' ought to execute a vesting assurance and for the determination of questions as to the incidence of the rent-charges. Mr. Robert Pownall was now claiming the estates by descent through the female line, but he made no claim to the earldom of Egmont. He claimed that the Master's decision that the estates belonged to the person who should prove his claim to be Earl of Egmont was wrong; that there was no Earl of Egmont; and that the settlement of 1889, under which Mr. Perceval claimed, was not lawful.

MR. POWNALL'S CLAIM

Mr. Pownall said that he traced his descent back to Philip Tufton Perceval and his descendants, under the will of the second Earl of Egmont. The Master had told him that he could not become the Earl of Egmont through his grandmother, and that only the Earl of Egmont could succeed to the estates. His own reply was that there was no such person as the Earl of Egmont. He claimed descent from Lady Cecil, and had found evidence of her marriage in a book in the British Museum. The second earl married Catherine Cecil, second daughter of James, Lord Salisbury, in 1736, and had a son, Philip Tufton Perceval, who married Catherine Hennessy, and died while in naval service in 1795, having been neglected or forgotten by his family. The issue of that marriage was Sarah, his (Mr. Pownall's) grandmother.

Sixty years ago his father had presented him with a life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, who, he had said, was a brother of his (the father's) grandfather, and told him (Mr. Pownall), when he had an opportunity, to look up the family history, as there were great titles and estates. The applicant said that he was 74 years of age and had spent 19 months in intense search into the matter. He claimed the estates as the descendant of Philip Tufton Perceval by his marriage with Catherine Hennessy.

Mr. Justice Eve said that there was not sufficient evidence to prove whether the statements made by the applicant were true or not, but in any case his claim was statute-barred. The application to vary the certificate was dismissed.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS asked that the application be dismissed with costs, so that Mr. Pownall should realize that his claim could not be carried farther.

Mr. Justice Eve (to Mr. Pownall).—You have made a claim which you cannot possibly sustain, and it must be dismissed, with costs, if they are asked for.

His Lordship granted a declaration that Mr. Frederick Perceval was entitled to the moneys in the hands of the trustees, subject to the trusts of the settlements, and that the trustees should make a vesting assurance in his favour.

Mr. SIMONDS.—Speaking for my client, I hope that matters will be settled as soon as possible. He is, in effect, being kept out of possession of his estates.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Littledale and Lefroy, for the trustees; Messrs. White and Wasbrough, for Mr. Perceval.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£2,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES
READ v. READ AND TAYLOR

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Sporting News

CRICKET

CAMBRIDGE WIN AT LORD'S

AN AMAZING MATCH

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

Whatever else may be said about the entertainment provided by the University teams of this year it cannot be denied that it was intensely exciting. In the end Cambridge won by 205 runs after 10 minutes of the extra half-hour had passed. It was one of the most amazing victories in the history of the match, and the probability is that no two of the instructed spectators who watched it will ever find themselves completely in agreement as to the various causes which led up to it. What can be said with certainty is that the losers lost because they failed to take advantage of the opportunities which came their way, and allowed themselves to become depressed when the run of the game went against them. The last hour was most distressing to the prejudiced well-wishers of Oxford, but quite amusing to the Cambridge party and to the impartial spectators, because it resembled the finish of an Eton and Harrow match when the junior boys of the one side are trying to thwart the efforts of the big fellows on the other to get them out in time.

It was rather melancholy to see half a dozen fieldsmen crowding round despairing batsmen almost all of whom, sooner or later, did just what they were meant to do. An honourable exception to the rule was Ford, who, obliged to play a game entirely antipathetic to him, never lost his nerve for a moment and looked as if he could have stayed there for a week if he could have found a partner to hold up the other end.

There was a very disappointing attendance at Lord's yesterday. And yet the match was in a most interesting position. Anything might happen. Old Blues in the pavilion agreed in the substance of their diagnosis, but differed in the formula of its expression. "We can save this match if Killick gets 150," said the Cambridge men. "A quick wicket or two and we've got 'em beat, particularly if Killick is one of the men to go," was the way Oxford put it. Killick did not quite get 150, but for all practical purposes he accomplished the very big task imposed upon him. His will rank among the great hundreds scored in the Universities' match by reason of the quality of his stroke-play, and also for the discretion and courage displayed in the making of it.

OXFORD'S REFUSED CHANCES

But while he held up one end Oxford got not two but three quick wickets, and should have had a fourth, for Brown was missed three several times in making 25. In spite of these mistakes Oxford seemed to have the match for the taking. Peebles was bowling dangerously: no tail-ender was likely to stay in long against him without making a mistake. At the Nursery end Hill-Wood supported him exceedingly well. It has seldom happened that a bowler has done so much good work without getting his name in print. He kept an admirable length, and constantly made the ball break back sharply and quickly, but the best of bowlers cannot go through a side if their only way of getting men out is to hit the stumps. The Oxford fieldsmen would not take the chances offered. Certainly Melville made two brilliant catches to get rid of Human and Morgan, but a member of the Oxford team reckoned that he and his colleagues between them omitted no less than nine opportunities, most of them tolerably easy. In consequence the tail-enders were permitted to add nearly 150 to the score, and Morgan was able to declare his innings closed, leaving Oxford just over 300 to get in at the most two hours and a half. There were those who thought he might have declared earlier, but had he done so he would have taken an entirely unwarrantable risk. Crawley and another of the occasionally brilliant batsmen on the Oxford side might have got going. His bowling was not of the kind which can keep determined hitters quiet, and the pace of the ground was all in favour of rapid scoring. He could not have faced a conclave of past Cambridge captains if Cambridge had been beaten through an excess of optimism on his part. He could not foresee that he would get rid of two of Oxford's best batsmen with rank long-hops, and that others would be so fatally perturbed by the importance of the occasion.

MELVILLE'S TWO CATCHES

Carris had done his side good service by staying in at an awkward moment overnight, but he was not so good in the morning and soon gave silly-point an easy catch. Human showed a desire to force the game, but when he hit Peebles hard in front of square-leg he was magnificently caught by Melville fielding exactly where he had stood for the left-hander Carris. Melville also took the next wicket with another great catch when Morgan had a slash at an off ball and hit it. Brown should also have been retired immediately, but Hill-Wood at mid-off seemed to lose sight of a ball which he might have reached. Brown once off-drove Peebles very well by running him down. But when he jumped in to drive he missed the ball. So did Mayhew. The result was a useful stand which took the score to 192. Hazlerigg managed to stay through an unpleasant 20 minutes before lunch and saw Killick rather badly missed at backward point off Hill-Wood. If stress is laid on this one mistake by Killick, it is because space is not available to describe his many perfect strokes. He got few balls to out, but he missed nothing on the leg side and his off-driving was that of a right-handed Woolley. Peebles presented little difficulty to him and he discriminated with certainty between the leg-break and the googlie. It is a pity that the Gentlemen's team has already been selected. Hazlerigg stayed to see him complete his hundred before he was caught at short leg.

Then Oxford, humanly speaking, once more had the match in the air. Kingsley quite rightly refrained from taking the new ball till the score was over 250. Peebles looked like winning the match with the old one. But at last he called for it and made a double change. Hill-Wood came on at the Nursery end and Peebles bowled fast from the other. Fabian should have been easily caught at cover by Crawley before he had scored. Escaping, he played the dead bat game to perfection. Killick would not trust him to face Peebles, and several singles were given away in order to spare him the ordeal. At last Peebles had to be relieved and Bradshaw took Killick's wicket with a fast long-hop. The batsman missed his hook stroke and the ball rolled off his pads into the stumps—Oxford's first piece of luck. Peebles made the mistake of bowling the googly too much to the last pair. It was too good to get them out. What they wanted was the leg-break. They were just beginning to enjoy themselves when Morgan declared the innings closed.

Kingsley, by deposing Moore and going in first himself with Crawley indicated that he meant to go for the runs. He started in dashing style, but was brilliantly caught at short leg when he hooked a ball from Kemp-Welch which wanted hooking. Morgan, by the way, put on Rought-Rought at the Nursery end. He had noticed that one or two balls had kicked at the other. Crawley also got himself out by making a bad stroke off a worse ball, a long-hop to leg. But then the Nawab of Pataudi and Moore batted quite nicely. They gave up any attempt to force a victory, but played as if defeat were out of the question. Suddenly the Nawab of Pataudi lost his head, went back to play forward at a ball nearly a half-volley and missed it. That was the turning-point. Brown, relieving Rought-Rought, bowled his leg-breaks well, and had Moore leg-before for a good 29 which included several nice cuts. In the same over Melville played a shocking stroke and was caught at slip. Garland-Wells was beaten by a good ball, and Hill-Wood, after kicking at most of the crooked balls for over a quarter of an hour, was outed by an astute change of bowling. Morgan put Rought-Rought on again and Hill-Wood touched a rising ball to slip. The last two batsmen played the tame forward stroke at Hazlerigg's off-spinner and were caught, very well caught, by Kemp-Welch at short mid-on. Before one could quite realize what had happened Cambridge had won. They certainly had the best batsman engaged in the match, and their fielding was not worse than moderate. Otherwise the advantage in technical skill was with Oxford. But more than technique is needed to win the University match.

Score:—

CAMBRIDGE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
G. D. Kemp-Welch, c. Mayhew, b. Hill-Wood	41	c. Kingsley, b. Bradshaw	8	
K. L. Killick, b. Peebles	23	b. Bradshaw	156	
A. Ratcliffe, b. Peebles	11	b. Peebles	9	
G. C. Grant, b. Peebles	0	c. and b. Garland-Wells	11	
H. E. Carris, b. Hill-Wood	4	c. Melville, b. Peebles	25	
E. H. C. Human, c. Peebles, b. Hill-Wood	21	c. Melville, b. Peebles	8	
J. T. Morgan, c. Hill-Wood, b. Peebles	20	c. Melville, b. Peebles	1	
F. R. Brown, b. Peebles	42	c. and b. Peebles	29	
P. G. T. Hazlerigg, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0	c. Melville, b. Peebles	17	
A. H. Fabian, not out	12	not out	33	
R. C. Rought-Rought, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	5	not out	18	
	Byes, 10; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 6	18	Byes, 15; l.-b., 8; n.-b., 14	37
	Total	288	Total (9 wkts.)	*332

* Innings declared closed.

OXFORD

	First Innings		Second Innings	
A. M. Crawley, run out	0	c. Ratcliffe, b. Kemp-Welch	13	
D. N. Moore, c. Rought-Rought, b. Hazlerigg	29	c. Hazlerigg, b. Brown	29	
Nawab of Pataudi, b. Human	5	b. Hazlerigg	20	
P. G. T. Kingsley, c. Rought-Rought, b. Hazlerigg	13	b. Ratcliffe, b. Kemp-Welch	13	
N. M. Ford, c. Human, b. Rought-Rought	53	not out	0	
A. Melville, c. and b. Brown	3	c. Hazlerigg, b. Brown	0	
H. M. Garland-Wells, l.-b.-w., b. Hazlerigg	53	b. Hazlerigg	1	
C. K. Hill-Wood, c. Fabian, b. Rought-Rought	47	c. Hazlerigg, b. Rought-Rought	0	
W. H. Bradshaw, c. Hazlerigg, b. Rought-Rought	7	c. Kemp-Welch, b. Hazlerigg	0	
I. A. R. Peebles, not out	26	l.-b.-w., b. Rought-Rought	0	
J. F. N. Mayhew, c. Fabian, b. Brown	6	c. Kemp-Welch, b. Hazlerigg	1	
	Byes, 26; l.-b., 15; w., 1; b.-b., 2	42	Byes, 12; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	15
	Total	314	Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS

CAMBRIDGE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	31	5	102	3
Bradshaw	11	3	37	0
Peebles	31.1	6	75	7
Melville	2	0	19	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	26	8	79	0
Bradshaw	14	2	55	2
Peebles	20	6	162	6
Garland-Wells	20	6	29	1

OXFORD.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	26	6	64	3
Human	19	3	62	1
Hazlerigg	24	5	49	3
Brown	33.5	6	81	3
Kelly	11	4	16	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	7	3	10	2
Human	2	0	13	0
Kemp-Welch	6	2	10	2
Brown	14	2	36	2
Hazlerigg	11	7	17	4
Fabian	2	2	0	0

Umpires.—King and Morton.

AVERAGES

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

BATTING

Matches played, 13; won, 3; lost, 4; drawn, 6.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
A. M. Crawley	8	440	144	1	62·85
N. M. Ford	20	860	182	2	47·77
Nawab of Pataudi	20	747	167*	3	43·94
D. N. Moore	16	593	148	1	39·66
A. Melville	18	591	118	0	32·83
P. G. T. Kingsley (captain)	19	542	176	0	28·52
I. Akers-Douglas	8	212	94	0	26·50
C. K. Hill-Wood	16	394	63	2	21·71
C. H. Gosling	4	71	37	0	17·75
H. M. Garland-Wells	17	271	72	0	15·94
W. H. Bradshaw	10	142	81	1	15·77
I. A. R. Peebles	13	162	27	3	15·20
J. F. N. Mayhew	15	94	26*	5	9·40

The following also batted:—J. H. Nevinson, 0, 7*, 0*, 2*, 4*, 4, and 20*; D. Russell, 8, 21*, and 5; P. F. Garthwaite, 6 and 31; W. E. Harbord, 2 and 18; W. O'B. Lindsay, 30 and 26; R. S. G. Scott, 4 and 6; E. M. Wellings, 5 and 28; Lord Dalmeny, 0; W. W. Inge, 1; R. W. Stene, 6.

* Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
I. A. R. Peebles	442.2	77	1,271	70	18·15
C. K. Hill-Wood	470.4	97	1,241	37	33·54
D. N. Moore	65.2	11	218	6	36·33
A. Melville	188.5	22	703	19	40·15
W. H. Bradshaw	211	55	477	11	43·36
J. H. Nevinson	176	31	539	12	44·91
P. G. T. Kingsley	30	3	123	2	61·50
H. M. Garland-Wells	345	74	1,020	13	78·46
E. M. Wellings	27	5	94	1	94·00
A. M. Crawley	22	2	96	1	98·00
D. Russell	23	11	38	0	—

The following also bowled:—Lord Dalmeny, 13—4—36—2; N. M. Ford, 8—1—29—0; P. F. Garthwaite, 12—0—76—0; W. E. Harbord, 3—0—14—0; Nawab of Pataudi, 9—0—35—0; and R. S. G. Scott, 12—2—30—0.

The following 10 three-figure innings were played for Oxford in first-class matches:—

N. M. Ford (3), 182 v. Free Foresters, at Oxford; 180 v. Surrey, at the Oval; 154 v. Kent, at Oxford.

A. M. Crawley (2), 144 v. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI., at Eastbourne; 119 v. M.C.C., at Lord's.

Nawab of Pataudi (2), 167 v. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI., at Eastbourne; 102 v. Gloucestershire, at Oxford.

P. G. T. Kingsley (1), 176 v. Surrey, at the Oval.

A. Melville (1), 118 v. Yorkshire, at Oxford.

D. N. Moore (1), 148 v. Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

BATTING

Matches played, 12; won, 4; lost, 3; drawn, 5.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
F. R. Brown	17	674	150	3	48·14
K. L. Killick	20	908	182	1	47·52
G. C. Grant	17	716	100	1	44·75
A. H. Fabian	15	254	76	7	31·75
H. E. Carris	13	379	98	1	31·58
E. H. C. Human	9	244	67	0	27·11
J. T. Morgan (captain)	19	429	110	2	25·23
G. D. Kemp-Welch	19	430	62	1	23·88
T. W. T. Baines	8	157	51*	1	22·42
A. T. Ratcliffe	18	374	52	0	20·77
H. R. W. Butterworth	13	199	51	4	15·44
R. C. Rought-Rought	12	104	45*	5	14·85
A. G. Hazlerigg	9	100	30	2	14·28

The following also batted:—R. L. D. Gilson, 16, 17*, and 5; W. H. Webster, 5, 10*, and 24; T. J. MacDonald, 29 and 7; N. M. V. Rothschild, 1 and 6; A. E. G. Baring, 8; W. S. Findlay, 30*.

* Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
R. C. Rought-Rought	292.2	72	814	43	18·93
W. H. Webster	49	19	98	4	24·50
A. G. Hazlerigg	155	30	499	16	25·56
F. R. Brown	225.5	71	662	24	25·94
R. H. C. Human	192.3	37	591	20	29·55
A. H. Fabian	299.3	73	841	24	35·04
G. D. Kemp-Welch	207.4	30	719	17	42·29
K. T. Killick	32	1	153	2	76·50
G. C. Grant	51	5	191	2	95·50
H. R. W. Butterworth	83.4	15	315	3	105·00

The following also bowled:—T. W. T. Baines, 4—1—18—0; A. E. G. Baring, 40—2—113—2; H. E. Carris, 3—0—21—0; W. S. Findlay, 51.5—13—102—4; T. J. MacDonald, 1—0—22—0; J. T. Morgan, 10—2—36—1; and A. T. Ratcliffe, 2—0—14—0.

The following six three-figure innings were played for Cambridge University in first-class matches:—

F. R. Brown (2), 150 v. Surrey, at the Oval; 140 v. Mr H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI., at Eastbourne.

K. L. Killick (2), 182 v. M.C.C., at Lord's; 126 v. Oxford University, at Lord's.

G. C. Grant (1), 100 v. Sussex, at Cambridge.

J. T. Morgan (1), 110 v. Surrey, at the Oval.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Alleyn's School v. Young Players of Surrey; Campbell College v. Northern Ireland C.C.; Canford School v. Weymouth College; Charterhouse v. Newbury Grammar School; Dean Close School v. K.E.S., Birmingham; Durham School v. Mr. E. Toogood's XI.; Gresham's School v. Suffolk Ramblers; Imperial Service College v. M.C.C.; Ipswich School v. Ipswich and East Suffolk; Kelly College v. Millaton (away); King's College School v. M.C.C.; King William's College v. Ramsey; Kingswood School v. Wiltshire Regiment; Llandovery College v. Porthcawl; Monkton Combe School v. Bath Thursday (away); Oakham School v. Captain W. D. Johnson's XI.; Oundle School v. Leicestershire Gentlemen; Queen's College, Taunton v. Wellington School, Rugby School v. Leamington; Sherborne School v. Westminster School (second day); Tonbridge School v. Somerset Stragglers; Uppingham School v. Grasshoppers (away); Wrekin College v. Dr. Harrison's XI.

THE FOLKESTONE WEEK

WOOLLEY IN GOOD FORM

Rain, after stopping play for 20 minutes before luncheon, came down so heavily at the tea interval during the second match of the Folkestone Week between Kent and Middlesex that play was abandoned for the day. Kent had time to score 239 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

Durston was on the field taking up an imposing amount of room at first slip, but an injured leg prevented him from bowling. With no sign of that early sea mist which gives the otherwise impeccable Folkestone wicket a dubious reputation for the first half-hour, Kent might have been expected to do rather better than score 96 runs for three wickets by luncheon. Todd, who went in first with Hardinge, made two beautiful off drives, but Haig once made a ball go away quickly enough to catch the edge of Todd's bat, with the unjust result that Todd scored two runs. With the total at 47, however, Hulme came on, and his first ball bowled Todd. It was not a good ball; in fact, it yorked the stumps, but Todd played over and across it.

Hulme's bowling up to luncheon, however, was good and steady. He made the ball run quickly away from both Woolley, left-handed, and Hardinge, right-handed, and the pace of the ball off the pitch often caused a hurried stroke to be substituted for a leisurely one. At 74 he got Hardinge, playing back to a well pitched-up ball that went abruptly away with his arm, caught at the wicket, and 10 runs later Amos was bowled by a ball at which he played with his bat a considerable way from this body. Woolley had been batting as though Kent's recovery was only a matter of time, and probably a short time at that. One vicious off-break of Hearne's, a leg-break to him, had completely beaten him, but he played a perfect deflecting stroke to the fine leg boundary off Hulme as soon as he came on, pulled him for six, hooked a not very short ball for four, and generally had behaved as Woolley does behave when he looks like scoring runs.

After luncheon Woolley forced the pace. Haig and Hulme omitted to place a man in the deep field, and, had the Folkestone ground been a little smaller, their omission would have cost them six instead of four runs each. Nevertheless the cleverness both of the bowling and the placing of the field prevented him from turning the game violently round in Kent's favour. Ashdown made one inspired stroke past point off a ball of Haig's that deserved more considerate treatment, but at 155 Lee justified his position of No. 1 bowler by getting Woolley leg-before-wicket. J. H. N. Foster was bowled three runs later, and Kent, with five wickets down for 158 runs, had done badly.

Kent, however, have a way of meeting misfortune courageously, and any spectator who could not see the score board could be forgiven for imagining when G. B. Legge went in that Kent had scored well over 400 runs. He made 41 out of the 57 runs put on for the sixth wicket, and, if he would prefer that nothing was said about the second boundary he scored through the slips off Lee, the rest of his strokes were made possible by resolute footwork and quickness in seeing how a technically good ball could be made profitable. He was caught eventually at the wicket, somewhat injudicially trying to help one of Hearne's leg-breaks through the slips, and, with Bull failing, Kent were still some way from the number of runs they should have scored. Ashdown, however, continued to bat soundly and serenely, and just before tea he reached his 50.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Price, b. Hulme	30
Todd, c. Hulme, b. Lee	21
Woolley, l.-b.-w., b. Lee	77
Amos, b. Hulme	4
Ashdown, not out	50
J. H. N. Foster, b. Lee	1
G. B. Legge, c. Price, b. Hearne	41
Bull, c. Price, b. Hulme	1
Freeman, not out	6
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	8
Total (7 wkts.)	239

Pinch and Ennion to go in.

MIDDLESEX.—N. Haig, J. L. Guise, Lee, Hearne, Canning, Hulme, Hart, Durston, Price, Beveridge, and Lester.

Umpires.—Braund and Walden

LOW SCORING AT BATH

In their return match with Somerset, whom they beat at Bradford a fortnight ago by 328 runs, Yorkshire at Bath yesterday batted poorly. The slow bowling of J. C. White and Lee (J. W.) required watching, and at one time White bowled seven maidens in 12 overs. Yorkshire lost seven wickets before tea for 149 runs.

Oldroyd, who returned to the team after an absence of three weeks through a strained side, batted stubbornly for over an hour and a half. He was careful in defence and hit any loose ball. He went in first wicket down, after Mitchell had played too soon at a ball from White and was bowled at 32, and was fourth out at 101, being run out when F. Lee returned the ball smartly from square-leg. Oldroyd could do little against White. More than once he jumped to drive and had to change his mind and play back. Somerset were quick in the field, and another good piece of fielding by S. G. U. Considine had Robinson run out. Dennis batted half an hour for seven runs, which included a 4 to leg. He was bowled by Young, and Yorkshire were badly off when Rhodes and Wood came together for the eighth wicket. They could not pull the game round, and the side was out for 161. White took three wickets for 42 and had bowled 43 overs, of which 27 were maidens.

When Somerset went in the fast bowling of Bowes and Robinson caused trouble to the batsmen. Longrigg and Young scored 27 runs in half an hour, but then Bowes got both men out quickly, and at the close of play Somerset, with four men out for 43, were 118 runs behind.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Lee (J. W.)	17
Mitchell, b. White	16
Oldroyd, run out	36
A. T. Barber, c. White, b. Wellard	11
F. Greenwood, c. and b. White	20
Robinson, run out	11
Rhodes, not out	14
Dennis, b. Young	7
Wood, c. Amor, b. Lee (J. W.)	3
Macaulay, st. Amor, b. White	1
Bowes, c. Wellard, b. Lee (J. W.)	4
Byes, 10; l.-b., 9; w., 5	24
Total	161

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. Bowes	18
E. F. Longrigg, c. Wood, b. Bowes	12
R. J. Bull, b. Robinson	2
S. G. U. Considine, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	0
J. C. White, not out	7
Lee (F. S.), not out	3
Byes, 1; l.-b., 4	5
Total (4 wkts.)	43

C. C. Case, Lee (J. W.), Hunt, Wellard and S. L. Amor to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	16	3	36	1
Hunt	13	5	12	0
White	43	27	42	3
Lee (J. W.)	22.4	18	44	3
Young	6	4	6	1

Umpires.—Street and Toone

TWO WORCESTERSHIRE CENTURIES

Fast scoring marked the early play in the match between Northamptonshire and Worcestershire at Northampton yesterday. Worcestershire scored 413 for five wickets, of which Wright made 134 and C. F. Walters 106 not out.

The stand for the first wicket produced 88 before J. Fox gave a catch behind the wicket. He completed his 50 in just over an hour and a half. On being joined by Nichol Wright hit Cox three times to the boundary in the last over before luncheon, and also reached his 50. After the interval Clark and Thomas again kept the batsmen quiet for a time, but the rate of scoring increased, and Nichol hit four boundaries in one over to complete an admirable 50 in an hour and a quarter. He did not stay much longer, however, for when the partnership for the second wicket had yielded 124 Nichol gave Jupp a hard return which was held one-handed. With Gibbons in Wright completed a splendid 100 after being at the wickets three and a quarter hours. Immediately after this Gibbons gave a difficult chance to the wicketkeeper off Clark, but failed to profit by his good fortune, for after helping Wright to add 40 in half an hour he was caught at short-leg. Wright was fourth out—caught at the wicket—at 295. He might have been caught by Cox when he had made 131, but this was the only blemish in a very fine display which lasted rather more than four hours. Walters and V. Fox then added 66, and Walters completed his first 100 of the season in the last over but one before the end.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	134
Fox (J.), c. Bellamy, b. Clark	56
Nichol, c. and b. Jupp	62
Gibbons, c. Bakewell, b. Clark	24
C. F. Walters, not out	106
Fox (V. H.), b. Liddell	14
B. W. Quaife, not out	14
Leg-byes, 2; w., 1	3
Total (5 wkts.)	413

Root, Brook, Perks, and Jackson to go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—V. W. C. Jupp, A. P. R. Hawtin, Woolley, Bakewell, Bellamy, Timms (J. E.), Liddell, Cox, Matthews, Thomas, and Clark.

Umpires.—Denton and Dolphin.

BATTING FAILURES AT HOVE

CENTURY BY H. PARKS

Two entirely unexpected, and probably quite unwarranted, collapses opened the match between Sussex and Gloucestershire at Hove yesterday. First of all, Gloucestershire were all out in less than three hours for 130. Next, Sussex, in spite of a brilliant century by H. Parks—his second successive innings of over a hundred—and the fact that they headed their opponents' total for the loss of only three wickets, suddenly went down even more ingloriously than Gloucestershire. In the end, however, they obtained the useful lead of 74 runs with three wickets in hand.

No great bowling performance by Tate explained the fall of so many Gloucestershire wickets on a dry, and normal, Hove pitch, for Tate, like K. S. Duleepsinhji, and Hammond on the other side, was out of the Sussex team for a sufficiently obvious reason. Not until the last six overs, during which J. Parks took three wickets for no runs, was there any one outstanding bowling performance. The wickets were divided between four men and up to the point when he fielded a hot return from B. H. Lyon and retired with a badly split hand, Wensley had had no more than 15 runs scored off his bowling in the course of 16 overs. The loss of Wensley, as it happened, was felt more when Sussex went in to bat than while they were in the field.

Dipper and Sinfield opened the Gloucestershire innings cautiously, and luckily so far as edged strokes into the slips were concerned, but, with the total at 13, Sinfield was bowled off his pads by J. Parks. B. H. Lyon began well, and the appearance of 50 invited a first change of bowlers. This proved disastrous to Dipper, who edged Cook's first ball into the hands of first slip. Lacre, however, joined Lyon and a fairly complete recovery looked to have been achieved when a magnificent running catch by J. Parks on the leg side sent back Dacre. Fifteen runs later, at 85, another change of bowling met with immediate success, for Langridge, with his second delivery, got Lyon leg-before-wicket. Lyon's 39 was a very confident innings, and certainly did not suggest a difficult pitch. Soon afterwards, yet another bowling change accounted for Barnett's wicket and, when an unnecessary risk was taken in snatching a run and Neale left in consequence, six wickets were down for 92 runs before the luncheon interval. Afterwards Smith was the only batsman to stand up at all to the bowling of J. Parks and Langridge.

The Sussex innings took a most curious course. In their case it was Sinfield's spin bowling and, during his second spell, to the crowding of the on-side with fieldsmen, assisted by some poor balling—except to a left-hander like Langridge for whom the field was allowed to stay as it was—that largely accounted for the two distinct Sussex collapses. J. Parks and Cook both were out to catches in the slips for a total of 11 runs. Bowley, however, remained steady enough and H. Parks, from the very start of his innings, saw with the greatest ease almost every ball sent down by Parker, Goddard, and Sinfield. His driving and pulling were obviously the strokes of a man who had found his best form all of a sudden, and largely owing to him the score mounted rapidly to 109 before the next wicket fell. This was the wicket of Bowley, who at last had his defence penetrated by Parker. Langridge stayed in long enough to see the Gloucestershire total comfortably passed, but when Sinfield got him out leg-before-wicket the game took a very different course for a few overs. A. H. H. Gilligan and L. Williams each offered a simple catch to forward mid-on before scoring a run, and when A. J. Holmes was bowled by Barnett four wickets had fallen for the addition of five runs. Fortunately for Sussex, H. E. Hammond batted well enough to enable Parks to reach his century and punish the bowling pretty severely in the last half-hour's play.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Bowley, b. Cook	20
Sinfield, b. Parks (J.)	8
B. H. Lyon, l.-b.-w., b. Langridge	39
Dacre, c. Parks (J.), b. Cook	10
Neale, run out	8
Barnett, c. and b. Bowley	4
Smith, not out	17
Stephens, c. Hammond, b. Langridge	7
Ford, c. Parks (H.), b. Parks (J.)	1
Parker, b. Parks (J.)	4
Goddard, c. Hammond, b. Parks (J.)	0
Byes, 10; l.-b., 2	12
Total	130

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Parker	42
Parks (J.), c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	1
Cook, c. Lyon, b. Sinfield	7
Parks (H.), not out	117
Langridge (James), l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	12
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Ford, b. Sinfield	0
L. Williams, c. Ford, b. Sinfield	0
Flight-Lieutenant A. J. Holmes, b. Barnett	0
Hammond, not out	22
Leg-byes, 2; w., 1	3
Total (7 wkts.)	204

Wensley and Cornford to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wensley	16	7	15	0
Parks (J.)	19.2	8	44	4
Cook	6	0	23	2
Hammond	3	3	0	0
Langridge	13	6	25	2
Bowley	3	1	8	1

Umpires.—Reeves and Young.

ESSEX IN DIFFICULTIES

Hampshire, who had been beaten by Essex at Chelmsford last month by 134 runs, had two changes for the return match yesterday at Southampton, W. G. Lowndes and A. E. G. Baring taking the places of Herman and Bailey. It was largely through Lowndes that they recovered from a bad start.

Essex, who had won five of their last seven matches, had D. R. Wilcox in place of Green. On a good pitch their bowlers met with early successes, Arnold being caught by the wicketkeeper standing back with only 10 runs scored, and Brown being out to a fine catch at short-leg at 37. Lowndes and Mead then came together, and played so well that in an hour the score had reached 99. Lowndes, who was missed by Daer on the square-leg boundary when 38, made 52 runs, including a 6 and eight 4's. Mead and Newman were in difficulties with the bowling of Nichols and Daer after luncheon, and the fourth wicket fell at 112. Newman, who had been hit on the thigh by a fast ball from Nichols, was clean bowled by Daer. Mead, who had batted two hours and a quarter for 55, was bowled by O'Connor. A catch in the slips dismissed Lord Tennyson, but then Judd and Kennedy made a stand. Judd should have been caught by Daer on the square-leg boundary when he had made eight. Sixty runs were added for the seventh wicket in just under an hour, and Kennedy was out when the score was 200. At tea-time Judd had made 42 not out, and when play was resumed he went on to make 50. He was eighth out, and scored 61 out of 94 in an hour and 25 minutes, having hit seven 4's. The innings came to a close for 240 runs.

Essex had 45 minutes' batting. They started in even worse fashion than their opponents, the fast bowling of Baring getting Pope and Cutmore out for 19 runs. Sheffield was caught behind the wicket at 23. Nichols was bowled by the last ball of the day, and Essex, with four men out for 28, finished up 212 behind.

Score:—

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Hipkin, b. Daer	16
Arnold, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	4
W. G. Lowndes, c. Morris, b. Nichols	52
Mead, b. O'Connor	35
Newman, b. Daer	6
Lord Tennyson, c. Nichols, b. Smith	16
Kennedy, c. Daer, b. Russell	15
A. K. Judd, b. Nichols	61
Pothecary, l.-b.-w., b. Smith	16
G. O. A. Adams, not out	2
A. E. G. Baring, c. O'Connor, b. Smith	1
Byes, 4; l.-b., 11; n.-b., 1	16
Total	240

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Newman, b. Baring	11
Pope, c. Brown, b. Baring	1
O'Connor, not out	12
Sheffield, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	1
Nichols, b. Baring	1
Byes, 1; l.-b., 1	2
Total (4 wkts.)	28

D. R. Wilcox, Russell, H. M. Morris, Hipkin, A. G. Daer, and Smith (F.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	28	6	62	3
Daer	24	6	58	2
O'Connor	16	7	32	1
Smith	17.1	4	47	3
Hipkin	10	0	25	0
Russell	4	4	0	1

Umpires.—Nash and Beet.

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

LINCOLNSHIRE V. CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AT SKEGNESS

LINCOLNSHIRE, 151 (GRAVES 82) and 10 for one wicket; CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 152 (HOBBS 40, PARDY 39).

LANCASHIRE SECOND XI. V. CHESHIRE, AT OLD TRAFFORD

CHESHIRE, 174 (W. JONES 52; HODGSON six wickets for 65); LANCASHIRE SECOND XI., 168 for seven wickets.

DURHAM V STAFFORDSHIRE, AT BLACKHILL

DURHAM, 308 (C. L. ADAMSON 41, J. A. ADAMSON 41, D. K. DODSON 43, J. WARD 44, E. HUTCHINSON not out 40, LOCKETT five for 96); STAFFORDSHIRE, 155 (R. E. BOURNE 61, HOWELL 5 for 49, ELLIS 3 for 29).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

FOLKESTONE.—Kent v. Middlesex (continued).

BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Gloucestershire (continued).

BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Notts (continued).

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Essex (continued).

BATH.—Somerset v. Yorkshire (continued).

NORTHAMP

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RACING

THE SALISBURY MEETING

SUCCESS OF ROI DES AULNES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Bibury Club Meeting was continued yesterday at Salisbury in fine weather, from a spectator's point of view, but there is no doubt that rain is badly needed, not only on the racecourse but also at all training centres. Fields were once more small, on account of the hard ground.

If there was one other runner for the Bibury Cup which Servus seemed certain to beat it was Roi des Aulnes. These two had met early in the season at Liverpool, when Roi des Aulnes had finished three lengths in front of Servus, who was giving 2st. 6lb. In this race yesterday Servus was giving only 6lb., and surely it was generally considered that the difference of 6lb. would enable Servus to reverse the previous placings without any trouble. Not only did Servus fail completely to do anything of the sort, but Roi des Aulnes won the race and Servus was not even placed. Servus started at evens, and Roi des Aulnes, who used to belong to Lord Westmorland, at 20 to 1. The early running was made by Defoe, who at the start was followed by Servus. At the end of a mile Defoe was still in front, followed by Notice Board and Servus, but soon afterwards Servus took up the running, only to give way a little later to Steerforth. Inside the Distance, however, Roi des Aulnes came through full of running and won by three lengths from Steerforth, who was half a length in front of Ganga Singh. Roi des Aulnes, who now belongs to Sir A. Bailey and is trained by Cottrill, was ridden by Dines.

In the absence of Ornate and others from the Juvenile Selling Plate, the Whinnie Brae filly was made into a pronounced favourite. There was also sound support for Va Poule, a filly who had not run before, from Persse's stables. Ridden by H. Beasley, she won rather cleverly by a head from the favourite. The distance by which she won was certainly small, but she always appeared to be holding the unnamed filly during the last furlong. The winner, who is by Vencedor, was easily the best-looking of the starters, so that she may have been sold cheaply after the race for 320 guineas to Mr. J. Rhodes. Exeter, ridden by Mr. A. Cottrill, was a comfortable winner of the Bibury Welter Plate, in which Eileandonan was second and Red Queen third. Exeter had run very well against Miss Linn at Newmarket a week ago, so that his starting price of 11 to 8 on must be considered very generous. Exeter is trained by Cottrill, so that this able trainer had a good double when a race later Roi des Aulnes won the Bibury Cup.

Another trainer who has always been keenly interested in this meeting, Farquharson, also had a double during the afternoon, King Carroll from his stables winning the City Selling Plate, and a two-year-old, Enyo, winning the Hurstbourne Stakes. King Carroll made all the running, but there was a time in the race when it seemed that he would be beaten. That was when Arrival joined him below the Distance, and certainly seemed to be going the better of the two. King Carroll, however, would not give in, and, finding a little more speed, ran on to win by half a length. Enyo, a daughter of Athlone, had shown much promise when beaten by only a length at one of the meetings at Newmarket early in the season by the Head Note filly. In her next two races, however, she had lost any chance that she may have had at the start, where she had been unruly. She was well behaved yesterday, and so soon as the tapes went up she was away at full speed. She was never caught, and indeed never appeared likely to be, winning from her stable companion Cresset, with Luzerne third. Guiding Star, who had won at Hurst Park and who was well backed, was always well placed, but never seemed likely to catch the leader, who obviously, when she behaves at the gate, is very useful.

The American owner Mr. Ryan had another success when Parchment II., a son of Papyrus, won the Pembroke Maiden Stakes easily from Blue Veil. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.45.—TISBURY MAIDEN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—There will be a large field here, but the majority of the starters have no form of any value. The most promising of them would appear to be Royal Delight, who ran well at the last Newmarket meeting when beaten by only Neat Knees; Park Air, who has run only once, and then showed promise, behind Ye Olde Leather Bottel at Lingfield Park; Cautious Clara, and Queen of Mars, who was an expensive failure at the last meeting at Windsor. The best of them on form would seem to be ROYAL DELIGHT, for he was beaten by a really good plater at Newmarket.

2.15.—MEMBERS' WELTER PLATE (1¼m.).—Valentine, High Minded, and Furlough might all run well, but the best selection, on form, seems to me to be KILKENNY, who will be ridden by the Duke of Gloucester.

2.45.—CHAMPAGNE STAKES (5f.).—This race, although carrying the name of one of the best-known of all the season's races for two-year-olds, is not of very great importance. Among the runners, however, will be two useful two-year-olds in Lindos Ojos and Llanrwst. Before Lindos Ojos was beaten at Ascot she had won three races in succession. Llanrwst, on the other hand, has won only one race, and that his last, which may suggest that he is improving. Even then, his form is hardly so good as that of the Stockbridge filly. Sordo and the Nectarinia gelding are others who have shown useful form in public. I think that Lindos Ojos should win, but as her trainer has others in the race, I shall make my selection PERSSE'S SELECTED.

3.15.—WALLOP SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Adherent should run well if he will do his best. Major Miss rides him, so he will be well ridden. Elcho, Rathnally, the Epsom winner Just So, and Santa Giustina, who was second last time out, all have fair chances. If this were a handicap Adherent would be set to give weight to such as Norman Baron, whom he can meet here on level terms. I am for that reason inclined to give ADHERENT another chance, and therefore make him my selection.

3.45.—ALINGTON PLATE (1¼m.).—Sandino has a big weight, but on his last running he is not harshly treated and therefore has a chance. Intruder comes from a stable running into form, but has not run for a long time. Observer has been winning selling plates but, at the weights, should not be disgraced here. The probable winner, however, seems to me to be MARY TOYE, who, on her last running, puts Sea Rover in here with a weight with which he would have an obvious chance.

4.15.—DOWNTON HANDICAP (6f.).—Camacha has a fair chance, but the probable winner seems to be GRAZZIA, whose last form is her best. Indeed, if this handicap had been made after her running at Newmarket last week, she would, in my opinion, have been given more weight than she has been allotted.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall have only a few runners at Salisbury to-day.

Santa Giustina holds two engagements, and either will suit her, but her best chance will be in the Wallop Selling Plate. In that race Watts will saddle TANGIRA, who went very well in a good gallop with Bridgend, and I like his chance best.

Grazzia goes for the Downton Handicap. She ran badly at our July Meeting last week, and on no public form could I recommend her.

SALISBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The **TISBURY MAIDEN SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st lb
ALAMBUIE (Brigadier-General G. R. H. Cheape) ... Major Morris	9 0
SUMMER PRINCE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ... Cunliffe	9 0
ROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ... Templeman	9 0
BOW LANE (Mr. R. Farquharson) ... Farquharson	9 0
DAMERHAM (Mr. C. J. W. Gordon) ... J. Jarvis	9 0
DOLA C, by Obliterate (Sir J. R. Jardine) ... Leach, sen.	9 0
aPOOR BAIRN (Mr. E. Martin) ... Cottrill	9 0
CHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	9 0
aCONTEMPTUOUS (Mr. G. Laing Ward) ... G. T. Ward	9 0
F, by Athlone or Orb, dam by Rhodesian Sanover (Sir A. Bailey) ... Cottrill	8 11
MAZURA F, by Santair (Sir Albert Bennett) ... Douglas-Pennant	8 11
RUCKINGE QUEEN G, by Silver Image (Mr. A. J. Bridgman) ... E. Harper	8 11
SHARADA (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ... Lawson	8 11
STARLING (Mrs. R. C. Dawson) ... R. Dawson	8 11
TWIDTHORNE F, by Irish Battle (Mr. J. H. M. Gordon) ... MacColl	8 11
DORA SAUVAGE (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ... Golightly	8 11
GOLDEN VISTA (Mr. P. Hands) ... Thrale	8 11
CORBALLY QUEEN F, by Battle-Axe (Mrs. Hartigan) ... M. Hartigan	8 11
DULCIE BRIDGE F, by Tagraa (Mr. C. Jarvis) ... Braime	8 11
PARK AIR (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ... De Mestre	8 11
WRAEDON CHASE (Mrs. H. Johnstone) ... Sir R. Wilmot	8 11
QUEEN OF LOVE F, by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader) ... H. Leader	8 11
aTANDOUR BATTANT (Mr. T. H. Menzies) V. Smyth	8 11
aGOLDEN TREASURY F, by Tetrameter (Mrs. K. Mimers) ... Hobbs	8 11
MACON II. (Mrs. A. M. Pape) ... Farquharson	8 11
ASHFIELD F, by Bridge of Earn (Mr. Harry Powney) ... Harry Powney	8 11
CAUTIOUS CLARA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	8 11
QUEEN OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) ... Douglas-Pennant	8 11
ULRICA (Mr. W. F. Stratton) ... Private	8 11
SONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	8 11
FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SUMMER PRINCE, H. Beasley; ROYAL DELIGHT, F. Fox; BOW LANE, M. Beary; PRIOR BAIRN, I. Martin; CONTEMPTUOUS, —; MAZARA FILLY, —; SHARADA, R. Jones; STARLING, T. Bartlam; TWINTHORNE FILLY, Forsyth; CORBALLY QUEEN FILLY, G. Richards; PARK AIR, C. Ray; GOLDEN TREASURY FILLY, F. Lane; MACON II., —; ASHFIELD FILLY, T. Barber; CAUTIOUS CLARA, Bennett; QUEEN OF MARS, C. Richards; ULRICA, P. Nelson; FALSE DOCTRINE, R. James; TANDOUR BATTANT, —.

2.15.—The **MEMBERS' WELTER PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st lb
aHIGH MINDED (Major F. B. Sneyd) ... Sneyd	6	12 4
ZORAB (Mr. J. Dawson) ... Gunter	4	11 9
TYRANNO (Mr. W. J. Gale) ... W. J. Gale	4	11 9
MAURICE (Mr. S. W. Beer) ... Leach, jun.	3	11 8
KILKENNY (Mr. W. Murray) ... Cottrill	3	11 8
JACKALLEEN (Sir T. O'Brien) ... Woodland	5	11 8
aFURLOUGH (Mr. C. P. Kirk) ... Kirk	3	10 10
aORACLE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	3	10 8
SPINSKEER (Captain A. S. Wills) ... Bruce	3	10 8
CYLIARUS (Mr. W. Wilmot) ... Gwilt	3	10 8
KNOWLE (Mr. H. J. Bruton) ... F. Hudson	3	10 5
VALENTINE (Prince Aly Khan) ... J. Beary	3	10 5
aSANTA GIUSTINA (Lord Willoughby de Broke) ... H. Leader	3	10 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HIGH MINDED, Major Gossage; KILKENNY, Duke of Gloucester; FURLOUGH, Mr. Kirk; SPINNAKER, Major Bruce; KNOWLE, —; VALENTINE, Prince Ali Khan; SANTA GIUSTINA, Owner.

2.45.—The **CHAMPAGNE STAKES** of 2 sovs. each, 3 sovs. extra if not struck out by the second Tuesday in October, 1929, and 5 sovs. more if not struck out by the last Tuesday in March, 1930, with 500 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; the owner at entry of the winner and owner at running of the second each to receive 100 sovs., and the owner at running of the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs (straight).

	st lb
ARTHOS (Major McCalmont) ... Persse	9 10
CHARLEWOOD (No. 3) (Mr. A. E. Berry) ... M. Hartigan	9 3
CICADA (Major McCalmont) ... Persse	9 2
LUXOR (Sir C. Hyde) ... Scobie	9 2
aRUBBING STAR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ... J. Jarvis	8 11
RUNAWAY MATCH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8 11
LINDOS OJOS (10lb.) (Lady McCalmont) ... Persse	8 11
CLACKANESS (Mr. H. E. Steel) ... Walls	8 9
ULENSPIEGEL G, by Papyrus (Sir W. Cooke) Read	8 9
LLANRWST (7lb.) (The Aga Khan) ... R. Dawson	8 9
TILSOE (Lord Ellesmere) ... F. Darling	8 9
CANTATA (by Legatee (Miss J. Clayton) J. Cannon	8 9
HETEREN (Captain L. Montagu) ... De Mestre	8 9
BOSKE TETE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	8 9
MARKET GIRL C, by Pharos (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Lawson	8 9
aALIMENT (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	8 9
SEVOC MORE (Captain A. S. Wills) ... Bruce	8 9
LENOTE (Mr. W. S. Lone) ... Hamshaw	8 9
MACDUFF (7lb.) (Lieut.-Colonel Clare) ... Allden	8 7
WILLOWSWEET (Lord Woolavington) ... Gilpin	8 6
KINGFISHER (Lord Astor) ... Lawson	8 6
SQUANDER F, by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	8 6
SWINDEN F, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	8 6
DANCING MISTRESS (Lord Penrhyn) ... Leach, sen.	8 6
MISS JUCKS (Major McCalmont) ... Persse	8 6
LEMON WALL (5lb.) (Mr. Geoffrey Allen) C. Leader	8 6
HAPPY SCOT (Mr. E. J. Marshall) ... Major Morris	8 6
DRAGON GIRL (Maraven Land Co.) ... Ireland	8 6
FLYING SPEAR F, by Hurry On (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Lawson	8 6
LEIGHOX TOR F, by Lancegaye (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Lawson	8 6
SOLFERENA (Mr. D. Sullivan) ... Persse	8 6
aHILARITY (Sir Hugo Hirst) ... Templeman	8 6
ARBOUR WORTHY (5lb.) (Mr. T. T. Thompson) ... F. Hartigan	8 6
APPLE CIDER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	8 6
PLOUGH'S DOMINEY (Lord Woolavington) ... Gilpin	8 6
aVA POULE (7lb.) (Mr. J. Rhodes) ... Rhodes	8 4
SORDO (10lb.) (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	8 4
MEO MERRELEES (3lb.) (Commander F. W. Talbot-Ponsonby) ... Persse	8 3
SPANISH MAIN (7lb.) (Sir C. Hyde) ... Scobie	8 2
CLEVER PUSS (7lb.) (Mr. D. Jackson) ... Poulton	8 2
HARAFORD (7lb.) (The Aga Khan) ... R. Dawson	7 13
LAWLESS F, by Stratford (7lb.) (Mr. S. McGregor) ... Gwilt	7 13
ROSALYNDE (7lb.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	7 13
TARA BOSCHE F, by Trespasser (7lb.) (Mr. H. S. Persse) ... Persse	7 13
VAIN DREAM F, by Tremois (10lb.) (Mr. A. Falwer) ... Wm. Griggs	7 10
MARQUISE (10lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel) ... C. Peck	7 10
EXTENSION (10lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel) ... C. Peck	7 10
TURBELLA F, by Buen Ojo (10lb.) Major McCalmont) ... Persse	7 10
FIG LEAF (10lb.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	7 10
CON OF CRANOE (10lb.) (Mr. F. A. Wigan) ... Braime	7 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LINDOS OJOS or NECTARINIA GELDING, H. Beasley; LLANRWST, M. Beary; HETEREN, C. Ray; SWINDEN FILLY, J. Collins; FLYING SPEAR FILLY, J. Brennan; HILARITY, Fox; SORDO, H. Wragg; SARAGOSSA, T. Bartlam; MARQUISE or EXTENSION, S. Donoghue; CON DE CHASSE, F. Lane.

3.15.—The **WALLOP SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st lb
NORMAN BARON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ... Cottrill	4	12 7
ADHERENT (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ... Douglas-Pennant	5	12 7
FABRIC (Mrs. Petrie-Duncombe) ... Powell	4	12 4
NUXFORD (Sir A. Bailey) ... Cottrill	4	12 4
aAUCLOS (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ... Blagrave	4	12 4
aECHO (Mr. R. Gore) ... Gore	6	12 4
TABERNITE (Major F. B. Sneyd) ... Sneyd	4	12 4
RATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) F. Hartigan	6	12 4
JUST SO (Sir R. Wilmot) ... Wilmot	4	12 4
LADY ANNE II. (Brigadier-General M. Molyneux) ... Private	6	11 13
ANAFERRO (Mr. H. S. Persse) ... Persse	5	11 13
aTANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook) ... Watts	4	11 13
TYLTYL (Mr. P. Thellusson) ... W. Nightingall	3	11 5
aKIME (Mr. H. Sidebottom) ... Kirk	3	10 11
PRESTY DUKE (Mr. B. Warner) ... O. Anthony	3	10 11
ADELARD (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	3	10 11
aSANTA GIUSTINA (Lord W. de Broke) ... H. Leader	3	10 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ADHERENT, Major Miss; ELCHO, Lord Fingall; RATHNALLY, —; JUST SO, Lord Carnarvon; TANGIRA, —; KIME, Mr. Kirk; ADELARD, Mr. A. Cottrill; SANTA GIUSTINA, Owner.

3.45.—The **ALINGTON PLATE** (handicap) of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	st lb
SANDINO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	9 0
AVLON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	8 4
KILKENNY (Mr. W. Murray) ... Cottrill	8 2
INTRUDER (Mr. H. W. Forester) ... M. Hartigan	8 1
LESJOY (Mr. C. J. Eyan) ... Loftus	8 0
CLADDAGH RING (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ... Cunliffe	8 0
ADELARD (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	7 13
PEACE PACT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) ... C. Chapman	7 12
SON OF MINT (Mr. J. Brown) ... Morton	7 11
aFINANCIER (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ... Larkin	7 8
FULFILMENT (Mrs. A. James) ... Frank Butters	7 7
aKIRKUBRI (Sir R. Sheffield) ... Higgs	7 7
OBSERVER (Mr. S. Wootton) ... Y. Wootton	7 7
GENTILITY (Lady Meux) ... Persse	7 6
DUCKIE (M. J. Whitsuck) ... Braime	7 6
aMARY TOYE (Sir F. Mey) ... Templeman	7 5
aBLUE VEIL (Lord Woolavington) ... F. Darling	7 4
LUCELLE (Mrs. N. R. Davis) ... Clancy	7 4
CASTLEPOINT (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ... J. Cannon	7 3
JACK WOOD (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) ... R. Armstrong	7 3
FLAMME (M. E. de St. Alary) ... Gilpin	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDINO, H. Wragg; INTRUDER, G. Richards; SON OF MINT, —; FINANCIER, J. Dines; OBSERVER, —; GENTILITY, —; MARY TOYE, F. Fox; LUCELLE, T. Barber; KIRKUBRI, —.

4.15.—The **DOWNTON HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st lb
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ... Coldbeck	4	9 0
CAMACHA (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... O. Bell	4	8 9
VENSKYE (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	3	8 8
QUEEN'S ORB (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	3	8 7
aCOPACHANA (Major L. B. Holliday) De Mestre	4	8 5
aMARBLE (Lord Lonsdale) ... F. Darling	4	8 3
OLDERFLEET (Mr. W. H. Savill) ... F. Hartigan	4	8 3
ROYAL LAD (Mr. S. Wootton) ... E. Wootton	4	8 2
JUNE GLOVER (Captain J. Rayson) C. Chapman	3	7 13
SERAGEVO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	4	7 12
ABBOTS PRIDE (Mrs. H. S. Martin) ... Gilbert	a	7 10
aGRAZIA (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	3	7 9
OLYMPIA (Major D. Matthews) ... Kirk	3	7 8
MUSK MALLOW (Mrs. A. M. Pape) Farquharson	3	7 3
LAND O' BURNS (Mrs. Bendir) ... M. Hartigan	3	7 2
aRED QUEEN (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) ... Sneyd	4	7 1
TULLIBARDINE (Mr. A. H. Stockley) J. Rhodes	3	7 0
HAPPY NOTE (Mrs. E. Cooke) Douglas-Pennant	3	6 12
ROYAL BLUSH (Mr. S. Wootton) E. Wootton	3	6 11
BACHELOR'S CASTLE (Mr. Harry Powney) ... Hy. Powney	6	6 11
BOXING GLOVE (Mr. E. H. Gregory) Golightly	4	6 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAMACHA, H. Wragg; VENSKYE, J. Sirett; MUSK MALLOW, J. Dines; QUEEN'S ORB, M. Beary; OLDERFLEET, T. Burns; SERAGEVO, G. Richards; GRAZZIA, T. Weston; LAND O' BURNS, C. Richards; TULLIBARDINE, C. Adler; HAPPY NOTE, T. Brown; ROYAL BLUSH, —; BOXING GLOVE, F. Sharpe; BULWARK, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

TWO-YEAR-OLD SALE STAKES, NEWMARKET.—Brilliant Boy and Dahra.

BURY HANDICAP, NEWMARKET.—Ikhnaton.

ALINGTON HANDICAP, BIBURY.—Insurance.

ROSS SELLING PLATE, CREPSTOW.—Trunch.

MARON SELLING PLATE, CREPSTOW.—Santa Gertrudis filly.

PENARTH MAIDEN PLATE, CREPSTOW.—Dorcas.

NORTHUMBRIA SWEEPSTAKES, YORK.—Miss Jessica filly and Boy Bachelor.

LEICESTER ENGAGEMENTS.—Tetrsvile and Son of Mint.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN LORD GLANELY'S NAME.—Rose of Spain.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR ALFRED BUTT'S NAME.—Golden Night.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Great Sand.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Sheridan.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT PRODUCE RACES.—Crock of Gold.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Wendover, Tradescant, V.C., Tommy Atkins, Coy, Menthol colt, two years (dead).

OAK TREE MAIDEN PLATE, LINGFIELD PARK.—Spinner's Cottage.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

SALISBURY

(Rs. UNIT. STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—VA POULE, WIN 15s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Whinnie Brae filly, PLACE 2s. 6d.; No Other, PLACE 2s. 9d.

2.30.—Exeter, WIN, 2s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Eileandonan, PLACE 3s. 3d.

3.0.—Roi des Aulnes, WIN 32s. 6d.; PLACE 9s. 3d.; Steerforth, PLACE 5s. 9d.; Ganga Singh, PLACE 13s.

3.30.—King Carroll, WIN 11s. 9d.; PLACE 3s. 6d.; Arrival, PLACE 4s. 9d.

4.0.—ENYO, WIN 52s.; PLACE 15s. Cresset, PLACE 22s.; Lucerne, PLACE 8s. 6d.

4.30.—Parchment II., WIN 13s., PLACE 5s.; Blue Veil, PLACE 4s. 9d.

African Double.—2.0 and 3.0, Va Poule and Roi des Aulnes unbacked.

SALISBURY RESULTS

2.0.—The **JUVENILE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

VA POULE, br f, by Vencedor—Napoule (Mrs. F. Cripps), 8st. 11lb. ... H. Beasley 1
WHINNIE BRAE FILLY, by Trymola (Mr. E. Gwilt), 8st. 11lb. ... F. Lane 2
NO OTHER, b g, by Somme Kiss—Youyou (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), 8st. 11lb. ... C. Richards 3
Gallivanter (Mr. Harry Powney), 8st. 11lb. T. Barber 0
Gutch (Mr. I. Z. Davis), 9st. ... S. Wragg 0
Mary Lochiel I, by Flying Orb (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 8st. 11lb. ... E. Dick 0
Sea Mist (Mr. W. G. Lang), 8st. 11lb. ... M. Beary 0
Deserter (Mr. E. Martin), 8st. 6lb. ... J. Martin 0
The Zodiac Girl (Mr. T. J. Morris), 8st. 11lb. ... C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Whinnie Brae filly, 3 to 1 Va Poule, 5 to 1 No Other, 100 to 8 Gutch, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; one length and a half separated second and third. Deserter was fourth and Gallivanter last.

The winner was sold to Mr. J. Rhodes for 320 guineas.

2.30.—The **BIBURY WELTER PLATE** (handicap) of 200 sovs. One mile (straight).

EXETER, ch h, by Gainsborough—Countess Burghley (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 5 yrs. 12st. 7lb. ... Mr. A. Cottrill 1
EILEANDONAN, br or bl g, by Jackdaw—Sanbelle (Lord W. de Broke), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ... Owner 2
RED QUEEN, ch f, by Prince Galahad—Machila (Mr. G. C. Sneyd), 4 yrs. 10st. 1lb. ... Major Gossage 3
Cherrypicker (Captain A. S. Wills), 4 yrs. 12st. 4lb. ... Major the Hon. R. Bruce 0
Old Dromore (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 5 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ... The Hon. H. Wesley 0
Oracle (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 3 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ... Lord Carnarvon 0
Wolfe Tone (Mr. H. W. Forester), 4 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ... Lord Fingall 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on Exeter, 3 to 1 Wolfe Tone, 10 to 1 Cherrypicker, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a short head separated second and third. Wolfe Tone was fourth and Old Dromore last.

3.0 (3.7).—The **BIBURY CUP**, a handicap plate of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and a half.

ROI DES AULNES, b h, by The Winter King—Flyaway (Sir A. Bailey), 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ... J. Dines 1
STEERFORTH, ch c, by Stedfast—Crossaisle (Sir W. Cooke), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ... C. Adley 2
GANGA SINGH, b g, by Spion Kop—Rackety Coo (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ... T. Bartlam 3
Defoe (Lord Woolavington), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ... Sherry 0
Servus (Lord Derby), aged, 7st. 8lb. ... T. Weston 0
Boss of the Show (Mr. W. H. Morgan), 4 yrs, 6st. 5lb. (car. 6st. 7lb.) ... I. Martin 0
Dunlavin Lass (Mrs. N. R. Davis), 6 yrs, 6st. 1lb. ... A. Smirke 0
Notice Board (Colonel B. FitzGerald), 4 yrs, 6st. (car. 6st. 3lb.) ... F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—Evens Servus, 15 to 2 agst Ganga Singh, 8 to 1 Dunlavin Lass, 10 to 1 each Steerforth and Defoe, 100 to 8 Boss of the Show, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; half a length separated second and third. Dunlavin Lass was fourth and Boss of the Show last.

3.30 (3.30).—The **CITY SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

KING CARROLL, gr g, by Milesius—Perceptive (Mr. W. G. Lang), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ... M. Beary 1
ARRIVAL, b h, by Arion—Thyra (Mr. I. Z. Davis), aged, 9st. 2lb. ... C. Ray 2
AQUILON, br g, by Aquascutum—Glannina (Mr. F. G. Blagrave), aged, 8st. 13lb. ... F. Fox 3
Physic Ball (Mr. Jesse Brown), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. F. Lane 0

(Winner trained by Farquharson, at Tilshead)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Arrival, 5 to 2 Aquilon, 3 to 1 King Carroll, 4 to 1 agst Physic Ball.

Won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third.

The winner was sold to Captain Powell for 350 guineas.

4.0 (4.1).—The **HURSTBOURNE STAKES** of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

ENYO, b f, by Athlone—Soldier's Daughter (Mr. W. Lang), 8st. 6lb. ... R. Jones 1
CRESSET, ch g, by Sky-rocket—Torchlet (Lord Portman), 8st. 6lb. ... J. Sirett 2
LUZERNE, br f, by Phalaris—Glaneuse (Lord Carnarvon), 8st. 6lb. ... M. Beary 3
Gulding Star (Mr. C. W. Gordon), 8st. 11lb. ... H. Lawson 0
Norfolk (Duke of Portland), 8st. 9lb. ... F. Fox 0
Passing Show c, by Lancegaye (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 9lb. ... T. Lay 0
Never Mind (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 8st. 9lb. ... T. Burns 0
Quick Rise (Lord Astor), 8st. 6lb. ... R. Dick 0
Craigmah (Mr. H. D. Brocklehurst), 8st. 6lb. ... S. Donoghue 0
Colourist (Captain F. Forester), 8st. 6lb. C. Richards 0
Misty Cloud (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 6lb. .. R. James 0

(Winner trained by Farquharson, at Tilshead)

BETTING.—5 to 4 each agst Guiding Star and Passing Show colt, 6 to 1 Norfolk, 8 to 1 Misty Cloud, 100 to 8 each Enyo, Quick Rise, and Cresset, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a length separated second and third. Quick Rise was fourth and Passing Show colt last.

4.30 (4.31).—The **PEMBROKE MAIDEN STAKES** of 2 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added. One mile (straight).

PARCHMENT II., b c, by Papyrus—Nectarine (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ... H. Beasley 1
BLUE VEIL, ch f, by Hurry On—Blue Lady (Lord Woolavington), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ... F. Fox 2
ESKDALE, ch c, by Sansovino—Lent Lily (Mr. W. G. Lang), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ... M. Beary 3
Bay or Acre (Lord Fairhaven), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st.) ... H. Wragg 0
Nippy (Mr. C. Glorney), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. .. R. Ruttle 0

(Winner trained by Loftus, at Orbourne)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Parchment II., 2 to 1 Bay of Acre, 100 to 30 Blue Veil, 100 to 8 Eskdale, 20 to 1 agst Nippy.

Won by a length and a half; half a length separated second and third. Bay of Acre was fourth.

ACCEPTANCES

THE LIVERPOOL CUP

Plantago, Morressque, Ghost Train, Knight of the Grail, Hot Bun, O'Curry, Break of Day, Gang Warily, Leopardus, Roral, Acragas, Larking, Ganga Singh, Grand Prince, Golden Lyre, Simeon's Charm, and Splonella.

SANDOWN ANNIVERSARY CUP

SECOND ACCEPTANCE

Lecnidas II., Alcester, Argonaute II., Bachelor's Date, N.P.B., John Dory, Plot, Grand Terrace, Sledmere, Pinacola, Song of Essex, Dark Brilliance, and Simeon's Charm.

GOLF

SUSSEX PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

F. Robson and M. Seymour shared the lead with a total of 147 at the end of the first two rounds of the Sussex Professional Championship, which were played at Mannings Heath yesterday. Another 36 holes will be played to-day.

The best returns yesterday were:—

F. Robson (Cooden Beach), 70+77=147; M. Seymour (St. Leonards), 75+72=147; C. Parsons (East Brighton), 72+76=148; A. Mitchell (Bexhill-on-Sea), 73+75=148; A. Harrison (Assistant, Littlehampton), 74+75=149; W. Wooler (Pyecombe), 76+75=151; F. J. Jones (Ifield), 76+75=151; A. H. Padgham (Royal Ashdown Forest), 78+73=151; R. Amos (Dyke, Brighton), 74+78=132; C. W. Thomson (Royal Eastbourne), 79+74=153; H. Risebro (Littlehampton), 77+78=155; J. T. Baker (Assistant, East Brighton), 79+76=155; C. Gray (Willingdon), 76+79=155.

EMPIRE PLAYERS AT WALTON HEATH

C. C. de Vere Wright (Kenya Colony), who had shared the lead at five up during the first round on Tuesday, tied for first place in the Lucifer Golfing Society's Overseas competition, at Walton Heath, yesterday, when his second round gave him an advantage of one up for an aggregate on the 36 holes of six up.

The leading returns were:—

C. C. de Vere Wright (Kenya Colony) (5), 5 up+1 up=6 up; H. E. Matier (New Zealand) (18), 1 down+7 up=6 up; A. H. Lendon (Australia) (8), 5 up=2 down=3 up; R. F. Pretty (Malaya) (5), all square+2 up=2 up; R. Ballantyne (Nairobi) (14), 1 down+1 up=all square; Captain A. J. Gilson (Kenya Colony) (5), 4 down+4 up=all square; E. W. Flaxton (British Somaliland) (6), 1 down+1 up=all square; E. Desmond Williams (New Zealand) (13), all square+1 down=1 down; D. S. Fitzgibbon (Ceylon) (3), 4 down+3 up=1 down; R. Jardine (Burma), (4), 1 down+all square=1 down; the Right Hon. S. M. B

Parliament

NARROW VOTE ON FINANCE BILL

A MAJORITY OF 3

MR. BENN AND INDIA

LORDS' AMENDMENTS TO COAL BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4.

LORD SANDERSON (Mr. Henry Sanderson Furniss), introduced by LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, and LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, took the oath and subscribed the roll on his elevation to the Peerage.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, in reply to a question by the MARQUESS of SALISBURY as to future business, said that it was proposed to take the second reading of the Housing (No. 2) Bill on Tuesday. The Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

NEW BILLS

LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH presented a Bill to enable education authorities in Scotland to incur expenditure in supplying milk to children attending schools within their area. The Bill was read a first time.

LORD HANWORTH presented a Bill to relieve the principal librarian of the British Museum of the care of the Natural History Departments of the Museum and from liability to enter into a bond for the due discharge of the duties of his office. The Bill was read a first time.

ASSESSMENT OF PLAYING FIELDS

LORD O'HAGAN rose to ask his Majesty's Government:—

Whether their attention has been drawn to the serious increases which have recently taken place in the assessment of playing fields and recreation grounds for the use of villagers or attached to working-men's clubs, settlements, churches, and institutes; whether it is realised that the effect of the increased assessments will probably involve the giving up of many private playing fields because the present occupiers cannot pay the increased rates; and whether, in view of the importance of securing recreational facilities for developing the health and healthy enjoyment of the wage-earning classes in particular, it is intended to take any measures to relieve from the payment of rates and taxes bona-fide non-profit-making playing fields for those who otherwise are unable to afford them.

The noble lord, who also moved for papers, said that under the reassessments that were taking place land was being assessed that had never been assessed before, and where the land was already subject to rates the assessments were in many cases being increased. He knew several cases where the trustees of recreation grounds that had been given as war memorials had been assessed for rates within the last few months. Private sports grounds, however, were the hardest hit, and the most glaring case of all was one in which a ground originally assessed at £37 had its assessment put up to £745, and only on appeal got that figure reduced to £340. Money was being raised in this way at the expense of health and recreation, and some of the clubs would either have to double their subscription, which the members could not afford, or else cease to exist. These assessments were undoing a great deal of the work that had been done by the National Playing Fields Association, which had rendered splendid service, especially to those who were unable to help themselves.

LORD DANESFORT supported the motion.

The EARL of DERBY said that, as chairman of the committee of the National Playing Fields Association, he could assure their lordships that the body had the support of all, irrespective of political opinion. They were getting active support in land and money, and the action of the Government—or, he would prefer to say, of the authorities—would undoubtedly discourage those efforts and prevent their getting free grants of land which they might otherwise get. Playing fields were as much required in country districts as in urban districts.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK said that in London the playing fields were gradually being pressed from the centre to the circumference, and this made it much more difficult for the boys in the poorer parts to reach the places of recreation. He was informed on good authority that some of the playing fields that were having a severe financial struggle would have to be given up unless the Government modified the pressure that was brought upon them through the assessments.

LORD MARLEY, Under-Secretary for War, said he was told it was not at the desire of the National Playing Fields Association that this question was raised, in view of the fact that the Minister of Health was meeting that association to-morrow to discuss this very subject with them in a very sympathetic manner. What they must try to do was to find a remedy for the effects of the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925, which was an extremely valuable Act in that it attempted to stabilize and equalize the assessment to rates all over the country. The result of the Act was to increase assessments all round, and the information obtained by the Central Valuation Committee appeared to show that, in most of the counties and county boroughs concerned, the proportionate increase in assessment in the case of playing fields had been less than the general proportionate increase in rateable value. That meant that, if anything, the playing fields were on the average in a relatively better position than before the revaluation as regarded their rate liability. When speaking of assessments it must not be forgotten that, if assessments went up, the rates in the pound went down, because the total amount of money to be raised was approximately the same, though it was not so in every case. Many rural authorities treated playing fields as agricultural land, and, as such, not liable to rates. In the Home Counties the increase in assessment had been greater than in the rest of the country, but there might be an explanation of this. Near London there was tremendous competition for playing grounds which increased their value, and, in consequence, the rates went up. Many of the private grounds were held by wealthy firms, such as banks, and there was no evidence in any case like that that the ground would be closed, in spite of the fact that these were the grounds where in practically all cases the assessment was the highest.

He had no doubt that the Central Valuation Committee would be able to get together a body of evidence that would secure an evening up or a levelling down of these assessments and would be able to do much to meet the points that had been raised. Such information as the Government had did not suggest that any financial difficulties would follow the new assessments in the majority of cases. Most local authorities had exercised discretion in seeing that the burdens were adjusted to the circumstances, and the Ministry had no evidence that any playing fields had been given up owing to these assessments. He would not say that there were not any cases of difficulty, but he would say that the Committee would probably be able to meet them. A Bill to exempt playing fields from rating was defeated in Committee after having been opposed by the Association of Municipal Corporations, the County Councils Associations and many other bodies. The Minister of Health was of opinion that the anomalies in the assessment of playing fields were in the same category as the assessment of other properties such as hospitals and schools. The recommendations of the Central Valuation Committee would undoubtedly carry great weight with the local authorities and would be published. A sub-committee of that body was meeting on July 17, specially to deal with this subject, and a full meeting would take place on the following day. It must be the unanimous wish of their lordships to find a solution to these difficulties and to increase the number of playing fields, but they must not consider that because one solution was put forward it was necessarily the right solution.

The EARL of ONSLOW said that, whatever the Central Valuation Committee recommended, it depended on the good will of the local authorities whether it were carried out. The provision of playing fields in urban districts was of the utmost importance.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that the whole House was in agreement with the purposes of the motion. When there was no other solution, nor any prospect of any other solution, than that referred to by Lord O'Hagan, he saw no reason why that solution should not be accepted.

LORD O'HAGAN, after expressing disappointment with the reply, withdrew his motion for papers.

BARBERS' SUNDAY CLOSING BILL

Their lordships resumed the adjourned debate on the rejection amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill. The amendment, moved by LORD BANBURY, was negatived by 34 votes to three—majority, 31; and the Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships rose at five minutes before 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he proposed to request that the scheme of M. Briand for a United States of Europe should be placed upon the agenda of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September in order that a discussion of this international proposal might take place.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), said the best method of securing a discussion of M. Briand's proposals, including the possibility of adopting the method indicated by the hon. member, was at present under consideration.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman inform M. Briand that it is hoped at the forthcoming Imperial Conference to arrange for a fiscal union between the United States of the British Empire? No answer was given.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman would communicate to the House the reply which his Majesty's Government proposed to address to the Circular Note of M. Briand. Mr. HENDERSON said that it had not yet been decided, but if the right hon. gentleman would put a question later he would see if what he asked could be done.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY

LIEUT.-COL. MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.) asked the Prime Minister, in view of the declarations in favour of Empire economic unity by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and certain bankers in this country, if he would state when he would give this House an opportunity of discussing this question.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—I cannot provide time in this House for the discussion of the pronouncement of outside bodies. The subject is to be embodied in a vote of censure for which I am to give facilities.

INDIA

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N., Lab.), replying to questions about the Simon Report and the Round-Table Conference on Indian affairs put by Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.), and COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), said:—Addressing the two Houses of the Indian Legislature at Simla, the Viceroy has to-day made a statement on behalf of his Majesty's Government dealing with the matters raised in these questions. The official text of his speech will immediately be made available to members of the House.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Does the statement of the Viceroy deal with the composition of the Conference on its home side—the representation of this country in the Conference?

Mr. BENN.—It does not deal with the British representation.

Mr. FREEMAN.—May I ask whether the Viceroy's statement will make it clear that at the Round-Table Conference it will be within the province of any individual, or body of individuals, to present a Constitution, or a basis of Constitution, for the future government of India on a self-governing basis and on a permanent basis?

Mr. BENN.—I ask hon. members to read the speech, which deals specifically with all the points that can be dealt with.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—Is the Viceroy's statement to be accompanied by any political amnesty to the offenders in Indian prisons?

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.).—Do the Government intend to make a statement regarding the British representation at the Round-Table Conference before this House adjourns?

Mr. BENN.—That is a matter on which I cannot give an answer. It does not arise out of these questions. The question by the member for Leyton does not arise. If these questions are put on the paper answers will be prepared.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY.—I put down a question about the composition of the Round-Table Conference. Cannot the right hon. gentleman give a reply to that specific point?

Mr. BENN.—I have said that, so far as a reply can be made, it is given in the document to which I referred.

EXPENDITURE ON SINGAPORE BASE

Replying to Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said:—The total expenditure on the Singapore Base, including the floating dock, which has been met from Navy Votes to the latest available date is £2,577,000. The estimated total expenditure is £8,721,000. Contributions have been received by the Admiralty from the Dominions and Colonies to the extent of £1,672,000, the whole of which has been applied towards the Naval expenditure incurred to date. These figures relate to Navy Funds only, and do not cover expenditure from or contributions appropriated in aid of Army or Air Votes. The date for completion of the main contract is September, 1935, and about two years further will be required for equipment of the Base, and completion of the machinery installation, making the final date for completion the end of 1937. These dates are subject to the effect of any decision which may be given consequent on a review of the policy which as I have already intimated to the House is to be undertaken in consultation with the overseas Governments concerned.

In reply to a further question by Mr. LAMBERT as to the sum spent on Air Force works Mr. ALEXANDER said that it was approximately £358,000 to date. The strength of the Air Forces which would normally be stationed at Singapore as at present contemplated was one squadron of flying boats and one squadron of land machines, apart from any Fleet Air Arm units which might from time to time be disembarked there.

"DAZZLE" LIGHTS

In the course of a reply to a question by Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.), Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), stated that he hoped shortly to issue a regulation dealing with the subject of dazzling headlights on motor-cars.

BUSINESS TO-MORROW

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that, in view of the completion of the third reading of the Housing Bill last night, it was proposed to take the further stages of the Road Traffic Bill to-morrow.

SOLICITORS AND CLIENTS' MONEY

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) presented a Bill to require and regulate the keeping by practising solicitors of banking accounts for clients' moneys and proper books of accounts.

LAND AND WATER FOR THE NATION

Mr. TURNER (Batley and Morley, Lab.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to restore to the nation all lands, minerals, rivers, streams, and tributaries.

Leave was granted by 251 votes to 136—majority, 115.

FINANCE BILL

RELIEF TO COMPANY RESERVES

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Finance Bill. Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton) was in the Chair.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) moved a new clause providing that where a company applied any part of its undistributed profits to expenditure on plant, machinery, mills, or factories it should be entitled to an allowance of 6d. in the pound on the income-tax on the amount of money so expended. He said he wished to make it clear that this amendment, unlike the next one on the paper, was not brought forward on the responsibility of the Liberal Party. The clause was intended to form an integral and permanent part of the financial structure of the country and was in no sense a temporary measure. Though it was restricted within comparatively narrow limits, the clause covered practically the whole field of manufacturing industry in this country. At the present time it was essential that we should keep ourselves in line with the most modern requirements as regards equipment so as to compete with our manufacturing rivals abroad. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would probably say that the clause would cost money. He estimated that of the £240,000,000 of company reserves £80,000,000 would come under the operation of the clause, and therefore that the cost to the Treasury would be only £2,000,000, which was a relatively small sum having regard to the important services it would render. To improve employment more capital must be provided. Every extra man employed in industry involved a capital expenditure of £400. The greatest single influence for savings at the present time were the joint-stock companies. They also influenced the direction of savings. It was the directors of companies who were responsible for deciding whether profits should be distributed as dividends or set aside as reserves. Dividends were spent; money put to reserve was, generally speaking, money saved, and might be regarded as capital investment.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said he was very much interested in Major Nathan's statement that the Liberal Party had no responsibility for the amendment, because when he saw the names attached to it he concluded that the oft-repeated invitation of Mr. Churchill to the Liberals below the gangway to recognize that the gangway was very much narrower than the floor, had at last been accepted. (Laughter.) But it now appeared that Mr. Churchill's desire to see a coalition between the two sections of the Opposition for a combined fight against Socialism had not yet been fully realized (Mr. CHURCHILL made a remark across the Table), and the right hon. gentleman now very regretfully said, "That is quite true." (Laughter.) The new clause had been described as of a very simple character, but it was of the greatest complication. It had been referred to as only a beginning—a beginning he supposed in a process the object of which was complete exemption from taxation of all sums applied to reserves by companies. The cost of full application for the purpose which the hon. member seemed to be aiming at would be between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000 a year. If the clause were confined to companies it would inflict a gross injustice on business firms not combined in public companies. This proposal would not affect saving in the slightest degree. If it were adopted it would completely knock the bottom out of the whole of the income-tax system.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attitude went to show what he (Mr. Churchill) had long realized, that the right hon. gentleman never tried or desired to meet the House of Commons on any question affecting the substantial merits of the legislation which he had presented. He resented the slightest attempt by members to effect any modification or to cooperate with the Government in framing the financial proposals of the year. The Committee should not be misled by the right hon. gentleman's suggestion that great complications would arise if the principle of the amendment were introduced. In his Budget the right hon. gentleman had laid a heavy hand on industry. He would have been well advised to relieve industry as much as possible even if thereby he did something to abate his energy for debt amortization. The amendment was one way of doing that. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not want to meet them in this matter. They wanted a little less Potsdam from the right hon. gentleman and a little more Geneva. (Laughter.) If the right hon. gentleman was going to continue to meet them with a "Stonewall" Jackson resistance, and to merely fob off on members who had taken a great deal of trouble all the stock objections which the Treasury used to every proposal—until they adopted it (laughter)—he would convince the Committee that reason and friendly processes had no effect on him, and that the only thing that he would respect was Parliamentary force, expressed either by voting strength or by very protracted discussions on every stage.

The new clause was negatived by 278 votes to 156—Government majority, 122.

RELIEF FOR PLANT OR MACHINERY

DR. BURGIN (Luton, L.) moved the following new clause:—

"For the purpose of calculating the annual profits or gains arising or accruing from any trade, profession, employment, or vocation, there shall be deducted in each of the three accounting periods following the sixth day of April, 1930, such sums which, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by whom the assessment is made, can be proved to have been expended upon the purchase, installation, erection, or improvement of plant or machinery with a view to the reconditioning, re-equipment, modernization, or improvement of such plant or machinery: Provided always that if recourse is had to the benefits conferred by this section, no claim shall be entertained by the Commissioners in respect of the diminished value by reason of wear and tear of the said plant and machinery to the extent of any deduction allowed hereunder."

He said that the clause was described as one providing relief to money spent on plant or machinery. This was unblushingly a purely temporary expedient. It was put forward in the sincere belief that it would do something to help employment. The clause was not aimed at providing subsidies or benefits on a capricious scale; its object might be summed up in one word—acceleration. It was intended to have as a result a large expenditure on re-equipment, renovation, and modernization of plant and machinery. In order to bring about the placing of large orders the suggestion was made that any person in business should, to the extent to which he spent money on plant or machinery, be entitled, in the case of three accounting periods, to claim a deduction against his profits to the extent of that money so expended. It might be that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would prefer the matter to be dealt with in one year, and that, as each Finance Bill came forward, the proposal could be repeated or not, according to the experience of the earlier year. That was a matter of machinery. His (Dr. Burgin's) purpose was to introduce, expound, and debate an idea widely held. This was not a proposal to subsidize all industries in respect of money spent on plant. He only suggested that the relief should be given to industries which were making profits, or were likely to do so in the near future. He would be quite prepared to agree that the relief should be limited to the excess above an average expenditure over a period of, say, five years on machinery and plant. If it was possible to bring agricultural buildings within the definition of plant it would be an attractive proposal.

MR. SNOWDEN'S OBJECTIONS

Mr. SNOWDEN said that in the House of Commons expectations were often not realized. He understood that during the past few days the main topic of conversation among members had been about the crisis which would take place that afternoon. After the speech of Dr. Burgin there would be no crisis. The hon. member had abandoned the clause altogether. He had informed the Committee three times that he was not submitting the clause, but merely an idea and an ideal. While he had sympathy with the hon. member's object he was afraid that the suggestions he had made were not likely to be beneficial.

The amendment declared that its object was to provide for the modernization and improvement of plant and machinery. That was a most desirable and necessary object at the present time. But what did the amendment really do? It was very wide in its application. It not only applied to trades, professions, and employment, but brought in "vocation." He did not know where vocation differed from trade or profession; but at any rate this subsidy, this barefaced subsidy, or, to use the words of the mover, this "unblushing" subsidy, would apply to it. It would, in fact, apply to the equipment of ice-cream vendors. (Ministerial laughter.) It would apply to every trade, and those trades which would get most of it were all the most prosperous. (Unionist cries, "And why not?") It would apply to banks. It would apply to breweries. Every new vat put up in a brewery would draw one-fourth of its cost from the pockets of the general taxpayers. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) The clause meant that during the life of the machinery or plant the State was to provide the firm with a sum of money which, accumulated, would be sufficient to replace it when worn out, without any cost to the firm. (Unionist cries of "Nonsense.")

COST OF THE CLAUSE—£30,000,000 A YEAR

The cost of the clause would not be £5,000,000 a year, as the hon. member had said, but at the lowest estimate £30,000,000 a year. That sum would go this year not in relief of unemployment, but as a sheer gift to firms out of the pockets of the general taxpayers, and not in reduction by a single one of the unemployed. Suppose it went on for two or three years, the State would have to give relief on what the firms would have spent in any circumstances. Suppose it stimulated orders to the extent of £50,000,000 next year. Of that sum the State would contribute £11,000,000, and in addition it would pay the £30,000,000. Therefore, in order to get £50,000,000 worth of more orders the State and the taxpayer would contribute £41,000,000. Suppose the orders were doubled, and went up to £100,000,000; that would mean £52,000,000 out of the taxpayer. At any rate the cost to the State would be £30,000,000 next year, without one man being put into employment. He asked, was Mr. Lloyd George prepared to face next year an increase of taxation to the extent of £30,000,000? (Ministerial cheers.)

That would mean an increase of over 6d. in the £ on the income-tax. The effect of that on these industries would wipe away 10 times over any benefit that might have accrued to them from such proposals as this. The greater part would go to those industries which had ample reserves and were not in the least hampered for new capital. Only 25 per cent. would go to the distressed or depressed industries—coal, textile, shipping, and engineering. A proposal of this sort would not help the cotton trade. Nothing that trade could get from such relief would touch the fringe of the re-equipment problem. Possibly some direct result might accrue to the engineering trade, because, if orders were given, the engineering trade to that extent would profit by them.

"A FATAL OBJECTION"

The fatal objection to this clause was that it was non-selective in character. It had all the evils of the derating Act. (Unionist laughter.) It was worse than that Act, which gave something both to the just and the unjust. This proposal left deserving Lazarus still begging at the door. Referring to the case of a new company wanting capital, he said that if this proposal were law and he were engaged in an enterprise of that sort, he would not build a new factory, but he would bring up some "dud" factory and scrap it, when he would be entitled to the full relief of every penny that had been spent on the re-equipment and modernizing of the factory. (Mr. CHURCHILL.—These are shocking examples to the income-tax payer!) If he had thought there was the slightest possibility of the House ever giving such an opportunity to the tax-grabber, he would certainly not have given that illustration. This proposal violated the fundamental principle of income-tax law that revenue should be contributed on what a man earned and not according to the way in which he spent it.

We ought not to make breaches in our income-tax law and practice unless they were of a temporary and urgent character and would be beneficial. The suggested limitation to one year would be absurd. They could not apply a limit of one year or three years. If the breach were once made in the income-tax law it would grow until the whole edifice would be undermined. Mr. Lloyd George knew how the first Agricultural Relief Act was vigorously opposed by the Liberals. They were going to repeal it when they got back into power. But it was not repealed, and Government after Government had had to extend the principle until agricultural land to-day did not contribute one penny to taxation. Was it going to be an easy matter to repeal the Derating Act? (Unionist laughter. An HON. MEMBER.—"You try!") Once a vested interest had been created it was very difficult to get rid of it, especially when large financial operations in the revenue and taxation of the country were necessary if that was to be done. Although he urged these things as cautious to be observed, if they were to make changes, he did not say that if they were proved to be desirable and beneficial they should not be considered. But they should be very careful indeed. He did not rule out the possibility of doing something on any lines, if it was a sound scheme.

During the last 12 months there had been an impression abroad that he had been a stumbling-block to the expenditure of public money. He had never opposed a single scheme put forward on behalf of unemployment, and if the late Lord Privy Seal were present he would confirm the statement. (A Unionist member: "What about Sir O. Mosley?") He never had any communication with the late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster during the last 12 months. (A Unionist member: "What a cordial Government!") He was sure the Minister for Transport would say he had been helpful to him in all his schemes. (Mr. MORRISON: "Hear, hear.") He had opposed, and he would oppose, any expenditure of public money unless he thought it desirable, necessary, and beneficial. He would be no party to shovelling out public money which would serve no better purpose than putting a man to dig holes and fill them up again. This was quite an impossible clause. It was full of injustices and anomalies, and would not conform to the conditions he had just laid down—not ladling out public money unless they were going to get a return sooner or later. While having to oppose the clause, he did not say his mind was closed. (Unionist laughter.) For about the fiftieth time during Committee the right hon. gentleman had advised him to make a concession; when he had made a concession, and accepted amendments, every concession he had made had been received on the Opposition side with taunts and jeers. He had no doubt that this was an honest and sincere endeavour to make a contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem, but, in its present form, he was bound to reject the amendment.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SUPPORT

WORK FOR 100,000 MEN

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) confessed that if the whole of Mr. Snowden's speech had been of the same character as the first 99 per cent. of it, he would have been in absolute despair of ever securing his support to any practical proposal for dealing with the problem of unemployment. (Cheers.) The figures which the right hon. gentleman advanced were perfectly fantastic. He (Mr. Lloyd George) was concerned for something being done to help in the solution of the growing problem of unemployment—a problem which was growing in gravity week by week. (Hear, hear.) The figures to-day were very startling. There was no hon. member who would venture to predict that they would not exceed 2,000,000 in the next few months. The Liberal Party had simply put forward what they conceived to be a contribution to the solution of the problem. There had been a good deal of foolish talk about crisis and efforts to defeat the Government. He assured the right hon. gentleman that neither he nor any of his friends had the slightest desire to defeat the Government. He was very doubtful whether Unionist members were any more anxious to do so. (Laughter.) There was a good deal of general disquiet, great anxiety, and a general lack of confidence. But, on the other hand, he could not see any alternative Government; nor did he think the country at the moment was exceedingly anxious for a crisis. If anything could be done by any form of cooperation to assist, without provoking controversy and crisis, then that was what he and his friends sought.

The Liberal proposal was that they should strike an average of the money which had been spent over four or five years on replacement and re-equipment; that, first of all, they should ascertain what was the average amount which was being expended year by year in replacement, and that then they should offer an inducement for persons to anticipate orders and spend above that average, in re-equipment, in order to provide employment. Mr. Snowden had said that would cost £30,000,000 or £40,000,000. Did he really see what that meant? That meant that the orders would be £200,000,000. If they were going to have £200,000,000 worth of orders, that would go far to solve the unemployment problem. (Hear, hear.) If they took the products of all the engineering firms in the kingdom, they amounted to £224,000,000. At present there were 758,000 men insured in the engineering trades. Of that total 100,000 were out of work. Therefore, 658,000 were engaged at present in turning out £224,000,000 worth of products. Supposing the Government were able to offer an inducement which would put the whole of that 100,000 into work. That meant that the total they would add, if they employed every workless engineer, would be £32,000,000 worth of products. He did not anticipate that success for this proposal, but if by allowing income-tax on that excess they could provide employment for the extra 100,000 men, that would be a thing which the Government might well consider. (Hear, hear.) It would mean something like 4s. in the pound, because 6d. more or less would cover the actual depreciation which the Government at present were allowing. That meant £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 a year. That £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 would provide that excess of £32,000,000, which would give employment to all the workless engineers at present.

In the next few days the right hon. gentleman was going to borrow over £30,000,000 to pay allowances for unemployment. Would that go beyond three or four months? Were the Government quite sure that in a year's time the amount they would borrow would not be nearly £100,000,000? And here was a proposal which, if it failed, would cost the Treasury nothing, but which, if it succeeded, would only cost £6,000,000 or £7,000,000, and would provide employment for 100,000 out-of-work engineers. (Cheers.) There were two things which the Government could do. First, they could accelerate and anticipate orders. In doing so, they would also expedite the process of rationalization, to which they were already committed. They would be anticipating work which would give employment to people through what was going to be a very black winter. (Hear, hear.) If the trade recovery was coming in the autumn of 1931 it was important that they should be able to bridge the interval. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get away from the attitude of mind in which he turned down every proposal of this kind. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Lloyd George) was rather in despair about this matter generally.

Millions of men were profoundly disappointed with the efforts that had been made. The country would like to see the present Government grasp this problem with boldness and enterprise, and even with a certain amount of audacity. The country was in that condition that it wanted something done. That was the only reason why it was listening to Lord Beaverbrook at all, because it said: "Here is the only man, at any rate, who is proposing something." Unless something was done definitely by the Government, the country would grasp at the first silly straw which was offered it to prevent it from sinking.

He was not merely in the mood to provoke a crisis or to try to defeat the Government. Nobody wanted to turn them out. (Opposition cries of "Oh," and laughter.) On the whole, people were not anxious for a political crisis at this moment; at any rate, members on those benches were not. Therefore he was exercising his right as a member of Parliament. He was bound to say that he found very stupid paragraphs in the papers which implied that the moment he responded to the invitation of the Government to collaborate with them he ceased to have any independent right to express his opinion at all. He was perfectly certain that that was not the view of the Government (Ministerial cheers), and he was sure it was not his own view. When it went to the extent of complaining that he had been expressing certain criticisms about India—well, if collaboration meant that, he was, to use an Indian phrase, a non-cooperator. (Laughter.) He wanted the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to treat this as a challenge to him, or an attack on him, or a criticism of his Government, but as a real, genuine effort to make a suggestion, and to make one out of the many contributions which they hoped to make before the next Session met, towards solving a problem of deep, and deepening, gravity to the country. (Cheers.)

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Mr. CHURCHILL said that all sorts of schemes were put forward to relieve unemployment, some wise, some foolish. Here, for an expenditure which he had always been advised would not exceed £7,000,000 a year, undoubtedly a stimulus and encouragement would be imparted to the whole of our industrial enterprise. The actual money value was not the whole of the stimulus; what industry wanted to feel at present was that the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted to come to its aid and wished it well. Mr. Snowden was very scornful of the amendment. He had used a lot of words taken from his harsh vocabulary—(Laughter)—and described the amendment in scathing terms. The Liberal Party, which was responsible for the amendment, had put it down after prolonged and careful consideration of its terms on the merits. It was a proposal which, so far as unemployment was concerned, seemed to be freer from objection than some others which they had heard from that quarter. (Laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had met the proposals with a deadweight resistance and in an uncompromising spirit. In the circumstances, while they had not the slightest desire to relieve the Government from a single hour of the agony and humiliation which they were condemned increasingly to suffer—(Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter)—nevertheless, if Parliament was to take part in the shaping of legislation, it was inevitable, when proposals were put forward which commended themselves to large numbers of members, that those members should not shrink from giving their vote in accordance with their obligations. (Opposition cheers.)

THE DIVISION

The House divided and there voted:—

For the new clause	275
Against	278
Government majority ..	3

After the division the House filled rapidly, and there was considerable excitement. When the Government tellers took their places at the right hand of the table facing the Chair, indicating that the Government had secured a majority, the Labour Party cheered loudly. Mr. Snowden was also cheered by his supporters on leaving the House.

DEATH DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) moved a new clause providing that in assessing the value of agricultural property for the purpose of legacy, sucession, or estate duties, such value should be deemed to be a sum not exceeding the net annual return therefrom multiplied by 20. He said that an extremely striking letter had appeared in *The Times* on May 1 from Lord Lothian giving the facts in regard to the estate which he had just inherited. Lord Lothian was not a member of the Conservative Party. Lord Lothian's estate of 30,000 acres had been administered extremely well for 30 years, and yet the net income throughout the whole of that period had averaged less than £1,000 a year. When Lord Lothian succeeded he had to pay death duties amounting to £200,000. That was a typical case and he contended was most unfair to the landowners of the country. In such a case as that of Lord Lothian's estate, unless a man had very large private means, there were only three ways by which he could raise the £200,000. He could do it by mortgage, and that meant crippling the estate for a lifetime; he could sell the estate to someone who had made a fortune, and that meant bringing in a man who had not the same love and interest for the labourers and farmers as one who had grown up with them; or he could sell to the sitting tenant, and that meant that the farmer tied up the whole of his capital and was short of capital which he sorely needed to carry on his business.

Mr. PETHICK LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said he could not accept the amendment. Though Mr. Churchill had been Chancellor of the Exchequer for five years, he did not alter the provision of the Finance Act of 1909-10 that agricultural property should be valued for death duties on the same basis as other property. What the right hon. gentleman did do was to exempt agricultural property from the increase he made in the death duties; and the same concession was made in the present Finance Bill—the further increase in the death duties was not extended to agricultural land.

Mr. CHURCHILL said that if the right hon. gentleman gave the Opposition no consideration on the clause, he would not accelerate the course of business.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) submitted that there was a good case for reconsidering the whole basis of the valuation of land for death duties.

LORD STANLEY (Lancashire, Fylde, U.), SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.), LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.), and Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) supported the clause.

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE (Dorset, S., U.) said that the present system of taxation was leading to ribbon development because landowners were obliged to sell land that could be immediately realised.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) believed that it was a great mistake to tax agricultural land at all. Land to-day was a sheer liability.

The proposed new clause was negatived by 297 votes to 155—majority, 142.

The schedules were agreed to with some amendments to Schedule 3, and the Committee stage of the Bill was then concluded amid Ministerialist cheers.

COAL MINES BILL

LORDS' AMENDMENTS

The House considered the Lords' reasons for insisting on certain of their amendments to the Coal Mines Bill, Lords' amendments in lieu of certain of their amendments to which the Commons have disagreed, and a Lords consequential amendment to the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. SHINWELL, Secretary for Mines (Linlithgow), it was agreed that the House should not insist on disagreement with the Lords' amendment removing from Clause 3 the provision for the imposition of district levies.

Mr. SHINWELL then moved the following consequential amendment:—

Provided that in the case of any draft order providing that a district scheme may be amended so as to provide for empowering the executive board for the district, subject to the consent of the central council, to collect from the owners of coalmines in the district levies for the purpose of facilitating the sale of any class of coal produced in the district, the foregoing provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the reference therein to a period of 20 days there were substituted a reference to a period of 25 days.

He said that while accepting the consequences of the course which had been taken in regard to the district levy proposal, he considered that within the general framework of the measure the provision for district levies was a wise one. It was now proposed in the consequential amendment that the district levy proposal should not appear in the original scheme propounded for a district. But when an amended scheme presented by the executive board of a particular district came before the Board of Trade for its consideration it might be within the power of the executive board to recommend the provision of a district levy subject to the consent of the central council. The safeguard proposed was, in the judgment of the Government, ample, and there was an additional safeguard in the fact that no such levy could be imposed on the submission of such an amended scheme without the consent of the Board of Trade and without the consent, though it appeared in the form of a negative resolution, of both Houses of Parliament. It had been alleged that the imposition of a district levy might be unfair in its operation between districts, but if it was within the purview of the two Houses to pronounce judgment on such schemes as were submitted to them that should be a sufficient safeguard.

It was proposed in the amendment that 28 days should be substituted for the 20 days contained in the Bill during which consideration should take place of any draft order laid on the table of either House. It might be argued that the Government, having accepted the proposal of the House of Lords in regard to the removal of the district levy, now proposed to insert it in another form. That was only a half-truth. The Government's proposal was that there should be no suggestion of a district levy in an original scheme; it could only come in in the light of experience. If, after a scheme had been in operation for some time, it was discovered that there was need of a district levy in any particular district, such power could be invoked, but it was hedged round by restrictions and safeguards.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER opposed the amendment. What was now being attempted, under camouflaged procedure, was merely to give the President of the Board of Trade the chance to put in the district levy when it had already been thrown out in the House of Lords.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.), who was greeted with derisive cheers from a number of Unionist members, and countercheers from the Ministerialists, said that the Government seemed to have abandoned the substance of their previous proposal while retaining the form of it. The provision in its present form was not worth putting in the Bill. It could never become operative. The district levy must pass the gauntlet of the authorities.

The amendment was agreed to by 271 votes to 244—majority, 27.

Mr. GRAHAM moved the first of a series of amendments to the Lords' amendments, the effect of which, he explained, would be to provide that appeal could be made from the committees of investigation to the Railway and Canal Commission.

The amendments were agreed to.

THE SPREAD-OVER

On the Lords' amendment providing for a 90-hour permissive fortnight as an alternative to the 7½-hour working day,

Mr. SHINWELL moved that the House do disagree with the Lords' amendment. He said it was argued in favour of the proposal that its operation was contingent on an agreement between the coalowners and the miners. If such an agreement were possible there would have been some manifestation of it in the House of Commons. On the contrary, the miners' representatives had indicated their strong disapproval of any such arrangement, and they were fortified in their opposition by their constituents. Moreover, there was the possibility of variation even in its application. It was not intended that the proposal should apply equally over the mining industry as a whole, or at one particular time. If there was one thing essential in relation to the mining industry it was uniformity. Complete uniformity in all things was impracticable, but there was a possibility of uniformity in regard to hours of labour. It had been argued that, if the spread-over proposal was not accepted, wage adjustments of an unsatisfactory character would be attempted. He had said, in regard to the district levy proposal, that there was ample provision in the Bill for such organizational changes as would preclude the need for such wage adjustments. If wage adjustments did occur, they hoped that they might take an upward tendency. There was no reason to suppose that they would be otherwise, and therefore the Government had no fear at all. The conditions of the miners necessitated a shorter working day, and the Government were bound to resist the proposal.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said there was no desire that there should be anything but perfectly free and frank negotiations if the Clause became operative. (Labour cries of dissent.) In four counties producing something like 100,000,000 tons of coal there was at present differentiation in the hours worked by agreement between the parties. The argument therefore that if this permissive clause were inserted in the Bill every miner would be compelled to work eight hours a day would not hold water. If there was not to be differentiation in hours between one district and another it was inevitable that there must be a greater differentiation in wages rates than there would otherwise be. A flat rate reduction of hours must add to the cost of the production of coal. The sole argument advanced against this proposal for the spread-over was that the miners' Members of Parliament were opposed to it.

There could be no harm in accepting the Lords amendment, because, as it was permissive and subject to agreement between the parties, it could not come into operation unless the miners agreed that it was to their interest. It was nonsense, in the circumstances, to talk of compulsion. On the other hand, the parties might come to an agreement to put the spread-over proposal into operation.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS (Don

PROBLEM OF INDIA

VICEROY'S SPEECH

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The following is the full official text (in which cross-headings have been inserted) of the address which the Viceroy delivered to both Houses of the Indian Legislature at Simla yesterday:—

Gentlemen,

It is my first duty this afternoon to offer to the newly appointed President of the Legislative Assembly my congratulations on his election to that honourable post. I am confident that he will fill it with dignity and distinction, and that he will have the support of all parties in the discharge of the duties that the House has entrusted to him.

I felt some doubt, Gentlemen, whether it was in accordance with your wishes that a Session of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly should be held this summer. In reaching my decision I was influenced largely by the fact that, apart from certain official and non-official business which it was desirable to transact, it seemed clearly right that members of both Houses should have an opportunity of discussing matters of public interest, on which also I wished, before the Legislature was dissolved, to have the privilege of addressing you.

This Session will mark the close of the second Council of State, and of the third Assembly, which last has already been extended by two Sessions beyond its normal term. In certain quarters a desire in favour of a further extension for the Assembly has been expressed, and notice has been given of a resolution to be moved to this effect. After giving the matter my careful consideration I came to the conclusion that it would not be right, on general grounds, to extend the present Assembly further; and, in consequence of this decision, it appeared that the most convenient course would be to dissolve the Council of State in time to allow the elections of both Houses to be held concurrently in September.

This procedure I propose to follow. I realize that an election at that time will mean that those who have recently been successful in by-elections can take part only in one brief Session, and that it may, for climatic reasons, cause inconvenience both to candidates and electors. I greatly regret that this should be so; but the usual date of elections is impossible if it is not to clash with the approaching Conference in London; and for those potential candidates who may in due course be invited to go to England for this purpose, September elections would, I think, be accepted as the most convenient.

The return of his Majesty's Legation to Kabul marks the re-establishment of normal relations between his Majesty's Government and Afghanistan, and the end of a period of difficulty and stress. The situation on our North-West Frontier, which for some time was such as to give cause for anxiety, is now, I am glad to say, giving place rapidly to more satisfactory conditions. I wish warmly to commend the efforts, both of leading residents of the Province and of the official authorities, to restore to the North-West Frontier Province the old relations of friendship and confidence between its people and the Government.

On the North-Eastern borders of India, difficulties arose between the Governments of Nepal and Tibet over a question of the nationality of an under-trial prisoner, and led to incidents involving very serious tension between them. The possibility of hostilities between these two countries, both neighbours of India, was not one which India could regard with equanimity, and, with the consent of his Majesty's Government, special efforts were made to avert any such calamity. A friendly mission was dispatched to Lhassa and, acting on advice thus tendered, the Tibetan Government took the steps necessary to remove the cause of friction. All is now well between the two countries, and both have expressed their gratitude for the friendly action taken by the Government of India.

EAST AFRICA AND CEYLON

As honourable members are aware, two important questions relating to Indians overseas have been engaging the attention of my Government for some time past. One of these arose out of the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson regarding closer union in East Africa. The other concerned the basis of the franchise under the new Constitution in Ceylon. His Majesty's Government have recently announced their conclusions about both. I need not recapitulate them in detail, as they have received full and wide publicity in India, but I wish to make a few observations on the points of outstanding interest to India that emerge from these announcements.

As regards East Africa, the proposals of his Majesty's Government are to be referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. When this Committee is set up, the Government of India will intimate their desire to place it in possession of their views on those proposals that concern the Indian communities in these territories. The conclusions of his Majesty's Government, that the official majority should be retained in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, are in accordance with the views consistently urged by the Government of India. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the scheme of closer union formulated in the White Paper may ultimately prove detrimental to Indian interests. I would, however, draw the attention of honourable members to the various safeguards provided in the scheme to protect racial minorities. They may rest assured that, should it later be found necessary, the Government of India will make the requisite representations on the subject.

The decisions of his Majesty's Government regarding the franchise in Ceylon recognize the claim of the Government of India to watch over the interests of Indian emigrants in the colony. Explicit renunciation of their protection by an Indian applying for a certificate of permanent settlement will not be required. There is no intention of repealing or amending, to the detriment of Indians, any of the laws of Ceylon affecting their position or privileges, which they will continue to enjoy. As regards the future, the Governor will not be empowered to assent to any Bill diminishing or abrogating these privileges unless he has previously obtained the instructions of the Secretary of State or the measure contains a suspending clause.

Fears have been expressed that the effect of these concessions will be neutralized by the inclusion, in the Order in Council, of the provision that no holder of a permanent certificate, while registered as a voter, will be entitled to claim any rights, privileges, or exemptions that are not common to all British subjects resident in the island. This provision in no way affects the assurance of his Majesty's Government that there is no intention of curtailing the special privileges that are now enjoyed by Indians. There is no reason to think that, by friendly negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon, the retention of existing privileges and the extension to all Indians of concessions that the Government of India may be able to secure hereafter for Indians who do not enjoy the franchise by virtue of possessing certificates of permanent settlement, will not be achieved.

Before leaving the subject of Indians overseas I should also like to draw the attention of honourable members to the fact that Ministers of the Union of South Africa have decided to postpone till the next Session the Bill to regulate the tenure of fixed property by Asiatics in the Transvaal, which was introduced in the Union Parliament in May this year. This delay, which we warmly welcome, permits the hope that the provisions of this measure, which, as you are aware, has caused considerable alarm among Indians in the Transvaal, may ultimately be adjusted to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Indian community.

INDIA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

"RAPID TRANSFORMATION"

I must now address myself to subjects which constitute the principal and daily preoccupation of all concerned with the political future of their country. I desire to speak most frankly, for the gravity of the times requires that I should place all those who hear or read my words in full possession of my thoughts. I would remind you briefly of the background against which recent events are set. During the last half-century the development of political thought in India has been a continuous process. Particular events, notably the War, quickened the pace, with the result that the policy of the Reforms of 1919, marking though they did a very definite new departure and affording a wide opportunity for public-spirited men to serve their country, was in some quarters soon discounted. In the forward movement of political opinion one of the joint authors of those reforms had gained the confidence of political India in a way that it has been given to few British politicians to do; but even the position that Mr. Montagu held in Indian hearts did not suffice to protect from disparagement the scheme associated with his name. Many influences were at work, and of these the reforms were not the least effective to make it certain that the Nationalist spirit in India would develop, and that quickly, and that such development would be sought upon lines that British experience and the contact of the political classes with British education and practice naturally suggested.

Outside India this movement was imperfectly appreciated, and if in India criticism of what was occupied more place upon the stage than constructive thought of what might be, Indians might, not without some justice, reply that Great Britain, preoccupied as she is apt to be with pressing problems nearer home, had been slow to apprehend how rapid a transformation was passing over the Indian outlook; and so, bred of impatience on one side and lack of appreciation, mistaken for lack of sympathy, on the other, suspicion grew, aggravating as years passed the difficulty of bringing to bear on these matters from either side the dispassionate judgment that their complexity demanded.

When I came to India, I came with one dominant conception of the work which, in this generation, any Viceroy must set out to try to do. Amid all his duties of administration as head of a great Government, no Viceroy, as it seemed to me, could for one moment forget that the principal duty which he owed, alike to those on whose advice he has been called by the King-Emperor to his office and to those whom for five years it was his duty and privilege to serve, was to devote all his energies to the maintenance of a progressive, orderly, and contented India within the orbit of the British Commonwealth.

It is not necessary for me to recall influences naturally centrifugal at work upon the other side—differences racial, with all that they imply in distinction of thought; differences of religion, affecting men's minds the more profoundly because their operation is more frequently in a large degree subconscious; differences of environment and history. All these and many more combined to make the task of effecting and preserving true unity between Great Britain and India one which would strain the capacity of the best material on either side, and yet I could feel no doubt that it was one supreme purpose for which no effort was disproportionate.

THE DOMINION IDEAL

It was also evident that, looking ahead, it was hardly to be expected that India, rightly sensitive of her self-respect, and growing every year more conscious of national feeling, should of her own free will desire to remain indefinitely a partner in a political society, *i.e.*, the British Empire, upon terms which implied permanent inferiority of status. It was for this reason, and with the object of removing avoidable misunderstanding on this vital matter, that his Majesty's Government last year authorized me to declare that, in their view, the attainment of Dominion status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth. That declaration was made and stands.

His Majesty's Government simultaneously announced their intention to convene a conference as widely representative in character as possible in order that, after the submission of the Statutory Commission's Report, the spokesmen of Great Britain and India might take free counsel together upon the measures which his Majesty's Government would later present to Parliament. That Report has now been published; and I do not think that any impartial reader, whatever may be his opinion upon the actual recommendations made, will deny that the Commission have made a weighty and constructive contribution to a most difficult problem. Great, however, as for its intrinsic value must be the authority of the Report, it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of his Majesty's Government, reached after conference with representatives from India, or of Parliament itself. Their task was described by Sir John Simon in the following words:—"No one," he said, "should regard the Statutory Commission or its colleagues as though we were settling and deciding the Constitution of British India. Our task is very important, but it is not that. Our task is that of making a fair, honest, and sympathetic report to the Imperial Parliament. When we have made our report, then it would be India's opportunity to make her full contribution, which is right and necessary, to her future Constitution, which would be framed by Great Britain and India together."

The duty of expressing an opinion now passes to the Government of India; and just as the Commission would have failed in their duty to Parliament, by whom they were appointed, if they had not presented a report that reflected faithfully their own conclusions, so the Government of India would fail in their duty if they similarly did not approach the consideration of the Commission's Report with a full sense of their own responsibility. We have not hitherto been able to do more than make a preliminary and tentative examination of the Report, and before reaching conclusions I think it is right that I should have an opportunity of discussing the whole subject with some of those who can speak for non-official Indian opinion. I hope to have an occasion to do this with some of the Ruling Princes and representatives of States next week; and I should propose also to invite representatives of different views and interests from British India to meet me for this purpose, as may be found convenient.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

I am only too well aware of the degree to which a calm examination of these questions has been prejudiced by the events that have engaged public attention during the last few months. It will be remembered that, following upon my refusal to anticipate the discussions of the Conference, Mr. Gandhi, in spite of my declaration of the purpose of his Majesty's Government and of the free opportunity for mutual cooperation and accord which that Conference was designed to provide, decided to launch the campaign of civil disobedience and proceed to use his great influence to persuade his countrymen to adopt a course of open defiance of the law. Before this reckless plunge had been finally taken I did my best to give clear warning of the consequences that it must involve, but the warning fell upon deaf ears.

That campaign has now been in progress for some three months, and all of us, whatever be our judgment upon it, must be conscious of the damage in countless directions that has already been inflicted. Those who have identified themselves with this movement would have us regard it as a perfectly legitimate form of political agitation to which resort is had only under pressure of regrettable necessity. I cannot take that view. In my judgment, and in that of my Government, it is a deliberate attempt to coerce established authority by mass action, and for this reason, as also because of its natural and inevitable developments, it must be regarded as unconstitutional and dangerously subversive. Mass action, even if it is intended by its promoters to be non-violent, is nothing but the application of force under another form; and when it has as its avowed object the making of government impossible, the Government is bound either to resist or to abdicate.

The present movement is exactly analogous to a general strike in an industrial country, which has for its purpose coercion of the Government by mass pressure as opposed to argument, and which a British Government recently found it necessary to mobilize all its resources to resist. Here it has been sought to employ more dangerous weapons even than this; and a recent resolution of the All-India Working Committee of Congress, insidiously designed to seduce the police and troops from their allegiance, leaves no longer room for doubt of the desperate lengths to which the organizers of the movement are prepared to go, and gave the Government no option but to proclaim the body responsible for such resolution as an unlawful association. He would, in truth, be a false friend of India who did not do his utmost to protect her from acquiescence in principles so fundamentally destructive.

I gladly acknowledge that there have been public men who, in face of strong opposition, have not been afraid to condemn in unequivocal terms the civil disobedience movement. I could wish their example had been more widely followed.

"A VERY DANGEROUS DOCTRINE"

After all, is it not a very dangerous doctrine to preach to citizens of India that it is patriotic and laudable to refuse to obey laws or to pay taxes? Human nature is often reluctant to do either; and if there is anything certain it is that, if society is once thoroughly inoculated with these noxious microbes, the disease will perpetually recur, until one day it paralyzes the Indian Government of the future which, by these methods, it is sought to bring into existence. It may not be long before Indian Ministers are responsible, for example, for the assessment and collection of land revenue or other taxes. They would have little cause to thank those who had allowed the impression to gain ground that the withholding of payments legally due was a proper method of voicing general political dissatisfaction with the established Ministry. Therefore it is that I have felt bound to combat these doctrines and to arm the Government with such powers as seem requisite to deal with the situation. I fully realize that in normal times such frequent resort by the Governor-General to the use of his special powers would be indefensible; but times are not normal, and if the only alternative is acquiescence in the result of efforts openly directed against the constituted Government of the King-Emperor, I cannot for one moment doubt on which side my duty lies.

I have never been blind to the fact that, in the circumstances which we are considering, there would inevitably be serious clashes between the forces of the Government and that section of the public which supports the movement, and that many persons would thereby unavoidably sustain physical injury. From the first, moreover, it was certain that during the disturbances innocent persons must at times suffer with the guilty. Where this has been the case I deeply deplore it and tender my personal sympathy to those concerned, but it is necessary to consider where the primary responsibility rests. When the Fire Brigade has to be called in to extinguish a fire, it frequently does serious damage; but though the Fire Brigade does the damage, none would suggest that it was responsible for the fire which was the original reason for its being called in, least of all when the fire was due to direct incendiarism.

No good, therefore, is done by shutting our eyes as to where the original blame must lie; and whatever criticism there may be of those whose task it is to put out the conflagration, speaking generally, I have nothing but commendation for the servants of the Government, both civil and military, who have been doing their duty with great steadiness and courage in conditions of the severest provocation and often of direct risk to their lives. Several—I speak of the police—have been brutally murdered, and in many cases they and their families are subjected daily to the grossest forms of persecution. I am glad to know that several Local Governments have sanctioned for them allowances for the extra duties which they have had to perform and have not been backward in bestowing rewards for exceptionally meritorious service.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

FUNCTIONS DEFINED

The gravity of the present movement, however, does not deflect my judgment on the question of constitutional reform by a hair's breadth to right or left. Honourable members know that I am not fighting civil disobedience because I lack sympathy with the genuine Nationalist feelings of India. I have never concealed my desire to see India in enjoyment of as large a degree of management of her own affairs as could be shown to be compatible with the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which India was not yet in a position to assume responsibility.

I am therefore bound at this time to keep two principal objectives in the forefront of my mind, and in this regard I wish to state my position and that of my Government in the clearest terms. So long as the civil disobedience movement persists we must fight it with all our strength because, whatever may be the spirit by which many of its adherents may be animated, I believe from the bottom of my heart that it is only leading many of India's sons and daughters, in the mistaken service of their Motherland, unwittingly to expose her to grievous harm. On the other hand, so far from desiring to secure so-called victory over a Nationalist movement constitutionally pursued, I desire nothing more than to be able to help India, so far as I can, to translate her aspirations into constitutional reality. I would ask what fairer method could be devised for this than one by which all the various points of view can be sifted in discussion, and where, not by majority voting, but by influence of mind on mind in daily personal contact, a sustained attempt can be made to discover once for all a more excellent way in which Great Britain and India, to the benefit of each, can walk together.

The date of the assembly of the Conference has already been made public, and, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, I am now able to define its functions more precisely. After very careful consideration his Majesty's Government have reached the conclusion that it would not be right to prescribe for the Conference any terms more limited than were implied in my statement of 1st November last, and that the Conference should enjoy the full freedom that those words connote. The Conference, accordingly, will be free to approach its task, greatly assisted indeed, but with liberty unimpaired, by the Report of the Statutory Commission or by any other documents which will be before it. It is the belief of his Majesty's Government that, by way of the Conference, it should be possible to reach solutions that both countries and all parties and interests in them can honourably accept, and any such agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of proposals which his Majesty's Government will later submit to Parliament.

From such a definition of the scope of the Conference it is clear that his Majesty's Government conceive of it, not as a mere meeting for discussion and debate, but as a joint assembly of representatives of both countries on whose agreement precise proposals to Parliament may be founded. The Conference will thus enjoy the unfettered right of examining the whole problem in all its bearings with the knowledge that its labours are of no academic kind and his Majesty's Government still hope that Indians of all schools of thought, whatever the attitude that some have hitherto taken, will be ready to share in this constructive work. I see no reason why, from a frank discussion on all sides, a scheme might not emerge, for submission to Parliament, which would confound the pessimism of those who would tell us that it is impossible for Great Britain and India, or for various interests in India, to reach agreement. My Government is anxious to render to the Indian side of the Conference every assistance that it can, and for this purpose has decided to place a Secretariat at its disposal, consisting of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Mr. Latifi, and Mr. Bajpai, whose knowledge of many different sides of administration will, I am confident, be of great value.

FAITH AND THE FUTURE

Gentlemen, I have only a short time left of my official term of office, and I would anticipate its end by concluding what I have sought to say rather as a friend than as a Viceroy and Governor-General. As I look back over the time I have spent in India I can recall no occasion on which I have consciously sought to work for anything but India's good. I believe I can claim to have learnt something of the feelings that fill the hearts of many Indians, of all classes and all shades of thought, who have been good enough to extend to me a friendship which I shall hope to enjoy long after I have said "Good-bye" to India and the present troubles are left behind.

India is a country the scale of whose history and physical features alike condemn those who would take small views. The monuments with which her land is enriched attest the faith and perseverance of her master-craftsmen and reprove those who would believe that any other qualities can serve the constitution builder who builds not for himself but for futurity. I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search; but this demands faith, which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could give in the measure dictated by our necessities, and many would have us believe that the age of miracles is past. Yet in India, more than elsewhere, there is a capacity to apprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass; and I at least cannot doubt that, could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries, we should in so doing liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round.

I am in a better position than others here to know the effect that would have been produced in Great Britain if the hand of friendship that she extended last November had been generously grasped in the same spirit by those who could speak for India. Many things said subsequently on both sides would have been said differently or remained unsaid, new misunderstandings would have been avoided, and the whole setting of the problem would have been favourable to a more just appreciation of the several points of views that have to be brought to harmony.

It seems, therefore, utter tragedy that, at the moment when the chances of settlement were perhaps better than they have ever been, and the stage was set for a free and unbiased consideration of the whole problem, the party of Congress should have thrown aside the finest opportunity that India has ever had. I would hope that it might yet not be too late for wiser counsels to prevail, by which all the political thought of India might be harnessed to the task of welding into unity the elements that compose her life and, in conjunction with Great Britain, devising the best means for giving constitutional expression to them.

Thus two roads to-day lie open—one leading, as I think, to turmoil, disunity, disappointment, and shattered hopes; the other guiding those who follow it to the India of our dreams, a proud partner in a free Commonwealth of Nations, landing and gaining strength by such honourable association. India to-day has to make her choice. I pray God she may be moved to choose aright.

THIS YEAR'S NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

£208,200 REQUIRED

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

An explanatory statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty on the naval construction programme, 1930, was issued yesterday (Cmd. 3,620, price 1d.), together with a Supplementary Estimate for the Navy for £208,200. Details of the construction programme were announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Alexander on June 25. The statement is as follows:—

In the statement accompanying the Naval Estimates for 1930, Parliament was informed that the Government had decided not to formulate any proposals for future shipbuilding until the results of the London Naval Conference were known and had been fully considered, but that, as soon as they were in a position to do so, a statement would be made of their intentions on the subject and, if necessary, a Supplementary Estimate would be presented.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have now carefully reviewed the situation consequent on the provisions of Part III. of the London Naval Treaty, if that Treaty is ratified by the High Contracting Parties concerned. As a result they do not consider that in the present international situation it is desirable at this moment to formulate general proposals covering the whole period of the Treaty or, in fact, to go beyond the present financial year.

Before such general proposals are presented, consultation between his Majesty's Governments will be necessary, since the tonnage figures in Part III. of the London Naval Treaty relate to the total tonnage of the naval forces of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India. Further, two of the Powers signatory to the London Naval Treaty are still engaged in conversations in regard to their naval strengths, and construction programmes over the period of the Treaty cannot definitely be put forward by his Majesty's Governments until the position in regard to these two Powers is known.

His Majesty's Government made it clear at the London Naval Conference that they were negotiating on figures which assumed an international agreement upon strengths which would be accepted by all the Powers concerned as an equilibrium of security and they will do nothing which would cause the programme upon which they negotiated to be exceeded so long as conditions remain in the state in which they were during the Conference.

Keeping this in mind, and in order to maintain the *status quo*, the Government propose to lay down in the present financial year the following programme in accordance with the agreements come to at the Naval Conference:—

3 6in. type cruisers,
1 flotilla of destroyers (that is, 1 flotilla leader and 8 destroyers),
3 submarines,
4 sloops,
1 netlayer.

It will be remembered that his Majesty's Government, prior to the London Naval Conference, had already made severe cuts in the 1928 and 1929 programmes—namely:—

2 cruisers of the 10,000-ton type with 8in. guns,
2 submarines,
1 submarine depot ship,

of the 1928 programme, and

2 cruisers (one of 10,000-ton type with 8in. guns),
4 destroyers,
3 submarines,
2 sloops,
1 netlayer and target towing vessel,

of the 1929 programme,

the object being to indicate, as clearly and as practically as possible, the aims and intentions of his Majesty's Government at the London Naval Conference and, in regard to cruisers, to endeavour to call a halt to the competitive building of the heavy cruiser of the 8in. gun type, the next most powerful type of ship to the capital ship whose numbers had been limited at the Washington Conference.

Parliament has already been informed in Command Paper 3547 of the results of the London Naval Treaty and of the limitation of the strength in 8in. gun cruisers at a figure which was rendered possible by the reductions in programme by his Majesty's Government.

Consequent, however, on the cuts in the programmes which had been made not only by this Government, but by the previous Government who, after the failure of the Tripartite Conference in 1927, reduced the projected 1927 and 1928 programmes by two and one 8in. gun cruisers respectively, the situation to-day is such that replacement of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and sloops cannot be further delayed. In order to place the matter clearly before Parliament, the following brief notes show the position in regard to these classes of vessels:—

CRUISERS.

Under existing international conditions and for the strictly limited period covered by the London Naval Treaty, 50 cruisers have been accepted as meeting the requirements of all members of the British Commonwealth, provided that in this number there is a proper proportion of new construction and that other Powers reduce correspondingly their projected programmes.

This number, it should be emphasized, represents the peace requirement, and was plainly stated to be so. After making provision for the minimum number necessary for duties with the Fleet and Training Establishments, it renders possible a disposition of 22 cruisers for service abroad throughout the world. Of these, four belong to the Royal Australian Navy and two are now being maintained by New Zealand. The number remaining provides only the bare margin necessitated by large refits and the provision of reliefs.

In considering the cruiser replacement programme, it is necessary to look beyond the actual period covered by the London Naval Treaty. Many vessels of the heavy war-time construction will remain in service for some years after that, and it is the aim of the Government to enable the annual cruiser replacement programmes to be averaged as nearly as possible over as many years as are affected by the heavy run-off of those ships as they reach the limit of their serviceability.

During the next ten years 36 existing cruisers will disappear from the Navy List, 34 of these owing to their having reached the age limit, and two, namely, the Effingham and Frobisher, under the provisions of the London Naval Treaty. That is to say, in 1940, of existing cruisers built and building (including the 1929 programme) only 23 will remain under 20 years of age.

If, therefore, looking ahead over a period of ten years provision is to be made for this number of 50 by means of a steady replacement programme, with all the advantages from the labour and production aspects which this gives over spasmodic building, it will be necessary to spread 27 cruisers over the 1930-36 programme years, that is, between three and four cruisers a year. It is for this reason that his Majesty's Government propose three cruisers in the present programme year, and provision for such construction is made under the terms of the London Naval Treaty.

DESTROYERS

The position in regard to destroyer construction is that, from the years 1920 to 1929 inclusive, only 13 destroyers were completed. Of destroyers built and building to-day, there will, on December 31, 1936, at the expiration of the London Naval Treaty, be only 29 destroyers under-age of a total tonnage of 39,161 tons. A maximum total tonnage figure of 150,000 tons for destroyers belonging to the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India was agreed to at the London Naval Conference, the acceptance of this low figure being subject to reductions in the submarine strengths of other Powers.

If the aim was to be that all destroyer tonnage on December 31, 1936, should consist of under-age vessels, it would be necessary to lay down 110,839 tons of new construction in the four programme years 1930-33 inclusive, or an average of more than two flotillas a year. It would, however, be desirable, as in the case of cruiser building, to spread destroyer construction and adopt a steady replacement programme, and his Majesty's Government propose, therefore, only one flotilla in the 1930 programme.

SUBMARINES

His Majesty's Government made every effort at the London Naval Conference to obtain agreement to abolish the submarine. In this they were not successful and were only able to obtain agreement in Part III. of the London Naval Treaty to limitation at a figure of 52,700 tons.

Of submarine tonnage existing to-day, there will remain on December 31, 1936, 34,009 tons of under-age vessels, and, in order to maintain submarine strength at the Treaty figure, 18,691 tons of new construction will have to be spread over the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive. (The 1929 submarine programme was postponed until the Conference was finished but, after reduction by half, has since been put in hand.) This gives an average of 3,700 tons of submarine construction each year, or about three submarines. The Government propose that the 1930 programme should allow for three submarines.

SLOOPS

These vessels are required as minesweepers and for other duties, and play an important role in carrying out patrol duties and the minor but important police work of the Royal Navy in various oceans, including control of the slave traffic and the safeguarding of our interests in certain scattered areas.

After the War no new sloops were laid down until 1927. A detailed survey has recently been made of the condition of existing sloops, and it has been found that, with the exception of 10 modern sloops built and building, the most to which the lives of the best of the remaining sloops can be extended is 1939.

Many of these sloops were built in the War and were not intended for the service they have to undertake in tropical climates. They therefore leave much to be desired from the point of view of the comfort of the *personnel*. The 1930 programme makes provision for four sloops and one netlayer, the netlayer being capable in peace time of carrying out the duties of a target-towing vessel. This latter vessel is required in the 1930 programme as the present target-towing vessel in the Atlantic Fleet needs replacement in 1932.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE

The estimate of the further sum required to be voted for the year ending March 31, 1931 (152, price 1d.) states that the Votes and Subheads of the Navy Estimates under which this Vote will be accounted for by the Admiralty are as follows:—

	£
Vote 8.—Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.:—	
Section I.—*Personnel*—	
Subhead B	71,500
Section II.—*Material*—	
Subhead B	40,000
Section III.—Contract Work—	
Subhead A	49,500
" B	1,500
" C	18,200
" G	10,000
Vote 9.—Naval Armaments—	
Subhead F	1,000
" I	15,000
Total	£208,200

This provision is required to meet the cost that is expected to be incurred during the current financial year on:—(*a*) the three submarines of the 1929 programme, the construction of which was deferred pending the conclusion of the London Naval Conference, as explained by the First Lord of the Admiralty in his statement explanatory of the Navy Estimates 1930. The decision of the Government to proceed with the construction of these vessels was announced to the House of Commons on May 21, 1930; (*b*) the programme of new construction for 1930 announced by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on June 25, 1930.

The provision in the vote for shipbuilding is allocated as follows:—

	£
DOCKYARD-BUILT SHIPS	
Dockyard Labour	66,500
" Materials	40,000
Contract Work	11,500
	£118,000
CONTRACT-BUILT SHIPS	
Dockyard Labour	5,000
" Materials	900
Contract Work	52,500
	£58,400
Total	£176,400

The balance of £15,800 provided under Vote 8 is in respect of advance payments for transferable gun mountings, motor-boats, &c., for the new vessels. Of the total provision of £208,200, £183,600 is in respect of the three submarines of the 1929 programme and £24,600 in respect of the new construction programme for 1930.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU AT ALDERSHOT

MIMIC BATTLE WITNESSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JULY 9

An action in which tanks and aeroplanes took part was the most interesting item in the programme arranged by the Aldershot Command for the visit to-day of Prince Takamatsu.

This mimic battle was fought on the sands of the Long Valley and served to demonstrate the value of light tanks. To-day the 35 light tanks taking part acted almost in the capacity that destroyers do to a battleship. They went ahead over Long Hill and routed the enemy infantry which was holding up the advance with anti-tank weapons and the attack was supported overhead by three flights of aeroplanes.

Prince Takamatsu watched the battle from Long Hill, to which he and his suite were taken in six-wheeled staff cars. The Prince also visited the Army School of Physical Training, the Royal Signals at Mons Barracks, and the Army Vocational Training Centre at Thornhill. He had luncheon at the Officers' Club.

The Guard of Honour for Prince Takamatsu, who was wearing naval uniform, was furnished by the 1st Battalion, The Green Howards, and was commanded by Captain A. E. Robinson. A Royal Salute was fired on arrival and departure by the 13th Field Brigade Royal Artillery. General Sir David Campbell, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, received Prince Takamatsu and accompanied him throughout the visit.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu, accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador, also visited the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Ex-Soldiers and Sailors at Richmond. They were received by Lady Cowdray, Lieutenant-Colonel Gowlland (Commandant), and the Mayor of Richmond (Councillor F. Frost), and made a tour of the building.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

INSPECTION BY GENERAL SIR WALTER BRAITHWAITE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBERLEY, JULY 9

The summer term at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, ended to-day, when the half-yearly inspection was made by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Adjutant-General to the Forces.

After the inspection the senior division of gentlemen cadets, numbering approximately 150, passed out to receive their commissions. The intermediate and junior divisions left for the vacation, which lasts until August 28. After inspecting the line, Sir Walter Braithwaite witnessed the ceremony of the transference of the King George V. banner from No. 5 company to No. 3 company, commanded by Major J. P. Duke (The Royal Warwickshire Regiment), which has by virtue of its achievements during the past term become the champion company for next term. Following the march-past, at which he took the salute, Sir Walter Braithwaite presented the Sword of Honour to Senior Under Officer C. W. N. Clair (Stowe), of No. 1 company, who also received the silver challenge cup which was presented to the college in 1926 by Major-General Després, Head of the French Military Mission, and the French Army officers then attached to the staff at Sandhurst, in testimony to the excellent comradeship and the cordiality of feeling which the Great War established between the French and British Armies. This cup is awarded each term to the company which produces the winner of the Sword of Honour, and his name is engraved on the trophy. The silver challenge cup presented by the Crown Prince of Japan to commemorate his visit to the college in 1921 was presented to the champion company, who become the custodians of this trophy each term.

Sir Walter Braithwaite afterwards addressed the senior division of cadets.

It was to-day announced that the winner of the end of the term ride for the saddle is A. D. Taylor (Winchester), of No. 5 company, the runner-up being P. H. Flower (Harrow), also a cadet of No. 5 company. No. 5 company were also announced as winners of the inter-company (section) riding competition.

NEW ZEALAND CRUISES

Cruises have been approved for the ships on the New Zealand Station during the next month as follows:—The DUNEDIN, flying the broad pennant of Commodore Geoffrey Blake, C.B., D.S.O., will leave Suva on July 16 for Vila, July 18-22; Noumea, July 23-28; Norfolk, July 30-31; Auckland, August 2-7; Wellington, August 9-11; and Lyttleton, August 12. The LABURNUM, Commander C. E. Hotham, D.S.C., which should to-day be at Danger Island and to-morrow at Rakahanga, is to go to Penrhyn, July 12-14; Moorea, July 18-22; Papeete, July 22-28; Hervey Island, July 31; Rarotonga, August 1-3; Niue, August 6-7; and Pago Pago, August 9-14. The VERONICA, Commander G. W. T. Robertson, last reported at Ocean Island, is due to visit Tulagi, July 11-14; Sizo, July 15-17; Faisi, July 18-20; Royalist Harbour, July 20-21; Aola, July 21; Kira Kira, July 22; Vani Koro, July 24-25; and Vila, July 28-30.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

LAUNCH OF THE KEITH

The flotilla leader KEITH is to be launched to-day at the Barrow works of Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, by Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Mr. W. St. David Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E., Director of Navy Contracts. The KEITH is the second of the flotilla leaders provided for under the replacement programme of 1925, the first, H.M.S. CODRINGTON, having just left for the Mediterranean. Authorized in the Navy Estimates of 1928, the KEITH was laid down in October, 1929, and is due for completion next spring. She is a twin screw vessel of 1,330 tons, with a length overall of 323ft., a breadth of 32½ft., and a depth to the upper deck of 19ft. The propelling machinery, which is being supplied by Vickers-Armstrongs, will consist of two sets of Parsons turbines, with single reduction gearing, each set comprising one high pressure and one low pressure turbine, working in series, giving a total shaft horse-power of 34,000. The designed speed is 35 knots, similar to that of the Beagle class destroyers, with which the KEITH is intended to work. Steam will be supplied by three Yarrow water-tube boilers, oil fired, fitted with superheaters, and designed for a working pressure of 300lb. per square inch, and a superheat of 200deg. Fahr. The armament will consist of four 4.7in. guns, two high angle 2-pdr. pompoms, four Lewis guns, and one Vickers machine-gun, with eight 21in. torpedo tubes arranged in two quadruple mountings.

No previous ship of the Royal Navy appears to have been called after George Elphinstone, Viscount Keith (1746-1823). As a captain, he served with credit through the War of American Independence, and at Toulon under Hood. He became M.P. for Dumbartonshire in 1780. As a rear-admiral, he commanded the sea forces at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and captured a Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay. He was rewarded with an Irish peerage. He was the successor of Lord St. Vincent, and the predecessor of Nelson, as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1799-1803.

R.A.N. PERSONNEL REDUCED

On account of the financial situation in the Commonwealth, which has made necessary a large cut in the Defence estimates, the retrenchment of a number of officers and ratings of the Royal Australian Navy has been decided upon. The following officers serving in the United Kingdom have been notified of their discharge "on reduction," and are being returned to Australia at an early date:—One lieutenant-commander, two lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, and six midshipmen. It is understood that selections for reduction have been based on reports of ability, conduct, and general service value. No mention has been made of any compensation to these officers for loss of career, but they will be entitled to accrued deferred pay, pay in lieu of extended leave (a scale based on length of service), and a limited amount of half-pay, based on the merits of individual cases.

COURAGEOUS TO RECOMMISSION

The aircraft-carrier COURAGEOUS, Captain A. H. Norman, C.M.G., now undergoing a refitting refit at Devonport, is to recommission there on August 12 with a Portsmouth crew for service in the Atlantic Fleet, in place of the ARGUS, which was recently reduced to reserve. The new carrier GLORIOUS has replaced the COURAGEOUS in the Mediterranean.

SQUADRON LEADER GODSAVE

Squadron Leader G. E. Godsave has now taken up duty at Headquarters of the Coastal Area, Tavistock-place. He was relieved earlier in the year as second-in-command of No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon, by Squadron Leader A. H. Stradling, O.B.E. Before being seconded to the R.F.C. as an observer in September, 1915, Squadron Leader Godsave held a commission in the 14th London Regiment, T.F. He served in Iraq from 1924 to 1929, the latter part of the time with the Armoured Car Wing. It is intended to transfer Coastal Area Headquarters at some future date from London to Lee-on-Solent.

HALTON INSPECTION

The passing out inspection at the School of Technical Training for R.A.F. Apprentices, Halton, will take place on Tuesday, July 29. The inspecting officer will be Air Vice-Marshal T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G., who in January last succeeded Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond as Air Member for Personnel.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BRIGHTON, July 8.—York arrived.
CAMPBELTOWN, July 8.—Ross and Submarines M 2, M 3, L 25, and H 32 arrived.
CHERNCLIFF, July 7.—Tern arrived.
CLOVELLY, July 7.—Heather, Torrid, Salmon, and Rowena left for Falmouth. July 8.—Carstairs left for St. Ives.
DARTMOUTH, July 8.—Thanet, Walker,

Letters to the Editor

EMPIRE TRADE

VIEWS ON BANKERS' RESOLUTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Leveson is wrong in his imputations and over-hasty in inferring that I "clearly disagree" when a *bona-fide* difficulty is put. His interpretation is a natural one, but we still do not know definitely whether the bankers' resolution is in favour of duties which may be required to "safeguard" against the increased European imports to which they refer, but which are not required to secure Empire agreements. To many that problem is the more urgent and the proposed remedy the more attainable.

Yours, &c.,
J. C. STAMP.

The Central Hotel, Glasgow, July 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one, among others, who procured the signatures of several of the bankers to the plea "For the removal of Restrictions upon European Trade" published in 1926, some of whom have now signed a resolution in favour of all-round protection by this country against all foreign countries, I am naturally deeply interested in this new and unexpected development.

Some of those who now appear to be in favour of all-round protection subscribed in 1926 to the declaration that too many States, in pursuit of false ideals of national interest, had imperilled their own welfare and lost sight of the common interests of the world, by basing their commercial relations on the economic folly which treats all trading as a form of war. They then warned us that if we checked our dealings with our neighbours, their power to pay their debts diminished and their power to purchase our goods was reduced.

The cause of the present change of view is apparently the lure of "Empire Free Trade," but as experienced bankers do not usually accept statements without confirmation, it must be the case that they have information as to this policy which is not vouchsafed to the rest of us.

At so recent a date as February of this year Mr. Baldwin stated that as a practical policy Empire free trade was impossible to-day and that no responsible statesman could go to the country and tell the electorate that it would be introduced if he were returned to power. The Dominions, he said, would not have it and they had said so in the clearest terms. Canada and Australia, for example, were self-governing countries each with its own protectionist policy which, for the present, they had refused to alter, and that only within the last few weeks responsible political leaders in both these Dominions had stated categorically that free trade within the Empire was impossible. Further, he stated that in face of such declarations from Dominion statesmen—declarations in which there was complete unanimity—no political party in this country could honestly adopt Empire free trade as a platform on which to fight the next General Election.

Either these statements are true or not, and it would greatly interest the rest of us if the bankers who have signed the recent resolution would state if they have any grounds of belief that the situation is other than Mr. Baldwin described. If it is not, then what consideration has Great Britain to obtain for erecting tariff barriers against all countries other than the Dominions?

When Moses at the fair used the proceeds of the sale of the colt for the purchase of a gross of green spectacles, with silver rims and shagreen cases, the purchase was not considered a wise one. The silver was only copper varnished over. It appeared that "a reverend-looking man" cautioned him not to let so good an offer pass.

Needless to say that even were a substantial consideration to be procurable, no free-trader could concur in shutting out or making dearer and scarcer the products of foreign nations necessary for the maintenance of our people and the requirements of our manufacturers, merchants, and exporters.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY BELL.

Athenæum Club, S.W., July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it possible that there are other bankers, equally distinguished, who either hold the contrary opinions, or feel that the data at present available are insufficient as a basis for any judgment of value?

Occasional dazzling headlights only accentuate surrounding twilight or darkness. May I repeat my plea for complete and impartial illumination? Do these piecemeal expressions of opinion, which receive varying degrees of publicity according to their colour, really provide the best road to the truth? Would it not be better to subject these extremely complex economic problems to full non-party scrutiny—in the hope that any resultant tariff policy might be maintained with at least the continuity which our Indian and foreign policies now enjoy?

Yours, &c.,
ARTHUR ASQUITH.

The Elms, Rottingdean, July 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it certain that foreign imports are entirely paid for by British goods and services, as stated by Mr. Barclay? Do not savings of bygone years now provide some of the payment? If so, does that enrich the country? And if, instead of importing from the foreigner goods that could be produced here we did produce them here, would not British goods and services still be required to pay for them? If so, is not the net result an increase of employment at home instead of Mr. Barclay's hypothetical decrease?

Again, has the barrier set up against foreign imports of, for example, motor-cars, increased the price of cars retailed in this country? And even assuming, as contended by Mr. Barclay, an increase in the price of a certain number of goods, is it not better that the unemployed should earn wages and have "money to spend on other things" rather than receive State assistance? Will not such an increase of employment ultimately yield compensation in the shape of a lower rate of unemployment insurance and a more contented and happier population?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES SHARP.

St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.1, July 8.

MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I add my voice to that of many others who have through your columns commended the "Sponsors Scheme" for candidates of small means who wish to become clergymen? Like many other headmasters, I can testify to the number of good candidates capable of doing excellent service and ready to face the privation which is the lot of junior clergy, but unable to meet the cost of the training required. They still largely outnumber the supply of sponsors ready to assist them.

Yours truly,
W. H. FYFE.

Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex, July 8.

MR. GRITS THE GROCER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a copy of your esteemed journal, containing a few chops from my friend and neighbour Mr. Bones, I notice what I can only suppose is a reference to myself under the name of Sands. May I respectfully point out that my family name is, and has always been,

MR. GRITS THE GROCER.

Let the "ROYAL SCOT" take you NORTH

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BUSINESS IN THE THEATRES

THE SUMMER SEASON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In times such as these, when depression, already pronounced in this country, is almost a world phenomenon, it is idle to suggest that a repercussion is not being felt in the theatre, but can this in itself justify the repeated lamentations and sensational reports about the parlous state of the theatrical industry which many of your contemporaries unhappily permit to appear in their columns?

This week I have again read in more than one paper that no fewer than 16 playhouses would shortly be closed in London. This is described as "abnormal." A list of entertainments is given which have recently been, or are about to be, withdrawn. In some instances dismal remarks are added concerning reduced profits. To a lay mind the inference is that many fewer people are attending the theatres and that the plays have been failures. Yet in point of fact, London is at the moment actually supporting at least 28 theatres, and many of the plays referred to have had lengthy runs and are ending in the ordinary course. Overlook these facts, however, and it makes a good story.

In any case, the closing of theatres in the summer months is not a new feature; before the War it was very much more pronounced than it is to-day, even though in those days there were far fewer playhouses. And yet each year, as this movement takes place in London, we hear that there is a "great theatre slump."

The stage is already assailed by so many powerful counter-attractions to-day that such reports and sensational statements cannot but do the industry a great disservice, and I would strongly appeal to those who compose and publish these articles and paragraphs to divert their attention to some other subject.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR WONTNER.

The Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, W.C.2, July 8.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do not wish to intrude on the discussion between Professor de Zulueta and Mr. Isaac Foot on the unhappy affairs of my native island; nor am I inclined to discuss with Mr. Foot such things as he calls the finer shades of excommunication. But I do ask you to be good enough to allow me to remove certain wrong impressions of Mr. Foot's in the matter.

Mr. Foot seems to have a considerable lack of knowledge of Maltese conditions and history, I am sorry to say, or he would have known that, though self-government and priest-government are not synonymous, the Maltese people's ideal has always been to have as full a measure of self-government as possible and at the same time to keep their allegiance to the Holy Catholic Church. They have never found these two institutions to clash except through some element entirely extraneous to both of them. On the contrary, they have always felt that there could be perfect harmony between Church and State in a really self-governing Malta. Lord Plumer, Governor from 1919 to 1924, had been in a position to state in an address to the parish priests of Malta in February, 1923: "The priests of the Church rightly claim authority over the people. It is a claim which has never been disputed or even questioned, and that authority and the responsibilities involved by it cannot be limited to the imparting of spiritual training and religious teaching. I know of no country where the Church is held in greater reverence or where her priests are treated with greater respect than in these islands. The State must and always will sustain and foster that reverence and respect, and asks in return that the representatives of the Church will equip themselves so that they may be in temporal as well as in spiritual matters guides, counsellors, and friends of the people."

The Maltese people do not consider any pronouncement of their Bishops to be fettering their conscience, and the Bishops, on the other hand, do not claim to legislate on voting by such pronouncements as that to which Mr. Foot and his friends so strongly object; they are simply teaching the Catholic, I should say the natural, principle that to help a sinner commit his sin is to be as guilty as the sinner himself. No Catholic is a good Catholic, or need remain in the Catholic Church at all, who does not believe in, and freely submit to, the magisterial and other powers of the Church. The Maltese people, therefore, at the present moment, are as free to exercise their political judgment as the English people were to secede, as they freely did, from the Catholic Church in the days of Henry VIII. And they do feel that they are being denied self-government in a matter that not only does not touch Imperial interests, but that was times without number promised absolute freedom and full protection by the Imperial Government.

Mr. Foot is also under the impression that the Blue-book on Malta gives an adequate idea of the Malta crisis; if he took the trouble to give a glance at the Vatican White-book he would see his mistake at once. Even in the very extract which he quotes from the Note of the British Envoy of March 1, 1929, he seems to fail to notice how strange it was for Mr. Chilton to ask for "an independent investigation by the Holy See," and in the same paragraph prejudge the question by saying that "the intense participation of priests in local politics . . . lies at the root of the present trouble." Nor does he seem to consider it important that the Cardinal Secretary of State very adroitly refuses to entertain that allegation and prefers to treat it as a fit subject for the Apostolic Delegate's "independent" investigation. "The Delegate Apostolic," the Cardinal wrote in his reply (March 9, 1929), "would be charged to make a study of the situation on the spot, so as to remove the possible abuses which are said to have crept in among the clergy, regular and secular, and further to encourage friendly and durable relations with the governing authorities of the island, from whom it is hoped more regard for the Church may be forthcoming."

The inquiry—a truly independent investigation—took place, and the Vatican White-book sums up the results at pages 26-27 of the English translation edited by the Vatican. That result was certainly not "the draft of a definite Concordat which he (Mgr. Robinson) himself had generally approved for the settlement of outstanding differences," as Mr. Foot seems to imply. The fact is that Mgr. Robinson did not approve of or commit himself to the "Notes for a Concordat," which had been prepared by Lord Strickland and transmitted to the Delegate by the Governor of Malta; far from that the Delegate condemned the "Notes" in strong and most unequivocal terms in his report (Doc. XII. of the Vatican White-book). Nor could it be otherwise, for no "notes" or "draft" for any Concordat figured in the terms of reference on which the Delegate had been sent to Malta; and the actual "Notes" were such as to be clearly injurious to the Church.

As to the British Government being suspected of bad faith, I feel bound to warn Mr. Foot that, regrettable as it all is, the British Government's reputation for good faith has much suffered in Maltese opinion these last three years of Lord Strickland's administration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. DANDRIA, former Minister for Education; three times elected member of the Legislative Assembly.

Holborn, July 8.

CABLE AND WIRELESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The unsatisfactory position with cable shares is scarcely surprising in view of the fine results achieved nowadays by beam wireless. When people invest money in industrials, of however promising a kind, they cannot reasonably fail to bear in mind that the degree of lasting benefit is bound to be contingent on any new rival inventions. It should be remembered also that, profiting by a monopoly in the past, cable shareholders have done remarkably well for a great many years.

When conspicuous success was achieved for the first time with wireless of the short-wave beam wireless order, the general public should have benefited enormously by wireless competition with cables. Such competition was checked, however, by the wireless-cable merger. During the cable monopoly period there were constant public appeals for tariff reductions. These appeals came from all quarters (including the various Chambers of Commerce), but with particularly little result. Had it been otherwise our inter-Imperial trade would have advanced far more than it ever has. More than one Royal Commission and more than one Committee of Inquiry have urged for State control of the rates, but without anything being actually done in the matter.

I am, &c.,
July 6. CHARLES BRIGHT.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT

AN INDEMNITY FUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The publication of a letter by Sir John J. Withers, M.P., to the President of the Law Society in your issue of July 8 is liable to create an entirely wrong impression.

The public may not be aware that of the 15,000 solicitors in England and Wales the average number removed from the Roll over the past 10 years is 11 per annum, or .073 per cent., and not all of these were removed for defalcations. Considering the millions of clients' money that passes through solicitors' hands, the proportion lost through defalcation must be trifling. In one of the most recent and glaring cases before the Courts, the defaulting solicitor was not acting as a solicitor at all. Compare the money thus lost with the millions of pounds out of which the public—frequently poor people—have been defrauded either by doubtful or fraudulent companies or by bank smashes, and one can reasonably assume that out of the total public alarm the solicitors' profession causes only an infinitesimal proportion. To legislate against the whole of a profession, which is recognized as an honourable one, because of a few black sheep is not going to allay such public suspicion as exists or prevent frauds and misappropriations recurring in isolated cases.

The Bill recently presented by the Law Society at a general meeting of its members was not accepted, as drawn, largely because it appeared to many members present to be an ill-conceived and badly-drawn measure, and even more so because it semed ineffective for carrying out the objects in view. If a solicitor should have a deliberate intention to defraud, neither the measures proposed by the Law Society's Bill nor any on the lines which Sir John Withers proposes will be effective to prevent that fraud; such a Bill can only result in all the honest members being harassed by an inquisitorial probing into their privated affairs, which will be quite ineffective to prevent fraud among the few dishonest ones, and fail to remedy any hardship that may result in a small number of cases.

In any case, is this a public matter? Is it not rather a matter between the individual client and his solicitor? It is open to any client who hesitates about the *bona fides* of his legal adviser to insist upon an indemnity or a fidelity bond in connexion with the moneys entrusted to the latter's care, or for solicitors to insure themselves, as many do, against claims for negligence committed by them or members of their staff. A register of such insured solicitors could easily be kept. Alternatively, it is open to the profession as a whole to form an indemnity fund to provide for compensation in those comparatively rare cases where poor people suffer hardship through defalcations.

The rank and file of the solicitors' profession have not been invited to form their own scheme, or, except at the recent meeting, any chance of even discussing one. Given an opportunity and time for evolving a scheme, if there is any real public demand, there is little doubt that such evils as have existed will be readily mitigated without the necessity of hasty and panic legislation in a form which will be quite inoperative.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD BEVIR.

4, York-buildings, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely Mr. Syrett in his letter to you published to-day does not take the principal point. It is obvious that, even if a solicitor keeps a separate account for clients' moneys, he can at any time draw on that account. Moreover, no system of accountancy can get over the question of suppression or omission of entries.

The only real remedy is to provide a sufficient indemnity fund, and the Bill promoted by the Council of the Law Society does not go far enough in this direction. I submit that the most satisfactory way of dealing with the situation is by compulsory membership, and a small annual levy on all practising solicitors which will (by means of insurance or otherwise) provide a larger indemnity fund at call immediately. The number of defaulting solicitors is, of course, extraordinarily small.

Your obedient servant,
H. W. CARTER.

61, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, July 9.

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I share your Cricket Correspondent's surprise at the poor attendances at the University Match. I have seen many of them, from Cobden's triumph in 1870 to the present day, and cannot remember seeing so many empty seats. And it would be difficult to imagine a more interesting day's cricket than we saw on Monday, with its rapid vicissitudes of fortune. Indeed, I think these matches of cricketers in the making are always more interesting than those of maturer men.

But all is not quite as it should be. The standard of batting and bowling has been well maintained through the years. I wish I could say the same of the fielding, which is neither so smart nor so sure as in the days of the Studds, to name a period which has left a vivid impression on my memory, and in one particular, the throw-in, it has sadly detericated. In the days of my youth the ball came to the top of the wicket, either as a full pitch or long hop, like a shot from a gun, and the wicket-keeper had not to move an inch. Now both speed and direction are often lacking, and the wicket-keeper has to run many yards to gather the ball. Good fielding is the finest sight at cricket, and schools would quickly mend matters if they concentrated on it and on throwing in hard and straight. As a fag at school, if I misfielded a ball I was put at the wicket and bowled at with no bat to protect me, and woe betide me if I shirked the ordeal. A little of this discipline might do good now.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. DE WINTON.

68, Richmond-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20, July 8.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One of the greatest tests of authorship is the ability to create from the shadows of the mind characters which become as real to the imagination as one's next-door neighbour. There must still be thousands of people in the world who not only think but *know* that Sherlock Holmes was a real person of flesh and blood. There must be many instances of this belief.

In 1920 it was decided to complete the occupation of Constantinople in a military sense. Acting on sure information, certain "nationalist" elements, which might have organized resistance, were rounded up in the early hours of the morning, and later in the day the occupation of the Turkish War Office and Admiralty was effected without incident. The Turkish populace, however, insisted that the great English detective Sherlock Holmes must have been behind the scenes, informing the High Command with his keen intellect and directing the measures which led to the removal of the recalcitrants and the consequent peaceful completion of the military occupation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK HAMER.

20, Kenilworth-court, S.W.15, July 8.

CHICAGO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I correct an error of fact in your Special Correspondent's article on Chicago? The Marshall Field Estate does not own a department store. Marshall Field and Co., a corporation whose common stock is quoted on the Chicago Stock Exchange, owns not "one of the largest," but the largest department store in Chicago or elsewhere, in addition to other retail stores and a large wholesale business, now housed in the Merchandise Mart, the world's latest and largest business building.

The interest of Marshall Field and Co. is obviously on the side of law and order; its policies are well known in and beyond Chicago. Mr. James Simpson, chairman of its board, is also chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, a non-political, independent body of public-spirited citizens whose achievement in carrying through one of the greatest town-planning schemes ever conceived has won the admiration not only of the citizens of Chicago but of civic authorities and town-planning experts in many countries.

Yours truly,
H. THORPE (European Manager, Marshall Field and Co.).

Crown House, 143-147, Regent-street, July 9.

Points from Letters

BRITISH SPORTS SHOES

I agree heartily with the appeal from Lancashire that wearers of sports shoes should make this a Lancashire year. They can only do that by insisting upon getting shoes made in Great Britain for which Lancashire supplies the uppers. It may be said that a pair of sports shoes is a small thing set alongside Lancashire's distress. One pair, yes; but there are many millions of pairs imported by us every year, and this I agree is a case in which we should look after our own folk first. More than that, I would urge all members of the Shop Assistants' Union who are engaged in selling sports shoes to do what they can to help their comrades in the County Palatine.—Mr. ARTHUR RAW, M.P. for Rossendale, House of Commons.

A ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH?

Colonel Henry Alford suggests that a pontoon bridge might be built (which might be opened at certain hours to let ships pass), and that, because it is a success at Stamboul, there is no reason why it should not be suitable across the Firth of Forth. I know the Forth well, the Dardanelles not so well, and I cannot see that the conditions are in any way similar. I have seen the Forth in a winter's gale; and they are frequent. With regard to the strength of the tides respectively, I know not, but if there were a likelihood of a £1,000,000 pontoon bridge being a success, there would certainly be no excuse for its not being made. I would think, though, that, the Forth being there before the bridge, shipping would have first call, and that it would be the bridge road traffic that would be held up for shipping (if necessary), and that the bridge would have to be continuously open for shipping. Would it not be a great obstacle in foggy weather also?—SIR DAVID BAIRD, Edinburgh.

"DRINK MORE MILK"

The day had been grilling and the City insufferable. As I approached the London terminus on the way home, a huge placard struck my eye. It enjoined toilers to "Drink More Milk." The advice seemed reasonable, and, being thirsty, I entered a well-known dairy depôt and asked for a glass of milk and soda. "Sorry, sir, but we can't spare any at this hour," was the polite reply. Just at that moment I felt I would give a good deal for a draught of that refreshing beverage. Is there such a thing as telepathy? Crossing the station yard, I entered the buffet and found other toilers regaling themselves, though not apparently with milk. My voice sounded like that of one crying in the wilderness as I asked if I might have a small milk and soda. "Omnia Romae cum pretio." So is it in London, and my drink cost me 5d. In the days when I was a producer of milk, and had to negotiate with the distributors for the sale of this product, it was somehow borne in upon me that the streets of London town were flowing with milk. But this must have been one of the illusions of youth.—Mr. A. RUSSELL-SMITH, Holly Croft, Forest Row, Sussex.

THE FLYING SCOTSMAN

In estimating the past and present speeds of the Flying Scotsman Mr. Fellows overlooks two considerations which tell against the train of to-day. In 1876 the modern station at York had not been built and considerable time was lost in shunting into and out of the old station; and in 1876 the train was not fitted with an automatic continuous brake, and the process of slowing down for stops and slackenings took much longer. The actual running speed, therefore, was better than the time-table suggests.—Mr. W. B. THOMPSON, United University Club, S.W.1.

A CEMETERY IN A WOOD

Mr. F. C. Benn pleads for the beautification of cemeteries by placing them in woods. I have little acquaintance with German cemeteries, but one would imagine that difficulties and inconvenience would arise from roots pushing and spreading near the surface, from fallen leaves in the autumn, and from the usual effects of trees on monuments, turf, and flowers. I should like to make the suggestion that cemeteries should be arranged in parks, which include, of course, avenues of trees and some woodland. A most delightful example of such a cemetery is that of Schoonselhof, near Antwerp, Belgium. Here the usual ugly expanse of assorted tombstones in varying stages of decay is skilfully avoided. The dignified private residence has been preserved for administration and kindred purposes, and the moat and lawns have been retained. Needless to say the larger timber remains, including some fine avenues of trees. The burial plots have been arranged as small gardens, each enclosed by a hedge of clipped privet, much in the manner of a maze. I only know of one other type of lay-out more attractive: that used by the Imperial War Graves Commission.—Mr. ERNEST GREASLEY, The Knutsford Test School, Hawarden, Chester.

OPERATIC MEMORIES

Lady Southwark's letter recalls to me recollections of the opera in the late sixties and in the seventies. Those were the days of really great singers, who knew their art and produced their voices with purity of tope and without the distressing vibrato which is so often heard in these days. The voices of great singers of that time, such as Tietjens, Patti, Nilsson, and Trebelli, had a quality of individuality which to me seems lacking in the voices of to-day. Perhaps my ear is growing less sensitive. One singer who had a voice of extreme beauty and sweetness was Etelka Gerster, but one does not often hear her spoken of now.—Mr. FABIAN COLENUTT, Berryll Bank, Ventnor.

CHANGE FOR A FIVE POUND NOTE

I can assure Mr. Allen that I have in no way overlooked the fact that the £5, £1, and 10s. notes are obligations of the Bank of England. The security is unimpeachable, and yet for some reason it is a common practice to require a £5 note to be endorsed when tendered. The £5 note and the £1 note are in the same category except that it is illegal to write on the back of a £1 note, which is not the case with a £5 note. It cannot be made too clear that banks exist to give their customers service which includes providing copper and silver, if required. The customer in one form or another pays for the service, and to state that it is an act of courtesy for a bank to give its customers change for a Bank of England note is inaccurate. It is part of the service for which the bank is paid.—Mr. H. FRITH ALLBROOK, 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

PEDESTRIANS AND MOTORISTS

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Forrest writes feelingly about motor-horns. But in my opinion—I travel many miles a week for my work—more care instead of more indifference on the part of pedestrians would avoid the trouble. There are bad motorists, but there are many bad pedestrians who dawdle when they cross the road. Driving about on your business is hard work, but some of us have to do it. School teaching might well include a few thoughts on this matter.—Mr. A. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, 5, Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

BIRDS AS COUNTY EMBLEMS

It may be of interest to your correspondent to know that the chough, or "Cornish daw," has long been regarded as an emblem of the Duchy of Cornwall, where, on account of the belief that the spirit of King Arthur continued to live therein, this beautiful bird was formerly regarded with the utmost veneration. With the advancement of "education" and the decay of superstition the existence of the chough became gravely endangered, and at one time it appeared only too likely that the species would become extinct. Happily this loss to British bird life is much less imminent to-day, whilst in other respects the chough has been reinstated to something of its former prominence through being adopted by the Old Cornwall Societies as their emblem, together with the motto Nynsu Marow Maghtern Arthur—"King Arthur is not dead."—Mr. A. K. HAMILTON JENKIN, St. Ives, Cornwall.

SILENT FLYING

It is agreed among experts that the modern aeroplane engine can be (and often is) quite efficiently silenced. The greater part of the noise from aeroplanes is caused by the high tip-speed of the air-screw, and the volume of noise is almost entirely relative to this speed. It is obvious, therefore, that Mr. Brocklebank's comparison of an aeroplane climbing at full throttle and the same machine gliding at the same speed with the engine switched off will not bear examination. With the aeroplane in gliding flight the air-screw is turning comparatively slowly, and that is the reason there is little or no noise to be heard. Mr. Brocklebank is right in thinking the noise of an aeroplane to be a "small intermittent nuisance" compared with such horrors as the pneumatic road-drill. The aeroplane has come to stay, and it is unreasonable to complain of a usually distant drone when we allow unchecked in our cities wireless loud-speakers, gramophones, street organs, pianos and singers (?), cats that howl at night and dogs that bark by day, lorries on hard tires laden with milk churns or old iron, &c.—Mr. C. M. PICKTHORN, 40, Powis-square, Notting Hill, W.11.

COVENT GARDEN

The seating accommodation of Covent Garden is admittedly small in comparison with the size of the house as arranged nowadays. But why is not the pit revived in the off season? When I was a boy there was always a splendid pit for pantomime and autumn opera, which included the back of the stalls and the "stall circle."—Mr. S. M. FOX, Arts Club, 40, Dover-street, W.1.

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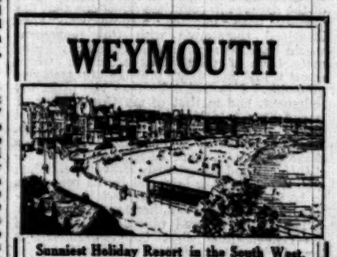

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NEW BETHLEM HOSPITAL

OPENING BY THE QUEEN

ADVANCE OF MENTAL TREATMENT

The Queen showed her sympathy with those who are mentally ill when she made a journey by road yesterday into Kent to open the new Bethlem Royal Hospital, Monks Orchard, at Eden Park. After the formal ceremony the Queen spent more than an hour in a tour of the extensive grounds and the modern buildings which constitute the fourth Hospital of Bethlem provided since the foundation of the institution in the thirteenth century, and was able to appraise the great advance which has been made in the present treatment of mental and nervous disorders.

The Queen drove from Buckingham Palace through Brixton, Streatham Hill, Norwood, and West Wickham, and returned later by Beckenham, Penge, the Crystal Palace, and Dulwich Wood Park. At many points along the routes considerable numbers of people had gathered, and her Majesty was warmly cheered as the Royal car passed. Her welcome in the Beckenham district, where banners had been strung across the roads, was particularly hearty.

THE NEW BUILDINGS

The new buildings at Eden Park have been described in *The Times*. Guests who had been invited to be present at the opening ceremony were impressed by the spaciousness, amenities, and comfort of the residential houses, the unusual but beautiful character of the Lady Wakefield of Hythe Chapel, the cheerful arrangement of the recreation hall erected by Lady Cooper in memory of her late husband, Sir Edward Cooper, who was Lord Mayor in 1919, and by the realization that the hospital will command the service of skilled physicians aided by trained nurses and modern electrical treatment and hydrotherapy, together with day-to-day observation of phenomena by those skilled in pathological and research work, as this can be conducted in the admirably equipped Lord Wakefield of Hythe science and treatment laboratories.

The closest consideration has been given to this laboratory, which is not generally provided in mental hospitals, and should give a lead to the development of the new Bethlem as a special study centre. On the ground floor accommodation is provided for hydrotherapy, massage, dental, and electrical treatment, X-ray and psychotherapy. The research laboratories, with a library and museum, are on the second floor.

The opening ceremony took place in a large marquee of blue and white-striped canvas, tastefully decorated with flags and flowering plants. The platform was surrounded with hydrangeas, while at four points large blocks of ice rose above the flowers and, with numerous electric fans, kept the air pleasantly cool. The Queen on arrival was welcomed by Lord Wakefield, the president of the hospital. Her Majesty wore a dress of flowered chiffon and carried a pink parasol. She was escorted to the platform by Lord Wakefield and the governors of the hospital, preceded by the beadle, who carried an ancient silver-topped staff. The National Anthem was played by the band of the Grenadier Guards.

LORD WAKEFIELD'S SPEECH

LORD WAKEFIELD said that this was the fourth Royal Hospital of Bethlem which had been built for the maintenance, care, and treatment of those suffering from mental illness, and it was now entering upon a new era in its long existence. They prayed that under Divine blessing it might continue its sphere of usefulness. He reminded the Queen that this hospital was founded in 1247, and they knew that it had been associated with the treatment of mental illness since 1377. It covered, therefore, an unparalleled period in the treatment of this branch of pathological medicine.

"In the splendid grounds and modern buildings," Lord Wakefield continued, "which we are looking forward with pride to showing your Majesty this afternoon, we have everything that science and experience has taught us to employ in the treatment of this most difficult and calamitous of illnesses. Everything that is humanly possible to be devised not only for the care of those who are ill, but for the comfort of those who nurse them, has, we believe, been carried out here. We have spared no time or thought in planning schemes for the well-being of those under our care, and we have founded a School of Research, which we hope may be a providential benefit to posterity.

"We have deemed it right that the oldest existing Hospital of this kind should, in times like these, continue to take a lead in the treatment of the mentally ill. Your Majesty, by your presence here to-day, symbolizes the unwavering great-hearted sympathy shown at all and every time to those who suffer, and I cannot doubt that the example which you have set will be an encouragement and help to all connected with our great work. On behalf of the Court of Governors and all our friends and supporters, I beg your Majesty to declare this hospital open."

THE OPENING

The QUEEN then formally declared the building to be open and expressed her pleasure at performing the ceremony.

A short service followed. The ARCHDEACON of LONDON read a special prayer for the blessing of the hospital for ever to the assuaging of pain and the solace of helplessness and weariness. The hymn "Thou to whom the sick and dying" was sung, and there were further prayers for the sick.

The Queen accepted from the architects, Mr. J. A. Cheston and Mr. C. E. Elcock, a memento of the occasion in the form of an antique Chinese ivory pot. The LORD MAYOR, as senior governor of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, then thanked the Queen for her presence, and added a word of testimony on behalf of his fellow-governors in appreciation of the guidance and foresight of Lord Wakefield and of the treasurer, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, to whose unity of purpose, he said, coupled with the devoted assistance of a special committee, they owed this great step forward in the history of this royal and ancient hospital. Some future historian, the Lord Mayor added, would, he was sure, trace a great and added incentive to their work to this memorable occasion.

HEALTH MINISTER'S SPEECH

Mr. A. GREENWOOD, the Minister of Health, said he had to add the thanks particularly of the nursing and medical staff of the hospital, whose loyalty and devotion to service, little known to the general public, needed no words of his to emphasize. He would also like to thank the Queen for her gracious presence as another evidence of her deep and abiding interest in the institutions and services which existed for the good of the people. Her presence would give encouragement and inspiration to the staffs of every mental institution, and when the following day his Majesty signified his assent to the Mental Treatment Bill he thought that measure, too, would gain immeasurably. The Queen's interest in these problems would inspire those who were carrying out an arduous and difficult work.

A number of presentations were made to the Queen, and her Majesty then made a comprehensive tour of the new buildings. She left at 5.15, after having spent two hours at Monks Orchard, and was cordially cheered by the guests and staff as her car moved through the grounds.

Among those who had accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord Ashcombe, Lord Sackville, the Sheriffs, Sir Frederick Wills, Mr. A. W. Morris, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Mr. Ivor Ware, Sir William Coxon, Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, Major J. G. Martin, Sir Henry T. McAuliffe, Sir William G. Thomas, Prebendary E. E. Morgan, the Mayor of Croydon, Mr. E. T. Parker, chairman of the Beckenham Urban District Council, the Rev. C. A. S. Page, the Rev. Sir Henry L. Denny, Mr. C. W. Bedwell, Mr. V. G. Crowther Smith, Alderman Sir Charles Bathe, Mr. A. E. Bernays, Mr. Charles W. Dixon, Mr. J. Arthur Gallop, Mr. Edmund Stone, Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Mr. Deputy W. H. Key, Mr. Deputy Medley-Jones, Mr. G. Foster, Mrs. Theiler, Lord Burnham, Sir Albert Levy, Sir Philip Henriques, Mr. H. Eric Miller, Mr. A. D. Joseph, Mr. R. Percy Smith, Lord Wolverton, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Alderman Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Lord Marshall, Alderman Sir Louis A. Newton, Alderman Maurice Jenks, Alderman Sir John Baddeley, Alderman S. J. Sandle, Alderman C. H. Collett, Alderman J. G. Howell, Alderman Sir Stephen Killik, Alderman Sir Percy Vincent, Mr. George H. Hellbuth, Mr. David Haydon, Mr. E. H. Haywood, Mr. Deputy John F. Bennet, Mr. Deputy H. S. Dove, Mr. Deputy J. J. Saddler, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, the Rev. Basil S. Aldwell, Mr. R. C. Adams Beck, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest W. Birt, Sir Maurice Craig, Mr. Mervyn B. Davis, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. C. Ridge Forward, Colonel Geoffrey Clart Glyn, Major London Greenhow, Mr. H. G. Harwood, Sir William Paulin, Sir Harold Pink, Mr. Edward A. Foster, Mrs. Robert, Mr. C. William Reed, Mrs. Hornby, Mr. E. A. Stone, Mr. Richard Thornton, Miss E. S. Watney, Mr. Harry Wallis, Mr. Orlando Wagner.

Mr. (L. G. Brock (chairman), Sir C. Hubert Bond, Mr. S. J. Fraser Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Hodgson, Miss E. Darwin, Sir Marriott Cooke, Mr. J. Kirkland, Dr. Adeline Roberts (chairman of the L.C.C. Mental Hospitals Committee), and members of the permanent medical staff of the hospital, the consulting staff, and the lecture staff.

GROSVENOR HOUSING SCHEME

NEW FLATS OPENED BY PRINCESS MARY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, opened yesterday the first two of six blocks of flats which are to be built eventually between Vincent-street and Page-street, Westminster, to take the place of houses on the Millbank Estate which have exhausted their serviceableness.

It was stated at the opening ceremony that the contribution of the Duke of Westminster towards the scheme would amount to the value of about £330,000.

Each of the two blocks opened yesterday, situated in Vincent-street, and designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Detmar Blow, contains 35 flats of from one to four rooms, exclusive of kitchen, larder, bath, entrance lobby, &c. All rooms have an east, west, or south aspect, and no two entrances adjoin. Eventually there will be 604 flats, and when families dispossessed of their houses have been accommodated it is hoped there may be room for the Whitehall charwomen, who, generally speaking, live a long way from the Government offices, which nevertheless they have to reach before other workers there.

GROUND LANDLORD'S GENEROSITY

The CHAIRMAN of the HOUSING COMMITTEE (Alderman F. G. Rye) said that, following the overflow of the Thames on January 6, 1928, in which homes at that spot were destroyed, the then Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Jacques Abady) realized that an opportunity had arisen for a great public improvement. Mr. Abady made certain suggestions to the ground landlord, the Duke of Westminster, which the Duke gladly accepted. The Duke, in effect, gave to the City of Westminster five acres of land of the estimated value of £200,000, agreed to contribute £113,650 towards the estimated outlay on the buildings that will eventually be erected on the area, and, further, agreed to find up to £20,000 towards certain new streets. Moreover, to enable the council not to charge tenants now protected by the Rent Restriction Acts a greater rent than they were now paying he had agreed to contribute for a limited period an annual sum of £1,000, which might eventually amount to £10,000. So the Duke of Westminster's contribution had a value of about a third of a million pounds. (Cheers.) He had acted with great generosity towards the citizens of Westminster. On behalf of the committee he (Alderman Rye) thanked the Duke of Westminster and the originator of the scheme, Mr. Abady.

Referring to the rents to be charged, Alderman Rye said that normally they would be based on those in force in the council's building, Schomberg House. The average rent of a one-room flat—there was more than one room really—would be 5s. a week inclusive, and of a four-room flat 16s. inclusive. Those were not only reasonable rents, but were such as the tenants could pay.

With a key presented by Sir Edwin Lutyens, PRINCESS MARY formally opened the flats and then presented each of 70 prospective tenants with a commemoration key. She was thanked by Mr. ABADY.

Among those present were:—

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, M.P., and Lady Worthington-Evans, Mr. O. W. Nicholson, M.P., the Hon. Lady Lawrence, Mr. T. C. E. Goff and Lady Cecilia Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Dence, Mr. Frank Hunt, Mr. S. Pointon-Taylor, Monsignor M. Howlett, Mr. Stanford E. Downing, the Rev. and Mrs. Shenley Smith, the Rev. and Mrs. Austin Thompson, Mr. A. E. Marsh, Sir John and Lady Hunt, Sir Alfred Tobin, Sir John and Lady Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Davidson, Sir William and Lady Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. H. Brodrick, Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Norries, Colonel and Mrs. F. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Prescott, Sir Samuel and Lady Instone, and Alderman Collins.

The following were presented to Princess Mary by the Mayor (Councillor J. T. C. Bennett):—

The Mayoress (Mrs. Bennett), the Town Clerk (Mr. Parker Morris), the Deputy Mayor (Major Vivian Rogers) and Mrs. Rogers, the chairman of the Housing Committee and Mrs. F. G. Rye, the vice-chairman of the Housing Committee (Councillor Miss A. Meiklejohn Merger), Councillor Admiral Sir Henry Bruce, Alderman Lord Jessel (past mayor), Alderman the Viscount Domeraile (past mayor), Alderman Lawrence (past mayor) and Mrs. Lawrence, Councillor Heilbuth (past mayor) and Mrs. Heilbuth, Councillor Jacques and Mrs. Abady, Canon and Mrs. Woodward, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Lady Lutyens, Mr. Detmar Blow (representing the Duke of Westminster) and Mrs. Detmar Blow, Mr. A. C. H. Borrer (Grosvenor Estate) and Mrs. Borrer, Mr. George Grossman (Messrs. Humphreys, Limited), Alderman G. Williams-Smith; Councillors T. C. Claxton, Mrs. Alderson Horne, Mrs. Odone, L. Eaton Smith, and H. R. Sparks (members of the Housing Committee); Councillor and Mrs. Ridley, Councillor and Mrs. Rudler, Councillor the Hon. Arthur Howard, Councillor the Rev. Jocelyn and Mrs. Perkins, Councillor Miss Dutch, Councillor and Mrs. Stephenson, Councillor Allbridge; the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. A. J. Shinnie), the City Valuer (Mr. Bourdas), the City Cleansing Surveyor (Captain F. W. Cable), the Librarian (Mr. R. B. Wood), the Assistant Town Clerk (Mr. Adams); Miss Cooper, Housing Manager; Mr. H. H. Butler, Clerk to the Housing Committee; Mr. Lionel Brown, Grosvenor Estate; Mr. Ingram, clerk of the works; Mr. Sanderson, contractor's general foreman; Mr. J. F. Graham, Mayor's secretary.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

LORD LLOYD ON THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

LORD PEEL, president of the Central Asian Society, was in the chair at the annual dinner of that society, held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, last night.

Proposing the toast of "The Central Asian Society and its President," LORD LLOYD said we had arrived at a state of affairs simultaneously so critical as to call for a searching examination of the foundations of our recent Imperial policy. On all sides we heard that Indians had lost faith in our word. We had given them some justification by seeming to take refuge in ambiguous phrases, which masked a lack both of policy and determination. Such attempts to pour oil on troubled waters must inevitably have the same results as pouring oil upon glowing embers.

He had been asked to state his views on the Viceroy's latest pronouncement, in so far as it made use of the very type of general and ambiguous phrase which had already done so much to confuse the situation. If it had any immediate effect it could only, he feared, be to detract from the importance of the Simon Commission's report. In any case we were committed to a conference, and the only way to prevent the conference from leading to further confusion and eventual disaster was that its terms of reference should be clearly defined and be within the limits of the policy laid down in 1917, from which we had never departed. He, for one, still firmly believed that the situation could be restored, and old support and trust regained if once more we showed ourselves clearly determined to carry out our responsibilities fully and fearlessly.

LORD PEEL responded to the toast, and proposed that of "The Guests," which was supported by FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY, and replied to by the FRENCH AMBASSADOR and SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

The guests included:—

Mme. de Fleuriau, Lady Peel, Lady Allenby, Lord Lamington, Lady Lloyd, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb and Lady Gillman, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Major Lord Carnock, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Lady Doris Blacker, Lady Barrow, Dr. Henry Wellcome, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Air Marshal Sir David Munro, Sir Reginald Craddock.

FOOTBALL FORECAST COMPETITION

SCOTSMAN'S CLAIM AGAINST LONDON NEWSPAPER

An action for £20,000 against ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED, Carmelite House, London, came before Lord Pitman in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday. The plaintiff, John Heatlie, of Shandon-crescent, Edinburgh, claimed that he had won that amount in a football forecast competition in the *Sunday Dispatch* by submitting 24 correct results. He alleged that he received no reply to his letter claiming the prize, that the defendants had not fairly and honestly examined the entries sent in by the various competitors, and that they falsely pretended that they had not received his lists.

The defendants denied that Heatlie's forecast was delivered to them before the latest time for receiving forecasts, and stated that they set up an accurate and complete system for the examination of forecasts which could not have failed to reveal Heatlie's list if it had been delivered in time. They further stated that during the period the competitions were running a great many letters went astray owing to the inability of the Post Office staff to cope with the enormous mail.

Heatlie said that three persons were present when he filled in the coupon, and he posted it on November 20 when he was on the way to the pictures with four relatives and two friends. On November 24 he was in a bar when he found from evening newspapers that his forecast was correct. Later it was announced that no reader had correctly forecast 24 results, but that two readers had forecast 22 results.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

ROAD TRANSPORT MEN

CLAIMS OF THE N.U.R.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WEST HARTLEPOOL, JULY 9

To-day's session of the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at West Hartlepool, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Gore (London), discussed the subject of road transport. Satisfaction was expressed that the Government's Road Traffic Bill proposes to make some regulation of working hours and wages paid to road transport workers, but the failure to reach an amicable agreement with the Transport and General Workers' Union seems to foreshadow a conflict between the two trade unions respecting the organization of the men employed on the roads.

Mr. W. R. WEBSTER (Finchley) proposed:—

That this Congress congratulates the Government upon its effort in the Road Traffic Bill to establish a measure of control over road transport as a step towards complete national control of transport. It notes that the co-ordination scheme of road and rail services is being rapidly put into operation, and men are being transferred from the railway road motor services to the subsidiary road services. It therefore approves the policy adopted by the Executive Committee to organize with the National Union of Railwaymen all the employees of the road services which are partially or wholly owned by railway companies. Further, it regrets that it has not been found possible to reach an amicable agreement with the Transport and General Workers' Union on this question of organization, and, having regard to the deplorable working conditions existing in many of the subsidiary companies, Congress instructs the Executive Committee to do everything possible to obtain the complete organization of the men and to secure agreements with the subsidiary companies.

Mr. WEBSTER said they might have to consider whether they must take desperate measures to bring these people to boot. He was surprised, after their measure of cooperation with the railway companies in voluntarily accepting the 2½ per cent. reduction in wages, that when they approached the managers in respect of the conditions of these men they were told "we are not entirely in control." They realized that they were fighting at the moment a gigantic trust. The combine had taken on the aspect of an octopus spreading its tentacles all over the country. Sooner or later they would have to face up to it for their own protection and have a combination of all the transport unions. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. T. COZENS (Bristol), in seconding, said the competition of the road motor services was a menace to them unless the conditions of the road transport workers were brought up to the conditions of the railway workers. The National Union of Railwaymen was open for a round-table conference in the interest of the transport workers as a whole.

Mr. W. T. PROCTOR (Griffithstown) said they had secured good conditions for men employed by the railway companies on road transport, and they were not going to allow the subsidiary companies to filch from them the conditions which they had won.

Mr. C. T. CRAMP, secretary, said the executive did not need any urging to secure the organization of all road transport workers, but they were "up against" a position which took them back 30 or 40 years in the work of organizing their own industry. They could not put a fence round railways as such, because the conditions of transport had changed and there must be recognition of Union in all cases.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

SIR GREGORY FOSTER

CEREMONY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

Prince Arthur of Connaught yesterday presented to University College, London, a portrait in oils by Sir William Orpen, R.A., of Sir Gregory Foster, the former Provost, and now Vice-Chancellor of the University. A cheque and an album containing the signatures of the subscribers was at the same time handed to Sir Gregory Foster. LORD CHELMSFORD, chairman of the College Committee, presided.

PRINCE ARTHUR said it was impossible not to be impressed by the world-wide character of that commemoration of the former Provost. It was one of Sir Gregory Foster's characteristics that he attracted to himself the loyal friendship of students. That wide friendship was reflected in the album of subscribers in which almost every portion of Europe and the Empire had its representatives. In time, as in space, the list was comprehensive. It included the name of Alfred Slater West, the Senior Fellow, who was elected to his Fellowship just 60 years ago; and the name of Dr. Bourne Benson, a former chairman of the College Committee, who had personally known every president or chairman of the college from Lord Brougham to Lord Chelmsford. Such names placed in the right perspective the work done by Sir Gregory. When Gregory Foster first entered those walls as a student in 1884 University College was an institution which its founders would have felt to be little changed since the days of Brougham and Campbell. With the vast growth of London in the nineteenth century, and the great educational changes which were impending, the time had come when great developments had necessarily to take place. Sir Gregory Foster took a great part in freeing the college from the crippling straits of financial stress, and co-ordinated and unified the work of the professors with an imagination and a foresight which had placed the college in its present position.

SIR GREGORY FOSTER replied, and at the close a vote of thanks was passed to the artist and Lord Chelmsford on the proposition of the PROVOST, Dr. Allen Mawes.

SIR C. McLEOD ON CANCER RESEARCH

DR. SHAW-MACKENZIE'S DISCOVERY

SIR CHARLES MCLEOD, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, held at Putney yesterday, said that Sir Aldo Castellani, who was at the head of the Tropical Department, had continued with great success the investigation of fungi and fungal diseases, a subject which, practically unknown a few years ago, was now coming to the front in the scientific world. These were organisms of higher development than bacteria, and until Castellani started his researches very little attention was paid to them. They had been shown by him to cause a number of diseases of the internal organs and of the skin. They might produce mortal diseases, for instance, diseases of the lungs which closely resembled tuberculosis, but if the correct diagnosis was made in time a specific treatment might be administered and the patient saved from certain death.

Discussing the prevention of malaria, Sir Charles said that sufficient was now known of this disease to enable practical work to be done on an economic basis and, when properly applied, bring relief to areas suffering from this disease. Following Sir Malcolm Watson's visit to India last year, a branch of the Ross Institute was being opened in Assam to carry out scientific and practical work on the prevention of malaria in Assam and parts of Bengal.

Dr. J. A. Shaw-Mackenzie had devoted the best part of his professional life to the problem of cancer. He was continuing his researches on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer which confirmed his previous work. There could be no doubt that his discovery of changes of the blood in cancer and the application of treatment advocated so long by him might be regarded as one of the most important advances in cancer research.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine announces the following examination results for the February-July term in the division of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene:—

Passed with Distinction.—COOK, A. B. (winner of "Duncan" Medal); ANDERSON, T. F.; CONNELL, W. K.; MCPHERSON, D. R.; O'NEILL, E. N.; ROBERTS, C. E.; SPINK, R. G.; STEWART, D. E.; SUDDS, M. V. N.; TIMBRELL, H. G.

Passed.—ALVARADO, C. A.; BURTON, E.; CHANCE, G. G.; COWIN, P. J.; DUTT, B. P.; GAFFAR, M. A.; GRIFFITH, D. R.; KHAN, I. R.; KORDI, A. H. H. EL; LOURIE, E. J.; MCCAY, C. M.; MARSH, F.; MAXWELL, E. C. W. Medal); MURRAY, D.; NOLAN, T. H.; RAO, P. K.; SHELLEY, R.; SOAR, H. M.; STEPHENS, T. W.; TAYLOR, B. A.; TAYLOR, W. F. O.; TREIS, S. E.; TULLIDGE, G. M.; WALLACE, H. B. C.; WIJERAMA, E. M.; WILLIS, W. H.; WOLFE, E. D. B.; WOOD-MARTIN, K.

SHIPPING CONTRACTS FROM ABROAD

Two shipbuilding contracts from abroad have been booked by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend. One is for a fisheries research vessel, 148ft. long, for the Egyptian Government, to be built at Walker; and the other for a cargo vessel, 3,400 tons deadweight, for Portuguese owners, to be built at Sunderland.

SHOT ACTRESS AND HUSBAND

INQUEST AND VERDICT

REMARKABLE LETTERS

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Margery Cotterill, aged 22, and Mr. Eardley Cotterill, aged 24, daughter and son-in-law of Mr. Gerald Lawrence, the actor, who were found shot on Sunday, was held by Sir Walter Schroder, the Hampstead Coroner, at the New End Hospital, Hampstead, yesterday.

Mr. Lawrence, hearing shots in his home at Ornan-road, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, ran downstairs with his wife, Fay Davis, the actress, and found his daughter lying dead on the floor of a back sitting room, with her husband dying beside her.

Mr. Gerald Leslie Lawrence said that his daughter celebrated her 22nd birthday only about three days before the tragedy. She had expressed a desire to go on the stage, and as he was producing some Shakespeare plays he gave her two parts. She played in *Othello* and in *Hamlet*. His daughter had been living with him. She was married on July 26, 1929.

Mr. Lawrence went on to say that on Sunday morning his daughter was rung up on the telephone by her husband at 11 o'clock. She answered the call herself.

After describing how he heard three reports and found his daughter lying dead, Mr. Lawrence said he saw nothing suggestive of a struggle, and apart from the shots he heard nothing whatever. The whole of the time he was in the room upstairs the door was open.

Mr. Lawrence said his daughter met Mr. Cotterill when she was 17, and had fallen in love with him at once. He (the witness) and his wife had opposed the marriage and for two years they did not see each other. They had come from different spheres.

The CORONER asked Mr. Lawrence whether he knew the matter of the conversation on Sunday morning.—Oh, yes. They found after marriage that their temperaments were quite unsuitable and he had to travel from some part of Austria to Albania where no woman could accompany him with safety.

I am to understand then that the circumstances of the conversation that morning were that there was to be no intention of her living with him?—That is absolutely so.

So far as you had seen of Mr. Cotterill, did he appear to be kind to her?—I was in South Africa for a year until last March, but before that he appeared to be most kind.

NO SIGN OF STRUGGLE

Dr. William Arthur Rees, of Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, who was called to the house, said Mrs. Cotterill was lying dead on the floor and her husband was unconscious beside her. A small pistol was lying at his foot. There was a bullet wound in Mrs. Cotterill's left cheek and another in the left side of the chest.

Sub-Divisional Inspector Taylor, of Hampstead, said there was no sign of a struggle in the room. "It was rather striking, however," he added, "to see the composed happy look on the face of the dead girl."

Sir Bernard Spilsbury described the bullet wounds on the body of Mrs. Cotterill, and said that in addition there were two wounds on the right little finger and the right ring-finger, made by the passage of a bullet through them. "I think," he added, "she tried to protect herself from one of the bullets." The injuries could not have been self-inflicted.

The CORONER next took evidence in the case of Mr. Cotterill.

Mr. Hugh L. Cotterill, of Earlsthorpe-road, Sydenham, said his brother had been travelling in Albania. He was last in England in August last year. They expected him back in London at the end of this month.

Mr. Reginald B. Cotterill, father of the dead man, added that his son had been married about one month when they went abroad. He was aware that Mrs. Cotterill had returned to England but he had not seen her. He had received a letter from his son at the end of June. In that he did not say anything about returning but he complained of the conditions in Albania. He wrote: "The place is swarming with malaria, lice, flies, mosquitoes, bugs, and we are eating rubber chicken. Otherwise no news."

The CORONER.—Can you account for his not telling you?—I think he must have been so worried over his wife that he was thinking more of that than his mother and father. I was not aware that there were any differences between him and his wife, and he never suggested that he would take his life or was tired of it. I understand he was doing very well in his business.

Evidence having been given that Mr. Cotterill died in Hampstead General Hospital without recovering consciousness, Sir Bernard Spilsbury said Mr. Cotterill's injuries were self-inflicted and he had no doubt that the bullets came from the pistol produced.

WORK IN ALBANIA

After the adjournment for luncheon Arthur Douglas Lawrence, of Church-road, Bexley Heath, was called. He said he was a gramophone recording engineer, and had been a colleague of Cotterill. During the last year they had been abroad together. For some months Mrs. Cotterill was with him. She returned to England some time in April.

The CORONER.—Do you know why she returned?—No, only the fact that we were going to Albania, where it was impossible to take a woman.

The witness went on to say that Mr. Cotterill had lately been rather quiet and thoughtful. That was a changed condition. He had frequent correspondence with his wife and if he did not receive letters from her he became anxious. At the latter part of May he frequently did not receive letters, and that worried him. They came home from Albania through Vienna, and arrived at Liverpool-street Station on Sunday morning. He understood Cotterill was going to Hampstead. Cotterill had told the witness that he was worried because he had had no news of his wife for three weeks.

Divisional Detective-inspector Frederick Bennett said he took possession of a number of letters written to Mrs. Cotterill by her husband, and, in a cabin trunk at the hotel where the man had been staying, he found four letters written by the woman to the man and a diary which Mr. Cotterill had kept.

"There are various entries in the diary," the Inspector continued. "Some dates contain the initials 'N. L.' That occurs 28 times. Another entry on another day has the word 'letter' in full, so I take 'N. L.' to mean 'no letter.' There is an entry of June 25 which says, 'Packing and feeling utterly miserable.' Another entry was on July 1, which read, 'M.'s birthday. Heart breaking and so tired. Wish I was with her.' There is an entry of July 9 which reads, 'Any time after to-day—finish.'"

The Inspector added that Mr. Lawrence had handed him a number of letters and one referred to the purchase of a revolver abroad.

The CORONER said no letter had been found written by Mr. Cotterill at or about the time of his death. "Evidently there has been something going on which was distressing to him," he said. He then read extracts from letters written by Mr. Cotterill to his wife. One was:—

To you who in spite of everything I love better than anything on earth, I am writing this. I have suddenly realised that there is no one else but you. I have a funny feeling that one has no resting place to go to. It is rather like going along a road and looking back. It has hurt me terribly, more than I can imagine. I have lost all that I wanted, dearest.

"A BAD LOSER"

Mrs. Cotterill, acknowledging a letter from her husband, wrote:—

Alas, my dear, you are always a bad loser, but I don't want to hurt you or reproach you too much. We live in darkness, but to lead you such a dance isn't fair. . . . Now, Davy, please pull yourself together and let there be no more talk of killing. It makes me sick. If I thought it was the real you who said some of those things on the 'phone about killing me and killing yourself—to kill me, how dare you talk like that!

From another letter the CORONER read the following extract:—

Now, dear, do not talk any more in that strain. It is so selfish and without clear thinking. Why do you let yourself go like this? . . . Take your life in two strong hands and make something of it as I have done.

The CORONER commented that at the time of that letter on June 4 Mr. Cotterill was in a low and depressed condition, and his wife was trying to cheer him up. Another letter, dated May 31, and written at 4 o'clock in the morning, said:—

God only knows how I got through yesterday or shall to-day till your telegram comes. If your telegram says you will not give me another chance there is only one way out for me. Yesterday I bought a pistol because in Albania we carry our lives in our hands. But I will use it upon nobody but myself. Send me that telegram that all is not finished. It means life or death to me. If you won't come to me then I have finished. I can't live without you.

Another letter read:—

I have the means to kill myself and my courage is such that I shall not hesitate to do so. . . . I should dearly like it if you would accept my invitation. My time in London will only be short. I can promise you this that I won't break down or do anything so silly as shoot myself over the dinner table, which is a silly and melodramatic thing to do.

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Cotterill was wilfully murdered by her husband, and that he committed suicide while of unsound mind.

At a level-crossing near Oxford a train struck a two-horse mower, killing one horse and badly injuring the other, but the driver of the mower, named Evans, escaped.

LORANG IN COURT

EVIDENCE ON CONVERSION CHARGES

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Jenks, FRANCIS LORANG, 49, company director, was placed in the dock on remand on a series of charges of fraudulently converting to his own use, as a director of various companies of the Blue Bird group, large sums of money amounting to £317,000. The indebtedness of Lorang to the various companies involved was said to total £500,000. The defendant is also charged, as a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, with publishing and circulating a statutary report which he knew to be false in certain material particulars.

Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions. The accused was represented by Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, and Mr. John G. McIntyre watched the case on behalf of interested parties.

Formal evidence was given by officials of the Midland Bank, Coleman-street branch, and Westminster Bank, Bartholomew-lane, of accounts of the defendant and the Blue Bird companies.

Mr. E. J. Smith, an official from Somerset House, who produced the file of the various companies concerned, made some corrections in the evidence he gave last week as to the dates of the winding up of some of them.

Mr. Lionel Valentine Walters, an examiner in the Companies (Winding-up) Department of the Board of Trade, Carey-street, said that Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, was registered on October 16, 1928, with a capital of £310,000 divided into a million Ordinary shares of 5s. each, and 1,200,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. Francis Lorang was chairman, and joint managing director of the company with Mr. Reginald Brandon Tryte. In addition there were three other directors—Mr. John McLerie, Mr. George Hitchon, and Mr. Stanley John Piejus. The secretary was Mr. Harold E. Meacock. The company issued a prospectus to the public dated October 17, 1928. From that it appeared that the objects of the company were to retail Blue Bird petrol in Great Britain and on the Continent in accordance with agreements between the company and Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, and Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited. The registered office was at 25-31, Moorgate. The witness said he had investigated the affairs of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited. Shares were offered to the public to the value of £252,000. That included both classes of shares. The total received in cash by the company from the public in respect of those shares was £238,698 12s. 6d. The balance was accounted for by a sum of £13,301 7s. 6d. due on unpaid calls. The whole of the shares were issued to the public with the exception of £58,000 which were allotted as fully paid up; 160,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each, and 360,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each were issued to the vendors of the rights of the company.

The witness said he found in the company's banking account a number of payments to the company's credit "per Lothbury," which represented moneys paid by the public in respect of shares. The first payment-in of that nature was one of £65,000 on October 26, 1928. On the same day he found a withdrawal which appeared as "Draft, Midland Bank," £24,775 10s. 3d. That amount was credited on the same day to Lorang's private account at the Midland Bank, Coleman-street, and Moorgate. The account was opened with that credit. On October 29, 1928, there was another withdrawal from the petrol company's account of £25,000, which was credited to Lorang's private account on the same day. On November 1, 1928, there was a withdrawal from the petrol company's account of £9,500, "Banker's draft, Lorang," which was credited the next day to Lorang's private account. On November 3 there was a withdrawal to cash of £6,500, and that sum was paid out in banknotes. The next amount drawn out from the company's account was £8,100, on November 20.

Mr. Fulton.—Do you find in Lorang's private account a credit on the same day of £8,000?—I do. That sum was, in fact, paid in in notes.

On November 23, 1928, continued the witness, there was a further £8,000 in cash withdrawn from the company's account, and on the same day there was a corresponding credit to the prisoner's private account.

Mr. Fulton.—Looking at the company's account under date December 8, 1928, do you find a withdrawal of £22,500, "banker's draft, Lorang"?—Yes.

And do you find a credit on the same day of the same amount to Lorang's account?—I do On December 11 there is another withdrawal from the company's account, marked simply "Lorang." On the same day there was paid into Lorang's account the sum of £54,700.

The witness had not completed his evidence when the Court adjourned. The further hearing was fixed for July 15.

HENLEY AND WIMBLEDON

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

Rowing at Henley and lawn tennis at Wimbledon furnish some of the more notable pictures in *The Times Weekly Edition*, which is published to-day. A full page is given to the scene on the lawns at the Royal Regatta on Saturday, the final day. The Naval Tattoo at Portsmouth, the Icelandic millenary celebrations, the opening of the Perak river dam, and the folk-dance festival at Knole Park are other events that are illustrated, and there is another photograph in the "Night Work of London" series—a view of the Royal Albert Docks.

The future of Empire trade, the situation in India, the Lambeth Conference, and the Maltese crisis are among the news topics which are more fully dealt with, and the special articles include "Airships as Empire Links," "The Cuckoo," and the Canadian Universities' scholarship plan for English boys.

A Chief Instructor in English and Geography at a foreign station sends an account of a system which he has adopted to interest his students in the contents of the *Weekly Edition*. The information contained in each week's issue is carefully studied, the students are encouraged to file cuttings, and question papers are prepared for regimental schools on the topics dealt with in the paper. Typical examples of these question papers are given.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

COMPANY DIRECTORS FINED

FAILURE TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES, LIMITED, a company formed for the purpose of working patents, of Westminster House, Great George-street, S.W., were fined 20s. by Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for a contravention of the Companies Act in not holding a general meeting during 1929.

For knowingly being parties to the default, the four directors of the company—LIONEL C. SAGE, of Claygate, Surrey; JAMES BROOKES CLOSE

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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A NOTE TO TEST MATCH INQUIRERS

By CALLISTHENES

Test Matches make our Bureau of Information enormously busy. Whether they are played in Australia or in England, thousands upon thousands of people rely on Selfridge's to give them the first news, the latest news, and, sometimes, continual news about the state of the ground and the progress of the game.

The last two Test Matches because of their exceptional dramatic interest involved us in a record mass of inquiries. We had innumerable personal inquiries from people in the Store calling at our Bureau of Information. Thousands stood to watch the figures displayed in our electric newspaper. But it was by the telephone that inquiries descended upon us in an eager avalanche.

The usual number of inquiries received by our Bureau of Information on an ordinary day is between 5,000 and 6,000. On each day of the last two Test Matches the number has risen to 30,000 ! Thirty thousand questions to be answered in about nine hours ! An avalanche of over 3,000 an hour, of over 50 in a minute ! Not far short of a question every second !

To deal with this vast army of interrogation needed twelve members of our Bureau of Information, seven telephone girls, and six other members of Selfridge's placed in telephone boxes. We doubt whether ever in the history of commerce or any other kind of history so many questions were asked and answered of one office in a day.

We would be delighted to give the same free and joyful service through every Test Match, but in order to give a greater number of people satisfaction we have found it necessary to introduce a limitation for the Test Match which begins at Leeds to-morrow.

We found, although we answered about 30,000 questions, that the "engaged" signal had to be given to about 6,000 telephone inquiries. In order that these 6,000 disappointments may be eliminated, in order that we may give as many people as possible the essential news about the state of the game, we shall in future give to telephone inquiries *only the total score and the number of wickets. We shall not be able to give scores of individual players or other details about the game.*

We trust that in this way we shall be able to give the news more rapidly to a greater number of inquirers. We need hardly say that though the information given may be less the spirit of service is just as great, and the total amount of satisfaction to the public will, we hope, be greater.

Of course our telephone service is being constantly enlarged—more exchange lines, more switchboards—but at the moment available space is nearly exhausted, and the removing of our entire block of switchboards which is already in progress takes time.

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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MALVERN FESTIVAL

The programme for the next Malvern Festival, which will open at Malvern from August 18 to 30, under the direction of Sir Barry Jackson and Captain Roy W. Limbert, has now been arranged. It will include the following seven plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw:—*Heartbreak House, Candida, Widowers' Houses, The Dark Lady of the Sonnets, The Apple Cart, The Admirable Bashville,* and *Getting Married*. The new play by Mr. Rudolf Besier, *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, will also be presented during the festival. Elizabeth Barrett was born near Malvern, and this fact has suggested to Sir Barry Jackson the appropriateness of performing Mr. Besier's play there before its production in London. The principal characters in Mr. Besier's play are Robert Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, and Elizabeth's father, Edward Moulton Barrett, a stern disciplinarian and opponent of marriage as an outcome of his own alienation from his wife. The story deals with Robert's courtship of Elizabeth and ends with the father's discovery of their elopement. Historical facts (the period is 1845) are said to have been closely followed in the play, all the action of which takes place in Elizabeth's apartment.

The company taking part in the festival is now practically complete. The list comprises altogether over 40 names, including those of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Miss Marjorie Mars, Miss Joan Barry, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, and Mr. Scott Sunderland. Miss Neilson-Terry will play the title part in *Candida*; and Miss Ffrangcon-Davies will be Elizabeth Barrett in Mr. Besier's play, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke her father, and Mr. Scott Sunderland Robert Browning.

Milton's *Comus*, with the original music by Henry Lawes, will be performed in a wooded amphitheatre in the gardens of Ashridge House, Berkhamsted—the seat of the Bonar Law College—on the afternoons and evenings of July 18 and 19. The masque was originally written by Milton for the first Earl of Bridgewater, the then owner of Ashridge, and acted by his children in the grounds of Ludlow Castle in 1634. The performances are being given by the Ashridge Players, in aid of the Ashridge Endowment Fund, and will be produced by Mr. Arthur Bryant, producer of the Cambridge Pageant, 1924; the Oxford Pageant, 1926; and the Hyde Park Empire Day Pageant. The music will be directed by Miss Susan Lushington and the dresses have been designed by Miss Maisie Marshall. Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins, the hosts of Ashridge, will be among the performers. Another masque revival will be *The Arraignment of Paris*, which George Peele wrote for Queen Elizabeth. This is to be revived by Miss Marjorie Clarke-Jervoise at Heathfield School, Ascot, on July 16, with designs by Mr. Charles A. Claye, music under the direction of Mrs. Sandars, and dances and *ballets* by Mme. Ninette de Valois.

"THE DEVIL AND THE LADY"

When Sir Nigel Playfair produces Tennyson's youthful play *The Devil and the Lady*, at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday, special music will have been composed for it by Mr. Frederic Austin. The acting version, which has been prepared by Sir Nigel Playfair, makes considerable omissions from the published text, such as long speeches and soliloquies, which are hardly suitable for the stage. *The Devil and the Lady* will be followed by *The Dumb Wife of Cheapside*, which Mr. Ashley Dukes originally wrote at the request of the B.B.C. The preposterous tale of the Dumb Wife is found in Terence, Ben Jonson, Molière, and Anatole France. But Rabelais tells it best; and this English farce is based largely on his version. The casts include Mr. Melville Cooper, Miss Winifred Evans, Mr. Baliol Holloway, Mr. Richard Goolden, Miss Barbara Hoffe, Mr. Stanley Lathbury, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, and Mr. John Laurie.

Mr. Laddie Cliff has just completed arrangements to present Herr Franz Lehar's operette, *Friederike*, under the name of *Frederica*, at the Palace Theatre during the second week in September. In Vienna it ran for nearly a year. Here the principal male part will be taken by Mr. Joseph Hislop, the tenor, who will make his first stage appearance apart from grand opera. Frederica will be played by Miss Lea Seidl, who took the part in Vienna.

Mr. Jack Hulbert and Mr. Paul Murray will present *Follow a Star*, the new musical play by Mr. Dion Titheradge and Mr. Douglas Furber, at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on August 11. In addition to Miss Sophie Tucker, the cast will include Miss Irene Russell, Miss Nancy Burne, Mr. A. W. Baskcomb, Mr. Claude Hulbert, Mr. Charles Courtneidge, and Mr. Jack Hulbert. Before opening at the Winter Garden Theatre the piece will be seen at Glasgow and Liverpool.

The Embassy Theatre at Swiss Cottage, which comes under the joint management of Mr. Alec L. Rea, of the St. Martin's Theatre, and Mr. A. R. Whatmore, late of the Hull Repertory Theatre, as a repertory theatre, is to be redecorated before opening early in September. Each production will run for two weeks only. An opportunity serves new plays will be presented. A permanent company of 10 or a dozen players is to be engaged, and from time to time the management will invite well-known actors to visit the theatre for special parts. Mr. Maxwell Wray, who has been director of the Sheffield Repertory Company for the past four years, has been appointed producer to the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

A Warm Corner will end its long run at the Princes Theatre on Saturday week, and the production of its successor, *Hooray ! It's a Boy !*—also a farce—will follow early in September, with Mr. W. H. Berry in the principal part, supported by the same cast as that which appeared in *A Warm Corner*. *The Middle Watch*, which has had a long run at the Shaftesbury Theatre, ends on Saturday, and *Lilac Time* also closes at the Lyric this week. Though September promises to be a busy month, more than a dozen theatres are at present closed. These include the Fortune, Kingsway, Court, Piccadilly, Prince Edward, Vaudeville, Adelphi, Covent Garden, the Duchess, and the Winter Garden.

"THE MIDNIGHT REVUE"

Mr. Charles B. Cochran's *Midnight Revue* will be presented at the London Pavilion this evening, in aid of the Prince of Wales's Personal Fund for the British Legion. The chairman of the committee is Lady Louis Mountbatten, and the following artists have promised to appear:—M. Sacha Guitry and Mlle. Yvonne Printemps; Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Miss Ada May, Miss Maisie Gay, Miss Joan Clarkson, Mr. Douglas Byng, and Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies from the London Pavilion; Miss Peggy Wood, Mr. Georges Metaxa, Miss Jessie Matthews, and Mr. Sonnie Hale in a new singing and dancing number; Miss Mireille Perrey and Mr. Bobby Howes in "I Why" from the new musical play *Sons o' Guns*; Mr. Lupino Lane; Mr. Stanley Lupino and Mr. Laddie Cliff from *The Love Race*; Miss Emma Haig, and Miss Violet Loraine. Members of the Green Room Club will also present *Forty Years*, by Mr. S. J. Warmington. The revue will be staged by Mr. Frank Collins, and will conclude with the British Industries Pageant.

Miss Miriam Elias, a pupil of Stanislavsky and a "star" of the Habima Theatre in Moscow and the Yiddish Art Theatre in New York, will give her first London recital on Thursday next, July 17, at the Globe Theatre, under the management of Mr. Maurice Browne. Her programme will consist of excerpts from old and new Hebrew dramas, and negro spirituals.

Love's Labour's Lost is to be produced on Monday as a Pastoral play by the Norwich Players in the garden of the Strangers' Hall, an Elizabethan mansion of great beauty situated in the heart of old Norwich. There are to be six performances in the evenings of next week, beginning on Monday.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS
MONDAY.—*Love's Labour's Lost*. Norwich.
WEDNESDAY.—*The Devil and the Lady*. Arts.

A MODEL OF THE VICTORY

The sailing model of H.M.S. Victory, which will be one of the attractions of Navy Week, was formally launched at Portsmouth yesterday by Miss Doris Drew, daughter of Shipwright-Officer F. J. Drew, who designed the craft. The model was built under the supervision of Commander G. E. Boultbee, of the Commander-in-Chief's staff, and is an exact replica of H.M.S. Victory as she was at Trafalgar. It has been built to scale, a quarter of the size of the original and, accurately rigged, will be sailed during Navy Week by a crew of 14 officers and a boatswain in the dress of the Trafalgar period.

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CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW OF CAIRN TERRIERS

SCHIPPERKES AT TATTERSALLS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The second championship show of the Cairn Terrier Association, held yesterday in the Handel-street Drill Hall, Bloomsbury, produced a remarkable entry, considering how well the breed had been represented at Richmond on the previous day. The two challenge certificate winners of Tuesday (Mrs. G. Trimmer-Thompson's Ch. Elect of Caytonbay and Mrs. Dixon's Dassia of Gunthorpe) had not been entered, but Cairns are so strong that exhibitors can afford to introduce a variety. Baroness Burton's stylish terrier Dochfour Ean has contracted the habit of running reserve for the challenge certificate. He did so again yesterday, when, as leader in the minor limit and post-graduate classes, he was entitled to challenge. The supreme honour went to Mrs. Basset's Ch. McRob of Frimley, who in the open class had beaten Mrs. N. Fleming's Ch. Seaworthy out of the West, second, and Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson's Castlehill Ewan, third.

Mrs. Saunders's Laddie of Otford was the most successful dog puppy. Miss Crossman's Treblig Marksman won maiden and novice, and first in special undergraduate and graduate was Mr. B. Gilbert's Treblig Tarmac. The Rév. T. W. L. Caspersz, hon show secretary, won the bitch certificate with Ch. Charming Eyes, Baroness Burton being second in open and reserve for the certificate with Dochfour Morag-an-Naisg, which had been first in several other classes. Third open was Mrs. A. Dixon's Trixie of Gunthorpe. Snelton Ringlet, entered by Mrs. Porter and Miss Faulkner, won a number of firsts, and the best puppy was Mrs. Saunders's Dainty of Otford.

Few people appreciated that the Northern Schipperke Club could get together so many of the smart little tailless dogs as appeared at their open show at Tattersalls, Knightsbridge, yesterday. The response to their effort was so encouraging that it is likely to be repeated. The classes filled surprisingly well. The placings in the principal classes were as follows:—

OPEN.—Dogs.—1, Mrs. M. H. Killick's Ch. James Rose; 2, Mrs. E. R. Hobson's Ch. Wizard; 3, Mr. H. Percy Crowe's Tinker Jan. Bitches.—1, Mr. H. Comerford's Sister Rose; 2, Mrs. Egerton Killick's Irish Topsy; 3, Mrs. Mace's Black Beauty.

LIMIT.—Dogs.—1, Mrs. Holmes's Ch. Jack o' the North; 2, Tinker Jan; 3, Mrs. Ben Travers's Foxtrot of Hildam. Bitches.—1, Mrs. Topsy's Sister Prudes, Queen of Chibs; 3, Mrs. Comerford's Marquita Rose.

GRADUATES.—Dogs.—1, Mrs. A. M. Watson's Ben Disey; 2, Mrs. M. Wheaton's Tinker of Ockington; 3, Mr. T. Shepherd's Royal Ransom. Bitches.—1, Mrs. Holmes's Beck o' the North; 2, Miss L. O. and K. MacCarthy's Tinker Top; 3, Mrs. J. Murray Smith's Rostre.

The Lord Mayor has called a meeting of the London mayors and chairmen of urban district councils at the Mansion House on Monday, July 28, at 4 p.m., to discuss the measures to be taken to secure the land available for playing fields and the help which the municipal authorities can render in the matter.

DREYFUS COLLECTION

PURCHASE BY DUVEEN BROTHERS

It is announced that the celebrated Dreyfus Collection in Paris, described as the most important collection of Italian Renaissance art in the world, has just been purchased outright by Duveen Brothers. This is said to be the largest single transaction of the kind on record. The amount of the purchase price is not stated, but it is known that the executors of the Dreyfus estate were asking over a million sterling.

Though it contains some important paintings, by Giovanni Bellini, Filippo Lippi, Francesco Cossa, and others, the special feature of the Dreyfus Collection, formerly housed in a salon of the private apartment of Gustave Dreyfus near Parc Monceau, is its very full representation of the Florentine sculptors of the fifteenth century, comparing in this respect with the Bargello Museum, Florence. Among the artists represented by first-rate examples are Donatello, Desiderio da Settignano, Verrocchio, Laurana, Mino da Fiesole, Bernardo and Antonio Rossellino, and Luca and Andrea della Robbia; and the collection of medals and plaques, including examples of the work of Pisanello, Matteo de' Pasti, Niccolò Spinelli, Sperandio, Caradosso, and Pastorino, is regarded as the most beautiful and complete in existence.

Among the more important works in sculpture are a polychrome bust of a young man with flowing curls, probably St. John the Baptist, by Donatello; a marble bust of a child, by Desiderio da Settignano; two marble reliefs of "Charity" and "Faith," originally part of the monument to Cardinal d'Estouteville, in Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, by Mino da Fiesole; a marble bust of Princess Beatrice of Aragon, as a young girl, by Laurana; and a terra-cotta bust of Giovanna Tornabuoni, by Verrocchio, given by some critics to his more famous pupil, Leonardo da Vinci. The pictures are contemporary with the sculpture, forming an *ensemble* of the period, works of special moment being profile portraits of Giovanni Bentivoglio and his wife, by Francesco Cossa; a profile portrait of a lady, by Ghirlandaio; and works by the Sienese painter and sculptor Neroccio di Bartolomeo and Pesellino, who was one of the founders of the Florentine school.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RESULT OF FINAL EXAMINATION

The following candidates passed the Final Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants held in May :—

Archer, K. E.; Argent, G. W.; Armitage, R. L.; Aston, Miss M. C. B.; Attwell, A. N.; Aynge, G. L.; Ayton, T. H.; Bailey, E. H.; Bateson, H. P.; Baxter, G. B.; Bayley, P. S.; Baseley, H. P.; Beesly, G. S.; Begg, K. G.; Bell, J. H.; Bennett, R. R.; Berry, P. E.; Beswick, S. H.; Bishop, J. A.; Black, D. J.; Blake, W. H.; Blaxland, W. H.; Boothman, D. A.; Boyt, J. S.; Breaks, W.; Bridel, D. G.; Bromfield, F. L.; Brook, G.; Brown, G. E.; Brown, J. W.; Bryant, L. W.; Buckley, C. S. A.; Burgess, D. V.; Burgess, J. C.; Burrows, C. B.; Byars, W. A.; Byron-Brown, V. G.; Campbell, I. M.; Cappleman, J.; Carr, C. M.; Catto, J. L.; Caulfield, C. R.; Chaverdian, R.; Child, T. P.; Clemence, I. W.; Colesworthy, H. E.; Collinson, R. G.; Colwill, R. S.; Cornish, J. N.; Cosgrove, H. J.; Cowan, G. A.; Cox, T. G.; Crawford, G. W.; Cummins, J. C.; Darwell, G. C.; Davies, P. E.; de Worms, G. P. G.; Doogood, R. G.; Downs, D. C. S.; Downs, F. W.; Duckworth, H.; Dunolly, E. F.; Eady, E. E.; Eastwood, J.; Edwards, J. H.; Elphick, G. B.; Elton, J.; Emmett, R. W.; Etling, L.; Fairclough, W. R.; Farmer, L. G. T.; Fell, S. A.; Fildian, J. A.; Field, E. W.; Fletcher, J. H.; Foxall, C. L.; Fraser, H. V.; Freeman, E. C. H.; Fry, C. G.; Fry, R. W.; Gardiner, A. L. T.; Garland, A. H.; Garratt, G. A.; Garton, G. A.; Gibson, W. N.; Glyde, L. W.; Gould, R. E.; Gray, D. R.; Gray, H. W.; Greenway, K. G.; Greenwood, W. H.; Gregory, T. S. J.; Griffiths, H. A.; Griffiths, W.; Halliday, J. E.; Hallwell, R. E.; Halsey, E. H.; Hankins, G. C.; Hanson, E. H.; Harrison, C. A.; Hart, F. H.; Hartley, E.; Harvey, R. H.; Haverfield, J. D.; Haworth, J. K.; Hayward, W. J.; Hector, A.; Hellaby, C. H.; Helm, K. F.; Henn, J. W.; Hey, N.; Hoare, R. G.; Hobson, H. C.; Holden, W. R.; Holgate, W.; Holmes, H. K.; Hood, A. V.; Hopkins, J. G.; Hoskin, J. K.; Hoyte, W. N.; Huck, C. H.; Hudson, T. W. C.; Jackson, B. G.; James, R. D.; Johnson, C. E. M.; Johnson, F. H.; Jones, D. R. A.; Jones, G. T.; Kent, K. G.; Kirton, H. G.; Kitching, A. W.; Knight, A. E.; Knott, S. A.; Leach, F. H.; le Maistre, J. V.; Limb, G. S.; Lintott, G. H.; Livesey, H. R.; Lloyds, A. D.; Louch, L. J.; Lyon, C. A.; Lyon, K. G.; Lytton, M.; McEwen, I.; McKeown, G.; Macleod, G. H.; Maddock, N. J.; Magee, B. T. J.; Marks, J. B.; Maynard, J. A.; Meredith, E. R.; Monkhouse, M. W.; Morgan, B. W.; Morgan, W. G.; Mosley, Miss C. E.; Moss, R. E.; Moxon, W. L. S.; Nesbitt, O. S.; Newby, H. S.; Nicholson, E. C.; Nuttall, P.; Oliver, H. J.; Page, J. T.; Partington, P. A.; Pattie, R. F.; Pennikat, R. H. G.; Perkin, H.; Perrett, V.; Phillips, F. W. L.; Phillips, S. E.; Pitchers, J.; Plant, T.; Pollard, F. S.; Price, R. G. N.; Prince, N. A.; Princep, J. V.; Pritchard, N.; Prosser, J.; Pyne, W. L.; Ratcliff, G. H.; Redfern, C. E.; Richardson, W. L.; Ripley, J. H.; Roberts, S.; Robertson, R.; Rothery, R. W.; Royall, C.; Russell, F. C.; Rutherford, E. B.; Sagar, G. C.; Sainsbury, R. J.; Sanders, D. H.; Scott, J. S.; Simmons, Miss U.; Smallpeice, B.; Smith, C.; Smith, E.; Smith, F. S.; Smith, F. W.; Smith, H.; Smith, J. A.; Smith, W. J.; Snelson, R. W.; Southall, H. P.; Spicer, A. E.; Sprung, D. H.; Stamp, W. C.; Steen, C. L.; Stephenson, F. W.; Stephenson, G. N.; Straughen, D. C.; Stubbings, R. C. W.; Tallby, L. J.; Tattersall, F. F.; Thomas, C. G. S.; Thompson, R. L.; Todd, W. L.; Tubbs, S. K.; Tuckey, H.; Tudball, V. A.; Unett, J. S. A.; Waggott, J. F.; Walsh, T.; Walton, A. L. R.; Warne, G. J.; Waterfield, A. H.; Waters, B. W.; Watkinson, A. S.; Watson, F. S.; Watts, G. H.; Welch, R. A.; Wellings, T. A.; Westwood, S. B.; Wheatley, N. S. W.; Whinney, D. H.; Whitaker, A. A.; Whitaker, A. R.; Whitaker, F. N.; Whittaker, P. N.; Wilkinson, F. G.; Wilkes, H. R.; Williams, F. O. H.; Willmott, A. E.; Wilson, R.; Wiseman, N. A.; Wood, G. A.; Woodyer, S.; Worrall, J. G.; Wootton, J. E.; Wreford, B. St. J.; and Young, A. D.

240 candidates failed to satisfy the committee.

The first Certificate of Merit, the Institute Prize, the "W. B. Peat" Gold Medal and Prize, and the "Frederick Whinney" Prize were awarded to S. K. Tubbs; the Second Certificate of Merit and the "Walter Knox" Scholarship were awarded to E. H. Hanson, and Certificates of Merit in order of priority were gained by the following:—J. E. Halliday and W. L. Todd (equal), F. L. Bromfield, C. M. Carr. The "William Quilter" Prize was gained by G. A. Garratt.

In the Intermediate Examination 366 candidates passed and 316 failed. The Institute Prize and the "Frederick Whinney" Prize were gained by J. F. Chadwick, and the following were placed in order of merit:—R. W. Smith, E. R. Cowin, P. E. Hall, A. S. G. Kennedy, and W. E. Dewdney.

In the Preliminary Examination 148 candidates passed and 183 failed. The Prize was awarded to F. L. L. Watson.

ENGLISH MUSIC AT BAD HOMBURG

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

An English "Musical Week," of which the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Horace Rumbold, has agreed to be patron, will be held between July 15 and 17 at Bad Homburg, the favourite resort of English visitors during the time of King Edward. This musical festival, the chief concert of which, on July 16, will be broadcast from Frankfurt, Cologne, and a British station, gives a comprehensive illustration of English music up to the present day. Professor Edward Dent, of Cambridge University, who is president of the English Section of the International Society of Contemporary Music, has written a special introduction to the final programme of the Homburg "Musical Week."

MR. KENDALL TAYLOR'S RECITAL

Not many young pianists create so decisive an impression of ability as did Mr. Kendall Taylor in the recital which he gave at Grotrian Hall last night. He offered a wide selection of music avoiding the more obvious of the classics, and he began with a feat of endurance, since he followed Busoni's transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in D with Liszt's Sonata in B minor. The two together showed the completeness of his technical attainment, and a few passages, such as the fugal exposition of Bach and the fugato in the sonata were enough to show that the effect of his performance was not all due to his power of piling climax on climax. In them we heard the quiet, even touch which means a stronger control than is displayed by the most elaborate devices which Liszt or Busoni contrive for decoration. Among smaller things which particularly convinced us of his musicianship were the little F major prelude of Chopin, a perfectly cut jewel in his hands, the delicate colouring given to Prokofiev's prelude in C, the neat handicraft displayed in Dohnanyi's Capriccio, Op. 26, and a less definable fantastic quality in his shaping of Ravel's Ondine. His playing was never sentimental yet always aware that sentiment has its place in the modelling of a musical phrase and that it is the artist's business to find the right sentiment and the right place for it in the texture.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"THE BRASS BOTTLE"

The chief dramatic event in the National programme this week will be the performance to-night of Mr. F. Anstey's farcical play *The Brass Bottle*, which will be produced by Mr. Cecil Lewis. At 9.5 p.m. a concert will be given by the Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra, with Mr. Antonio Brosa (violin) as the soloist. Mr. Joseph Lewis will conduct, and the programme will consist of Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture; d'Erlanger's Violin Concerto, played by Mr. Brosa, with orchestra; and Mozart's Symphony in D.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 10, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Books for Summer Reading—2, A Bunch for the Holidays, by Miss Ann Spice. **11-11.30** :—(**261.3m.** only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Antonia Tuck (soprano); Daisy Shorrocks (violin); Olive Tomlinson (pianoforte). **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—Anna Filipova (soprano); Arsene Kirilloff (baritone). **4.15** :—Orchestra.

5.15 :—Children—Aunt Priscilla's Programme. **6** :—Miss Irene Cooper-Willis—Reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Bach's Keyboard Music, played by Edward Isaacs (pianoforte), from Manchester. **7-7.20** :—Film Talk, by Mr. Francis Birrell. **7.25** :—Some Industries of Great Britain To-day—5, Engineering, by Major W. E. Simnett, from Glasgow.

7.45 :—*The Brass Bottle*, a farcical play by F. Anstey, adapted for broadcasting by Dulcima Glasby and John Watt, produced by Cecil Lewis, with Muriel Aked, Hector Abbas, Walter Hudd, Jessie Tandy, Philip Wade, Frank Cochrane, Clare Harris, Andrew Churchman, Dora Gregory, Douglas Burbidge. **9.25** :—Weather; News. **9.40** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast. **(1,554.4m. only). 9.50** :—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. **10.5** :—Captain Strelsky's Cossack Orchestra and Choir; soloists, Mme. E. Klon, V. Yakousheff, E. Klon, and V. Victoroff, relayed from the Hotel Splendide. **10.35-12** :—Band, from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision) **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.30** :—Orchestra. **2.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Thelma Tuson (soprano). **7.45** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett; William Anderson (bass). **8.55** :—News. **9** :—Midland Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra. **1** :—Suzan Turner (soprano), Maurice Turner (tenor), in duets; Joseph McDermott (violin). **1.30** :—London Regional programme. **2.30-3** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children.—The Lady of Merriman's Oak, a Play by Una Broadbent. Harold Mills (violin); Duets by Azeline Lewis (soprano) and Fanny Symonds (contralto). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Organ Recital by Bernard Johnson. **7.15** :—Orchestra. Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from The Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.45** :—London Regional programme. **8.55** :—News. **9** :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Antonio Brosa (violin). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—The Orchestra. John Hesselgh (baritone); Philip Whiteway (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. T. Scott Sensenda—Talks on Bee-keeping. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50** :—National programme. **10.5** :—The Station Military Band, conducted by R. Godfrey Brown; Peter Howard (baritone). **11-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—See Manchester. **3-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Miss M. O. Williams: Windows of Youth. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and French Lesson. **7.45** :—Literary Talk. **8** :—Concert. The Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Orchestra. **3.20** :—Mr. Graham McIntyre Little: A Visit to Colrebhreacain. **3.35** :—Music. **3.40** :—Midweek Service conducted by the Rev. W. H. Wiggett. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—The Octet; Theo Hunter (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.25** :—Some Industries of Great Britain To-day—5, Major W. E. Simnett: Engineering. **7.45** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Boswall Donegani (pianoforte); Eric Lawson (violin); Ben Crompton (tenor), from Liverpool. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3.45** :—The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes: Doris Hill (soprano), relayed from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **2-3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Cardiff. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **2-3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.40** :—News. **9.50-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m., 8kw.—7 :—Children. **7.30** :—Trio Music and News. **8** :—Chimes; Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Trio Music. **10.45** :—Reading. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Orchestral and Gramophone Selections of Dance Music, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw.—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—National Music. **8.15** :—Concert from the Works of Yugoslavian Composers. **9.55** :—Songs; Time; News, and Light Music. **10.40** :—Time and News. **10.55** :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m., 26kw.—4 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Talks. **7.25** :—Agricultural Talk. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8-12.30 a.m. (Friday)** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 1.5kw.—4.30 :—Contralto Recital of Russian Songs. **5** :—Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, op. 47 (Kochi). **5.30** :—Camp Stories for Young People. **6** :—Talks. **7** :—Topical Programme—Relay from a Berlin Tramway Shed. **7.30** :—Recital of Folk Songs. **7.55** :—Labour Market Report. **8** :—Topical Talk. **8.30** :—Dance Music, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert: Overture, Frau Meisterin (Suppé); Waltz, Gold and Silver (Lehár); Dein Bild (Holländ); Halle Moskau (Grothe and Kirchstein); Selection from The Gipsy Baron (Strauss-Weninger); Quintessenzen (Morena); March, Olympiade (Löwenthal).

BERNE (468m.). 1kw.—7.50 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Part Relay from the Swiss Workers' Musical Festival in Berne: Volkerfreiheit (Text by Farkhauser, music by Lendvey); for Soloists, Choirs and Orchestra. **10** :—Weather. **10.15** :—Concert relayed from the Kursaal Schänzli.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—7.35 :—Programme from Moravska Ostrava. **8** :—See Brno. **9** :—Dance Music. **10**:—See Prague. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.). 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—7.5 :—Weather for Farmers. **7.7** :—Gramophone Music. **8.5** :—Weather for Farmers. **8.7** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Concert. Overture, Il Seraglio (Mozart); Variations on a Theme by Mozart (Adam); The Nightingale Aria from Les pecus de Jeannette (Masse); Aria from The North Star (Meyerbeer); Aria from Lucia di Lammermoor (Donizetti); Overture, King Stephen (Beethoven). **9.48** :—Von Rosen ein krenkelein—Sequence of Old Folk Literature. **10.20** :—News. **10.45** :—Dance Music and Concert from the Garden of the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten.

BRNO (342m.). 2.4kw.—7.30 :—See Prague. **8** :—Talks. **9** :—See Prague. **9.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Dance Music.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—4.35 :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Trio Concert. **8.45** :—Gramophone Records. **9

Imperial and Foreign News

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

VIEWS IN INDIA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 9

Comment in the lobbies after the Viceroy's speech had been delivered was necessarily brief and somewhat sketchy. Of course, there were one or two noisy voices at either end of the line. Thus I heard one or two Indians complain that "the speech did not take them any farther," while, at the other extreme, I heard a grumble that "the speech did not back the Simon Report."

It is scarcely necessary to refute the first charge. The next step forward must be taken by the Indians themselves, and if they do not realize it now they never will. As for the second criticism, it may seem odd to the eyes of people at home that it should be necessary to emphasize over and over again the freedom that the Conference will enjoy. But British eyes do not read the continued misrepresentation of the Indian Press, nor do they see the nervousness and even distrust that the campaign has aroused in the minds of even moderate Indians.

The proper way to read Lord Irwin's speech is, not as a statement out of the blue, but as an answer to those who would turn hesitant delegates from the conference table by persuading them that the British representatives would meet them with the Simon recommendations learned off by heart and with no room for anything else in their minds. The Viceroy has rightly emphasized the immense practical help these recommendations will be to the Conference. Had he "backed the Report" any farther he would have gone not only beyond his own declaration of last year, but beyond the declaration of the British Government and, incidentally, of Sir John Simon himself.

TWO CRUCIAL PASSAGES

The greater part, however, of reasoned comment that I have heard so far centres in two passages in the speech. The first is the reality given to the powers of the Conference in the phrase, "Such agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of proposals which his Majesty's Government will later submit to Parliament." The truth is that in their first frenzy of arguing about the relation of the Simon Report to the Conference people have been inclined to forget the still greater importance of the relation of the Conference to the only constitutional body which has power to act.

The second subject of widespread discussion is the hope expressed towards the end of the speech that "Indians of all schools of thought, whatever the attitude they have hitherto taken, will be ready to share in this constructive work." This is interpreted in certain quarters as suggesting that the Government of India still regards an eleventh-hour agreement with the Congress as not outside the bounds of practical politics. That agreement would be difficult indeed to bring about in the present temper of the country. There are still those who think that the last possible link was snapped when Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President of the Congress, by sponsoring his Committee's attempt to seduce the troops and police, made inevitable his arrest and imprisonment.

But even if the best brains of the Congress are now in prison, that does not say that they are without the pale, and stranger things have happened than a surrender in time to join the representatives of other sections of political thought in London. Here, again, the important thing to remember is that the first step must come from the other side. Neither amnesty nor any other concession can be discussed until after civil disobedience is called off, not only in word but in deed.

OPINION IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 9

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the Viceroy's statement, asserts that it reaffirms previous announcements and makes the fact clear that the Round-Table Conference will be free to consider all constitutional schemes, including the Statutory Commission's Report, and frame its own proposals for submission to Parliament by the Government. The journal sees in the Viceroy's pronouncement the assurance that should the Conference produce an agreed scheme the Government will ask Parliament to vote on it. It adds:—

What follows thereafter is not within the power of the Viceroy or the British Government to decide. Are the Congress Party and the groups allied to it prepared to take the challenge implied in Lord Irwin's announcement? If they fail they will stand convicted of being obstructionists without a valid alternative policy and the enemies of India's best interests.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 9

Maulvi Mohammed Yakub, Deputy-President, was to-day elected President of the Legislative Assembly by 78 votes to 22 recorded for his Hindu opponent, Dr. Nand Lal. The House then adjourned for an hour, and on its reassembling Mr Jinnah, who presided as senior member of the panel of chairmen, read the Viceroy's approval of the election. Sir George Rainy, the Leader of the House, and the leaders of all the non-official parties congratulated the new President, and when, later, the Viceroy visited the House to address it and the Council of State in joint session he offered his own congratulations and assurance of confidence.

SIKH DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY

AN OFFICIAL CORRECTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 9

A curious instance of the publicity methods of the Government of India has just come to light.

On June 30 the Viceroy received a deputation of leading Sikhs, including the Maharajah of Patiala, on the subjects of the alleged firing on the Gurdwara [Shrine] during the Delhi riots and the position of the Sikh community in the proposed reforms. The same evening the Private Secretary of the Viceroy, following the usual custom, circulated to the Press correspondents and the news agencies printed copies of Lord Irwin's speech. The official text showed that, after welcoming the deputation, Lord Irwin said:—"It is an added pleasure that you have chosen as leader a Prince whose house holds such a distinguished position."

Afterwards, there was a certain amount of surprise expressed in Simla and elsewhere in India that a Ruling Prince should have identified himself with a deputation on political questions affecting British India. Last night the Government of India circulated the following *communiqué*, marked "urgent":—

It is stated officially that the statement which recently appeared in the Press, to the effect that the Sikh deputation which waited on the Viceroy on June 30 was headed by the Maharajah of Patiala, was incorrect. The Maharajah accompanied the deputation and introduced the members to the Viceroy, but at his own request he did not actually lead it, since the subject matter of the address presented by the Sikh community dealt with British Indian affairs.

This *communiqué* calls for only the briefest comment. In the first place, it seems strange, to say the least, that it should take seven days to draft an "urgent" denial of a most important political statement which appeared in all the Indian newspapers of July 1. In the second place, wherever the misunderstanding may have arisen, it seems manifestly unfair to responsible journalists to place the responsibility for any incorrectness on the Press when the reports were verbatim extracts from an official document, which is the only record existing of the private proceedings of the deputation.

WAZIRISTAN UNREST

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 9

The latest news from Waziristan is that late yesterday the Mahsud *lashkar* fired a few shots on Sarorogha, but was repulsed by the garrison.

Tribesmen are still hanging about the district. Part of the Razmak column has moved out and the Royal Air Force has already come into action, dropping 17 tons of bombs on the disaffected villages. Trustworthy evidence suggests that the elders succeeded in restraining the young men until the last moment, when fresh reinforcements, both in money and in propaganda, turned the scale.

TWO BOMB OUTRAGES

CALCUTTA, July 9.—A bomb was thrown this morning at the residence of a detective-inspector in Howrah. It exploded in a room occupied by a maid-servant, but nobody was hurt.—*Reuter.*

PESHAWAR, July 9.—A bomb exploded last night under the wall of the house of Mr. Kramihali, an honorary magistrate. The explosion did not cause any damage. —*Reuter.*

MADRAS, July 9.—A telegram from Vellore states that following the arrest of six Congress volunteers as a sequel to the picketing of liquor shops at Gudiyatam, a mob held a demonstration in front of the revenue office. The police made a *lathi* charge but the crowd then attempted to rush the gaol. After giving warning, the police fired, killing one person and wounding several. The mob then burnt some toddy shops and cut the telegraph wires.—*Reuter.*

ARMY RESERVISTS FOR POLICE DUTY

As a temporary measure, the Government of India has sanctioned the employment of Indian Army reservists as additional police. Reservists so employed will continue to draw reserve pay in addition to police pay, and duty will count towards the completion of their army engagement.

THE LOSS OF A GERMAN FLYING-BOAT

FIVE PERSONS STILL MISSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 9

Hope of the survival of the missing four passengers and wireless operator of the Dornier Wal flying-boat, which capsized while being towed after a breakdown on her flight from Stettin to Stockholm on Monday, has had to be abandoned.

On Monday, when some miles from the island of Bornholm, the Dutch vessel Spes, which has since reached Stralsund, sighted the upturned flying-boat, to the keel of which a woman, obviously in the extremity of exhaustion, was clinging. The sea was too rough for it to be possible to launch a small boat, so an attempt was made to run close enough to the wreck to drag the woman on board with a boat-hook. But the strap of the life jacket she was wearing tore and she sank. The Spes saw no one else on the scene of the wreck.

According to the fuller report of the pilot, Herr Kuring, who, with the two other survivors, was landed on Bornholm, it was about 4.30 p.m. on Monday that they were forced to alight owing to the rupture of a crank-shaft and the splintering of an airscrew, and the auxiliary schooner Maja came to the rescue in response to distress signals. She took the flying-boat in tow, high seas preventing a transfer of the passengers. They proceeded thus for over two hours when suddenly several strong gusts caught the machine and she capsized. All on board had been ready on deck wearing lifebelts. The pilot shouted, "All overboard!" and when the passengers had leaped and the Maja had seen what was happening and turned he jumped too.

When he came to the surface the machine was floating bottom upwards. A few yards away he saw Miss Nortrop, an American, swimming easily with her lifebelt on. He tried to get her on to the upturned keel, but heavy waves carried her away. Eventually he and M. Erikson, a Swedish passenger, clambered up. They tried then to drag an elderly German passenger up, but failed. The Maja cruised round trying to pick up those in the water, and rescued the mechanic, Friedrich. An hour later, at 8 p.m., the two men were taken off the wreck. At about 9 p.m. the Maja had to give up the search as she developed trouble with her screw.

EGYPTIAN CONTRACT FOR BRITISH FIRM

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 9

An important contract for a portion of the northern part of the Delta electrification scheme was yesterday given by the Government to the London firm of Siemens Brothers and Co., whose tender was £565,227. The lowest offer, that of an Italian firm, was about £60,000 less, but it was considered that the English firm's material was superior.

The object of the scheme is to draw salt water from the north of the Delta by a pipe running into the Mediterranean, and the reclamation of large areas of what will be good agricultural land. The first part of the scheme, to be undertaken by Siemens Brothers and Co., consists of laying wires for conducting electric current for pumping and power stations. The second part will comprise the erection of power stations, which will be another contract worth about £700,000.

THE EGYPTIAN DEFICIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 9

The Budget, which was recently approved by the Cabinet, showed a deficit of £E.9,357,000, but Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, in his capacity as Minister of Finance, has laid a Note before the Cabinet providing for economies to the extent of £E.5,232,000, thus reducing the deficit which will have to be made good from the Reserve Fund.

THE SEPARATIST RIOTS

MORE TROUBLE AT TRIER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 9

Although the anti-Separatist riots appear to have been suppressed in most of the Rhineland towns, further trouble occurred at Trier last night, and the authorities in Coblenz and Wiesbaden are uneasy. The Prussian Government has been asked for police reinforcements, and detachments left Berlin to-day for the three cities.

In Trier last night the police were patrolling the streets armed with carbines and tear-gas bombs. They endeavoured to break up every small gathering they encountered. Nevertheless the crowds swelled steadily and the market place became tightly packed. Towards 10 o'clock the crowds were so threatening that all the police detachments in reserve had to be called out and the streets in the centre of the town cleared and cut off by cordons.

While these measures prevented any serious disturbances in the town, a gang of youthful rowdies made their way about 1 o'clock in the morning to a villa on the outskirts belonging to a cigar merchant suspected of having been associated with the Separatist movement. They cut the telephone and electric light wires, smashed the windows, burst the doors open, and demolished the furniture. By the time a flying squad reached the spot the offenders had vanished into the surrounding woods.

THE SHANGHAI TELEPHONES

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST PURCHASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 9

The Chinese Telephone Subscribers' Association have warned the International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation that the purchase of the Shanghai telephones will result in a boycott. A duplicate of the communication has been sent to the United States Minister. An official of the Ministry of Communications states that the Government will never recognize the validity of any franchise granted to the corporation by the International and French Concessions and announces that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is taking appropriate steps.

The Minister of Communications yesterday signed an agreement with a representative of the Curtiss Aviation interests relating to the operation of three main airlines, Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu (in Szechwan), Hankow-Canton, and Nanking-Peking. The capital involved is $30,000,000, of which the major portion will be held by China. The new corporation will absorb the China airways now operating in Shanghai and Hankow.

The Kwangsi and Ironside forces are now reported to have re-crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border, and are proceeding to Kweilin [in Kwangsi, 150 miles N.W. of Wuchow], whether in the shape of fugitive remnants or as flying columns in good order remains to be seen. Canton at any rate is rushing troops to Wuchow to resist another invasion which is threatened from Kwangsi. There is a picturesque rumour to the effect that the lightning raid of the Kwangsi and Ironside forces into Hunan was not with the object of directly cooperating with the North, but to collect a large consignment of arms and munitions awaiting delivery at Changsha [capital of Hunan].

THE FUTURE OF CIVIL AVIATION

MORE PROPOSALS DISCUSSED AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 9

The League Committee on Cooperation between Civil Aviation Undertakings, of which Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker is the British member, has been considering to-day a programme of studies.

Among the subjects which have found strong support are those of the extension and systematization of combined transport, especially such combinations as permit of a continuation of travel by night; the preparation of an international guide book setting out clearly the combinations of aerial, rail, and sea transport now available; an international study of aerial postal routes, including the standardization of the additional payments on letters and parcels carried by air post; the establishment of an international chart of the most urgently needed air-routes, and of an international programme for day and night flying.

Proposals have also been placed before the Conference for an internationally valid system of insurance for both passengers and pilots, and for a pooling of funds and resources among various air lines which at the moment are only able to continue their activities by the aid of national subsidies. It is understood that no decisions have yet been reached upon the insurance and pooling proposals.

THE SPANISH CORTES

POSSIBLE AUTUMN ELECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 9

Last night the Cabinet adopted several recommendations made in the report of the Spanish banks with a view to preparing for the stabilization of the peseta.

The principal financial measure decided upon by the Cabinet is the creation of a central exchange office in the Bank of Spain to which all dealings in foreign currency will pass. It is hoped by this means to control to some extent exchange operations.

In a *communiqué* issued to the Press the Cabinet declares that it desires to affirm once again for the information of the public both at home and abroad that it is determined to carry through its mission of restoring constitutional rights to Spain by convoking with the shortest possible delay a Cortes elected by the vote of the people. The Cabinet hopes that this Cortes will be able to meet before the end of the year. Good progress has been made in the preparation of the electoral register, which, it is hoped, will be ready by the middle of November.

FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

DAKAR (SENEGAL), July 9.—M. Jean Mermoz, who set out to make the first postal flight from Port Natal (Brazil) to this port, a distance of 2,000 miles, had to alight on the sea owing to oil-pipe trouble at 10.30 a.m. (G.M.T.) to-day after flying two-thirds of the distance. He was, however, in close touch with the ss. Phocée, and she is rendering him any assistance necessary. The flight has already been successfully accomplished by him in the opposite direction.—*Reuter.*

The strike of trawler engineers at SANTANDER has ended, and the trawlers went out yesterday as usual.—*Reuter.*

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

ECONOMY MEASURES

In the House of Representatives at Canberra yesterday Mr. Scullin, as Treasurer, introduced the Budget. The following summary of his speech has been communicated by the Australian High Commissioner in London:—

The transactions for last year resulted in a deficit of £1,470,000, the expenditure being £64,516,000 and revenue £63,046,000. The main cause of the deficit was a decrease of £2,676,000 in Customs and Excise revenue owing to the reduced volume of imports, but this decrease was partly offset by an increase of £968,000 in direct taxation. On the expenditure side, various savings and increases resulted in a net reduction of £58,000 compared with estimate. As against the deficit £5,158,000 was provided from revenue for debt redemption.

For 1930-31 the revenue charges to be met total £65,610,000, the increase over expenditure in 1929-30 being mainly accounted for by grant of £1,000,000 to States for relief of unemployment. After making all possible reductions in expenditure for 1930-31 the Government was faced with a deficiency of revenue of £14,038,000. Of this £7,774,000 was due to the decrease in Customs and Excise revenue arising mainly from reduced imports, and £2,293,000 to decreased receipts from direct taxation, arising from falling off in taxable incomes.

In determining the necessary new taxes and charges the Government had exercised great care with a view to spreading the incidence as fairly and widely as possible, so that undue burden might not fall on any one section of the community, and that there might be the least possible disturbance in industry. Regard was also paid to existing State taxes, which preclude the Commonwealth from imposing heavy additional taxes in fields in which States also operate.

NEW TAXATION

The Government had adopted the following proposals:—New revenue duties under Customs and Excise, £5,700,000; sales tax, £5,000,000; additional postal charges, £1,000,000; increased income-tax rates, £850,000; total yield of new taxes and charges, £12,550,000. In addition, the Government would receive £1,500,000 accumulated income arising from liquidation of ex-enemy properties, making a total of £14,050,000, thus balancing the Budget.

The proposed new Customs and Excise duties were:—Customs primage duty, 2½ per cent; increases in existing duties: petrol 3d. per gallon, tobacco 6d. per pound, cigarettes 1s. per lb., cigars 2s. per lb., films 1d. per foot, newsprint £1 per ton, wireless valves 10 per cent.; Excise increases in existing duties: beer 2d. per gallon, petrol 3d. per gallon, cigarettes 3d. per lb.

The sales tax would be 2½ per cent. on sale prices of commodities sold in Australia other than those exempted. The basis of this tax was on lines similar to the Canadian tax. The exemptions included certain Australian primary products and foodstuffs, and articles covered by new special Customs and Excise Revenue duties. Postage charges on letters were increased from 1½d. to 2d. There would also be an increase in certain other postal matters. Income-tax was increased as follows:—Companies 14.4d. to 16d. in the £, yielding £300,000; individuals, where total taxable income exceeds £500 on any income from property, an increase of 15 per cent., yielding £200,000; on any income derived from personal exertion an increase of 10 per cent., yielding £350,000.

Mr. Scullin dealt fully with the financial depression due to the collapse in commodity values and the cessation of loan moneys from oversea. Temporary accommodation had been arranged to meet oversea commitments, but a more permanent solution of the London position must be found. The difficulty did not arise from a lack of capacity to raise revenue or loan moneys from local resources, but was due to temporary inability to secure command of funds in London. The Loan Council must secure oversea, by long-dated loan or other means, £30,000,000 in the near future to clear up the London position. This situation had been causing the Commonwealth Government and the Loan Council grave concern for some time past, and had been the subject of intimate negotiations with London financial houses.

BORROWING ABROAD

Mr. Scullin expressed the hope that these negotiations would prove successful. The time was long overdue when borrowing abroad should be reduced to a minimum, and the domestic market relied upon to provide the bulk of moneys for developmental works. To revert to the oversea market for borrowing on the scale which obtained during the last few years, even if the market were accessible to Australia, would be merely postponing the day of reckoning, and now that they were facing that reckoning it should be done resolutely and with fixed determination to arrive at a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem. The objective to be aimed at was so to adjust Australia's oversea trade that the surplus exports over imports, together with reduced borrowing that may be possible on London and New York markets in the future, would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Commonwealth and State Governments for commitments abroad. To that end the Government last April had materially increased the Customs tariff on luxuries and non-essential articles, rationed the imports of some articles, and placed absolute prohibition on the import of certain other articles. The Australian banks had also given valuable assistance by rationing London exchange to their importing clients. In addition the rate of exchange on London was an important factor which would operate towards restoring the balance of trade. During the financial year ended June 30, 1930, gold to the value of approximately £27,000,000 had been transferred oversea. It might be necessary, in order to make sure that future Government requirements in London would be met, to invite the trading banks to pool their external exchange and give the Commonwealth and State Governments first call on their London funds.

ECONOMIES

Expenditure on defence would be reduced by £500,000 in the new financial year, and the ordinary administrative services had been subjected to the closest scrutiny, with the result that the total appropriation for these services was lower now than in any year during the last four years. Parliament must recognize that no further drift in the Commonwealth finances could be permitted, and that the balancing of the Budget was an essential step for the restoration of Australian credit.

In regard to loan transactions, the only operation oversea during the past year was the conversion of £3,781,000 which matured on July 1, 1930. In Australia there were two flotations of £10,000,000. The first was raised in November last, the second was now on issue, and a satisfactory response was being made by the public. The most important loan operation during the year was the conversion and redemption of £10,362,000 which matured in March last, and with which was associated the conversion offer to holders of £60,000,000 War Loan maturing in December next. Of the total of over £70,000,000 maturing in March and December this year, £48,000,000 was covered by this operation, and, allowing for available sinking funds, only £18,000,000 remained to be provided later in the year.

The result proved the operation to be within the capacity of their own resources, and they could confidently look forward to satisfactory arrangements being made regarding the balance maturing in December.

The loan expenditure for the past financial year amounted to £5,358,000, compared with £8,231,000 in 1928-29. The estimated expenditure for 1930-31 was £4,127,000. Debt redemptions last year totalled £6,367,000, and £6,792,000 will be available for this purpose in 1930-31. The loan expenditure of the Commonwealth was now reduced to a sum considerably less than the amount applied by the Commonwealth towards the redemption of its public debt.

In conclusion, Mr. Scullin summarized the position thus:—"I have now placed before the Committee a full and frank statement of our finances, withholding nothing and exaggerating nothing. Our loan expenditures have been cut practically in half, and can now be provided almost wholly by our own people. Our sinking funds are sound. Through them Australia is providing over £10,000,000 per annum for debt redemption. Effective steps have been taken to reduce imports and encourage local manufactures, and action taken to stimulate exports. With the cooperation of Australian banks in the matter of exchange the balance of trade should turn in our favour, thus providing means for meeting our future oversea commitments. Difficult though our position is, there are definite signs of improvement. Australia has recently demonstrated its capacity to manage its huge local War Loan conversions without oversea assistance, and the present £10,000,000 loan promises to be a complete success. The Government is determined to balance the Budget and take all measures necessary to ensure honouring our obligations both at home and abroad."

KURDISH RISING

SHARP FIGHTING REPORTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 9

Sharp fighting between Kurds and Turks is reported from the north-east corner of Lake Van, and it is believed that the Kurds are trying to cut the road leading to the town of Van. The headquarters of the Kurds engaged in this fighting would appear to be in the Sipandagh. In other places Turkish troops are said to be advancing. This evening it is announced that the police are searching the houses of Armenians in Constantinople who are suspected of being in touch with the insurgent Kurds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, JULY 9

The Kurds, who are strongly resisting the Turks in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat, undoubtedly have the sympathy of the Persian Kurds. The Turks claim that some of these have crossed the frontier, thus creating a delicate situation at the moment when the Turco-Persian frontier delimitation commission is resuming its labours. No official protest has, however, been made to the Persian Government.

Further east there is trouble with the Soviet authorities, who recently sent a small force into Persian territory in pursuit of Transcaucasian refugees who are said to have raided across the Persian frontier into Soviet territory. The Soviet Government seeks to justify its action in virtue of Articles 5 and 6 of the Treaty of 1921. The Persian Government does not admit this justification and asks for a guarantee against any repetition of such incursions.

This political tension is increasing the difficulty about commercial relations. Owing to the difficulties for Persian traders in Soviet territory and for transactions even in Persia a Bill has been introduced and passed its second reading in the Mejliss yesterday providing for reciprocity in commercial transactions.

"RED" CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

NEW REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 9

The Communist Congress in Moscow is about to conclude its sittings. During a debate on the activities of the Comintern [Communist International], Lozovsky, general secretary of the Profintern [Red Trade Union International], made a long speech in which he referred to the prospects of great progress in India and China. He deplored the squeamishness of some Communist comrades in England and Germany who showed slavish reluctance to break collective contracts when circumstances rendered a breach expedient.

Several speakers declared that the progress of the Comintern's work in England was exemplified recently by the prolongation of the Bradford strike through Communist efforts.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 9

The census of New York City, which was completed yesterday, shows a population of 6,955,363, an increase of 1,335,515 since 1920. The gain is the largest ever made in any decade.

THE NAVAL TREATY IN THE SENATE

OPPOSITION TACTICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 9

Only 49 Senators, a bare quorum, answered the call of the Clerk at noon to-day, and then melted to a handful under the eloquence of Senator Black, of Alabama, who urged the Senate to refuse to ratify the Naval Treaty of London, unless the President sends to it the "secret documents" about which so much pother is being made. It is more and more apparent that this question is the chief, if not the only, weapon of the Opposition, and what they will do when, as is certain, the McKellar resolution, requesting the President to supply the documents, is passed, and, as seems equally certain, the President declines to forward them, is difficult to imagine. Their debate will then become a mere process of regurgitation.

Most Senators are quite willing that the resolution should be passed, but will not be surprised or shocked if President Hoover finds the submission of all private exchanges between the State Department and the United States Ambassador incompatible with the public interest. Even Senator Johnson, of California, is willing to accept the word of members of the United States Delegation that the documents contain nothing in the shape of a private understanding and nothing which would disprove, or even throw a shadow of doubt on, the assertion that the Treaty can be judged on its terminology alone. But the opportunity to waste time, to parade a spurious indignation, and to create prejudice is too good to be missed.

More interesting than this manifestation of what Thomas Jefferson called "the morbid rage of debate," however, is the repeated uncertainty of the roll-calls demanded from time to time. When Senator Black had finished his fulmination this afternoon, it was found once again that only 49 Senators were within reach. It will not be long before the sporting character of these tests of senatorial assiduity begins to appeal to the public.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN AS SPIES

OUTWITTING THE OGPU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, JULY 9

Further evidence of the employment of homeless children by the Ogpu [Cheka] as couriers or spies has been given by two boys, Alexander Apurekin and Dmitri Gropkoff, aged 14 and 15, who have crossed the frontier and asked for refuge in Poland.

The boys say that when destitute they were placed in a training home at Minsk, and afterwards told they must go to Poland for the Ogpu. On withholding their consent they were subjected to a course of starvation, and were beaten. Finally, in order to escape, they pretended that they were willing to enlist, and were shown how to get across the frontier. Their first request after they had surrendered to the Polish guards was that they might not be sent back to the "hell" from which they had come.

They also state that there were special classes for instruction in secret service work at the boys' schools in Minsk, which were conducted by members of the Ogpu. About 110 boys between the ages of 14 and 18 attended them. A full course lasted three years. The pupils had extra rations, and were exempt from heavy labour. Applicants to join the classes underwent psychological tests, but there were not enough of them for the qualifying standard to be a high one.

Telegrams in Brief

Signora Puccini, widow of the famous composer, died yesterday at MILAN.

The British Squadron which has been on a visit to Gydnia, in POLAND, sailed yesterday. —*Reuter.*

The King of EGYPT is transferring his Court to-day from Cairo to Alexandria for the summer.—*Reuter.*

News has been received in CHARLOTTETOWN (Prince Edward Island) of the death, while on a visit to America, of Mgr. Louis James O'Leary, Bishop of Charlottetown since 1920.

The first appointment under the new policy of offering posts in the Colonial Service to young New Zealanders is that of Dr. Ronald O. Sinclair, LL.D., of AUCKLAND, to a post in West Africa.—*Reuter.*

No news has been received at RANGOON of Mr. Hook and Mr. Matthews, the two airmen who, on a flight to Australia, apparently crashed in a wild and uninhabited part of Burma a week ago.

It is announced that the Archduke Otto, Head of the House of Hapsburg, who is at present studying at the University of LOUVAIN as the Duke of Bar, has just passed his examinations with great success.—*Reuter.*

The Prince of Asturias went to Barcelona yesterday for the closing of the exhibition. It is announced that his Royal Highness will soon leave Spain for a few weeks' motor tour in France and Central Europe incognito as Count of Covadonga.

The ss. Bremen left CHERBOURG yesterday for New York carrying mail brought by air from Basel, which will reach New York in the record time of five days. It will not be possible to start the air mail service between Cologne and Cherbourg before July 16.

Our BRUSSELS Correspondent telegraphs that the text of the Note drawn up by M. Hymans, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing general approval of the Briand Memorandum on the Federal Union of Europe was approved by the Cabinet yesterday.

M. Vintilla Bratianu, the Leader of the Liberal Party in RUMANIA, who has hitherto professed to regard the return of King Carol as unconstitutional, had an audience lasting nearly an hour with his Majesty last night. He declined to make any statement after leaving the Palace.—*Reuter.*

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states that in view of the unemployment situation immigration into CANADA should be restricted, and encouragement should only be given to those of British birth who arrive with sufficient capital to support themselves for some time.

The Air Ministry announces that as the result of a collision at Hinaidi, IRAQ, between two Wappiti machines of 55 Bomber Squadron yesterday No. 362,338 Sergeant John Ritchie Gordon, a pilot of one of the aircraft, was killed. His passenger and the occupants of the other machine were not injured.

A LAHORE message says:—The first conviction under the Sarda Act for the prevention of child marriages is reported from Rohtak (Punjab). The district magistrate, himself a Moslem, on Monday sentenced a Moslem to 15 days' simple imprisonment for giving his son, aged seven, in marriage.—*Reuter.*

Our CANBERRA Correspondent says:—After a vigorous debate and strong opposition protests the House of Representatives agreed to an amendment by Mr. Brennan deleting from the Conciliation and Arbitration Act the section instructing the Arbitration Court to consider the effect of an agreement on the community in general and the probable economic effect on the industries concerned.

A guide looking through a telescope from the Gornergrat on Monday night saw on the Gorner glacier a party which seemed to be in difficulties. A search party rescued and brought to the Riffel Alp some Italian fugitives, including a woman and a 12-year-old boy. They had crossed the frontier unnoticed by the Italian guards, and intended to go to France hoping to find work there with some relatives.

The suit brought against Trotsky by the DRESDEN publishing firm of Reissner, which claimed the delivery of the manuscript of two books by him which it was to have published, has been decided by a Dresden Court in Trotsky's favour. The Court held that an author was entitled to refuse to have his books published by a firm which was publishing an attack upon him by another writer. In this case the firm in question has in the press a book by Kerensky attacking Trotsky.

Other Foreign News on following page

Unswerving in its single aim and purpose for over 70 years

With devotion, and unflagging industry and patience, they seek the overthrow of humanity's most formidable yet baffling enemy.

They are surgeons, pathologists, radiologists and research workers of The Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3—an institution which exists for one object: the conquest of Cancer.

Since 1851 The Cancer Hospital has pursued its single objective; and, recognising that there is no royal road to victory, it has applied itself to the methodical and scientific investigation of the causes of Cancer.

The first care of The Cancer Hospital (Free) however, is for the treatment of patients suffering from Cancer. It is well-equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. Poor patients are admitted free without letters or payment. In addition to the accommodation for operable cases in the early stages of the disease, a certain number of beds are provided for inoperable and advanced cases who may remain for life.

The Cancer Hospital needs £150,000—now. Not because money alone can find the cause of Cancer—only patient and highly specialised research work, laboratory and clinical, going on side by side can ever hope to achieve that—but because the need for a new Radiological Block and other extensions has become imperative. 80 beds will be added to the Hospital's inpatient accommodation which will include provision for patients who can contribute towards their cost. When the new buildings are completed The Cancer Hospital (Free) will be the largest in the country, if not in the world.

You can play a part in this campaign. Think of the immense service to mankind when the long battle with Cancer is ended, and try to visualise the spacious freedom that mankind will enjoy when the *prevention* of Cancer becomes possible.

Please contribute to-day. Cheques should be made payable to The Cancer Hospital, crossed Coutts and Co., and addressed to the Secretary,

The Cancer Hospital
(FREE)

conveniently situated, on gravel soil, both for patients and staff at

FULHAM ROAD **LONDON, S.W.3**

Bankers: COUTTS & CO., 440 Strand. J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, Secretary

FORM OF BEQUEST OF A LEGACY

To those benevolent persons who kindly desire to become Benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following Form of Legacy is respectfully recommended:

"I give and bequeath to THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of (free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH

PLAIN WORDS ON ANARCHY

THE SIMON REPORT

AN UNFETTERED CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 9

The Viceroy addressed the Indian Legislature at 2.30 this afternoon.

The Chamber of the Legislative Assembly was crowded. The seats in the public galleries had been at a premium for days past, and the presence of the members of the Council of State taxed the accommodation on the floor of the House. Lady Irwin occupied a seat in the Viceroy's box. Several Ruling Princes were also present, including the Maharajah of Bikanir, the Maharajah of Patiala, and the Nawab of Bhopal. The day was sultry, but the Chamber was flooded with sunlight just before the Viceroy entered and took his place in the President's chair. Lord Irwin's speech was listened to in absolute silence, but it was noteworthy that members on both sides of the House broke into spontaneous subdued applause at his references to the gallant services of the police. There was an outburst of cheering, in which the galleries joined, at the end of his speech.

Lord Irwin took the opportunity of defining the present constitutional position, and after his clear statement it is difficult to see how further doubt and misunderstanding as to the position in general, and the relation of the Statutory Commission's Report to the Round-Table Conference in particular, can possibly exist. The easiest and quickest way of getting at the heart of things is to quote the Viceroy's own words in full.

SCOPE OF CONFERENCE

The following is a verbatim report of the essential passage of his speech :—

The date of the assembly of the Conference has already been made public, and on behalf of his Majesty's Government I am now able to define its functions more precisely. After very careful consideration, his Majesty's Government have reached the conclusion that it would not be right to prescribe for the Conference any terms more limited than were implied in my statement of November 1 last, and that the Conference should enjoy the full freedom that those words connote. The Conference accordingly will be free to approach its task, greatly assisted indeed, but with liberty unimpaired, by the Report of the Statutory Commission or by any other documents which will be before it. It is the belief of his Majesty's Government that, by way of the Conference, it should be possible to reach solutions that both countries and all parties and interests in them can honourably accept, and any such agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of proposals which his Majesty's Government will later submit to Parliament.

From such a definition of the scope of the Conference it is clear that his Majesty's Government conceive of it, not as a mere meeting for discussion and debate, but as a joint assembly of representatives of both countries on whose agreement precise proposals to Parliament may be founded. The Conference will thus enjoy the unfettered right of examining the whole problem in all its bearings with the knowledge that its labours are of no academic kind, and his Majesty's Government still hope that Indians of all schools of thought, whatever the attitude that some have hitherto taken, will be ready to share in this constructive work. I see no reason why from a frank discussion on all sides a scheme might not emerge for submission to Parliament which would confound the pessimism of those who would tell us that it is impossible for Great Britain and India, or for the various interests in India, to reach agreement.

The Viceroy intimated that in order to assist the Conference the Government of India had decided to place a secretariat at its disposal consisting of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Mr. Latifi, and Mr. G. S. Bajpai.

A WIDE SURVEY

Lord Irwin's speech began with a general survey of the political situation apart from the present crisis. He congratulated Maulvi Yakub on his election to the office of President of the Legislative Assembly. He explained his reasons for summoning the present Session and for his decision to hold the elections in September. The reopening of the British Legation in Kabul and the improved conditions on the North-West Frontier were both matters for appreciative reference. So also was the contribution made by the Indian mission to Lhasa towards averting war between the neighbouring countries of Tibet and Nepal. The Viceroy then turned to the White Papers on East Africa, the decisions regarding the franchise in Ceylon, and the postponement of the Bill in the South African Parliament regulating the tenure of fixed property by Asiatics. All these helped to protect the interests and satisfy the claims of Indian communities in the countries concerned.

Having reviewed the situation outside the borders of India, the Viceroy returned to subjects nearer home.

I desire to speak most frankly, he said, for the gravity of the times requires that I should place all who hear or read my words in full possession of my thoughts.

He traced the development of political consciousness in India, culminating in the Montagu reforms of 1919, with the later and rapid advance of the Nationalist spirit in the country. Lord Irwin said :—

Outside India this movement was imperfectly appreciated, and if in India criticism of what was occupied more place upon the stage than constructive thought of what might be, Indians might, not without some justice, reply that Great Britain, preoccupied as she is apt to be with pressing problems nearer home, had been slow to apprehend how rapid a transformation was passing over the Indian outlook ; and so, tired of impatience on one side and lack of appreciation, mistaken for lack of sympathy, on the other, suspicion grew, aggravating as years passed the difficulty of bringing to bear on these matters from either side the dispassionate judgment that their complexity demanded.

Lord Irwin said he had come to India with one dominant conception of the work which, in this generation, any Viceroy must set out to attempt.

Amid all his duties of administration as head of a great Government, no Viceroy, as it seemed to me, could for one moment forget that the principal duty which he owed, alike to those on whose advice he had been called by the King-Emperor to his office and to those whom for five years it was his duty and privilege to serve, was to devote all his energies to the maintenance of a progressive, orderly, and contented India within the orbit of the British Commonwealth.

DECLARATION ON STATUS

It was hardly to be expected, the Viceroy continued, that India, rightly sensitive of her self-respect and growing every year more conscious of national feeling, should desire to remain indefinitely a partner in the political society of the British Empire on terms which implied a permanent inferiority of status. It was for this reason, and with the object of removing avoidable misunderstanding, that the British Government authorized his statement last year that, in their view, the attainment of Dominion status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth. "That declaration," added the Viceroy, speaking slowly and with emphasis, "was made and stands."

After recalling the circumstances in which the announcement of the decision to convene the Conference was made, the Viceroy turned to the Statutory Commission's Report itself. Here, again, his declaration was so important that it must be quoted in full. He said :—

That Report has now been published, and I do not think any impartial reader, whatever may be his opinion upon the actual recommendations made, will deny that the Commission have made a weighty and constructive contribution to a most difficult problem. Great, however, as for its intrinsic value must be the authority of the Report, it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of his Majesty's Government, reached after a conference with representatives from India, or of Parliament itself. Their task was described by Sir John Simon in the following words :—"No one," he said, "should regard the Statutory Commission or its colleagues as though we were settling and deciding the Constitution of British India. Our task is that of making a fair, honest, and sympathetic report to the Imperial Parliament. When we have made our report, then it would be India's opportunity to make her full contribution, which is right and necessary, to her future Constitution, which would be framed by Great Britain and India together."

The duty of expressing an opinion now passes to the Government of India, and just as the Commission would have failed in their duty to Parliament, by whom they were appointed, if they had not presented a report that reflected faithfully their own conclusions, so the Government of India would fail in their duty if they similarly did not approach the consideration of the Commission's Report with a full sense of their own responsibility.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

Lord Irwin intimated that he hoped to discuss the whole subject with the Ruling Princes and representatives of the interests in British India, including the non-official element, in the near future. The next passages of the speech were devoted to a long review of the tragic consequences of civil disobedience. The Viceroy made special reference to the attempt of the All-India Working Committee of the Congress to seduce troops and police from their allegiance. It left no doubt as to the desperate lengths to which the organizers of the movement were prepared to go, and gave the Government no option but to proclaim the Committee an unlawful association. Justifying the promulgation of recent Ordinances, he said :—

I fully realize that in normal times such frequent resort by the Governor-General to the use of his special powers would be indefensible. But the times are not normal, and if the only alternative is acquiescence in the result of efforts openly directed against the constituted Government of the King-Emperor, I cannot for one moment doubt on which side my duty lies.

Reviewing the violence that had resulted from the civil disobedience movement, the Viceroy expressed sympathy with the sufferers, and reminded his hearers of the brutal murders of police and the persecution suffered by their families. But the gravity of the present situation had not deflected his judgment on the question of constitutional reform a hair's-breadth. Far from desiring to secure a so-called victory over a Nationalist movement constitutionally pursued, he desired nothing more than to be able to help India to translate her aspirations into constitutional reality.

I would ask what fairer method could be devised for this than one by which all the various points of view can be sifted in discussion, and where, not by majority voting, but by influence of mind on mind in daily personal contact, a sustained attempt can be made to discover once for all a more excellent way in which Great Britain and India, to the benefit of each, can walk together.

CHOICE BEFORE INDIA

There was a note of personal farewell in the concluding passages of the speech. Lord Irwin said he had only a short time left of his official term of office, and he wished to anticipate the end by speaking as a friend rather than as a Viceroy. In a singularly impressive final appeal he added :—

India is a country the scale of whose history and physical features alike condemn those who would take small views. The monuments with which her land is enriched attest the faith and perseverance of her master-craftsmen and reprove those who would believe that any other qualities can serve the constitution builder who builds not for himself but for futurity. I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search ; but this demands faith, which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could give in the measure dictated by our necessities. And many would have us believe that the age of miracles is past. Yet in India, more than elsewhere, there is a capacity to apprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass ; and I, at least, cannot doubt that, could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries, we should in so doing liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round.

I am in a better position than others here to know the effect that would have been produced in Great Britain if the hand of friendship that she extended last November had been generously grasped in the same spirit by those who could speak for India. Many things said subsequently on both sides would have been said differently or remained unsaid, new misunderstandings would have been avoided, and the whole setting of the problem would have been favourable to a more just appreciation of the several points of view that have to be brought to harmony. It seems, therefore, utter tragedy that at the moment when the chances of settlement were, perhaps, better than they have ever been, and the stage was set for a free and unbiased consideration of the whole problem, the party of Congress should have thrown aside the finest opportunity that India has ever had.

I would hope that it might yet not be too late for wiser counsels to prevail, by which all the political thought of India might be harnessed to the task of welding into unity the elements that compose her life, and, in conjunction with Great Britain, devising the best means for giving constitutional expression to them.

Thus two roads to-day lie open—one leading, as I think, to turmoil, disunity, disappointment, and shattered hopes ; the other guiding those who follow it to the India of our dreams, a proud partner in a free Commonwealth of Nations, lending and gaining strength by such honourable association. India to-day has to make her choice. I pray God she may be moved to choose aright.

INDIAN LEADERS AND THE SPEECH

AN IMPORTANT MOVE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 9

It is understood that a very important statement will be issued to-morrow signed by Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and other leaders of the Assembly and the Council of State indicating their willingness to accept an unconditional invitation to the Round-Table Conference on the lines laid down in Lord Irwin's speech, but appealing to the Government to abandon the alleged repressive measures and make a more definite declaration of Dominion status.

The statement is the result of a meeting held immediately after the Assembly rose.

** The full text of the Viceroy's speech appears on page 9, and other Indian news on page 13.

EMPIRE TRADE

ANOTHER MEETING OF BANKERS

FURTHER LIST OF SUPPORTERS

The following announcement was issued yesterday :—

At a further meeting held at Hambros Bank, on July 7, Sir Eric Hambro in the chair, the terms of the resolution which was prematurely published last Friday were officially confirmed. The following gentlemen, some of whom were unavoidably absent from the previous meeting, desire to have their names associated with the resolution :—

Mr. F. C. GOODENOUGH.
SIR CECIL BUDD.
SIR GUY GRANET.
Mr. ALFRED WAGG.
Mr. R. S. GUINNESS.
Mr. ARTHUR GAIRDNER.
Mr. T. GILBERT SCOTT.
Mr. JOHN HUGH SMITH.
Mr. J. GIBSON JARVIE.

The following is the text of the resolution :—

It is resolved that urgent measures for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade are needed to secure and extend the market for British products both at home and through the export trade.

Bitter experience has taught Great Britain that the hopes expressed four years ago in a plea for the removal of the restrictions upon European trade have failed to be realized. The restrictions have been materially increased, and the sale of surplus foreign products in the British market has steadily grown.

While we retain the hope of an ultimate extension of the area of free trade throughout the world, we believe that the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire.

As a condition of securing these agreements Great Britain must retain her open market for all Empire products, while being prepared to impose duties on all imports from all other countries.

The following were present at the meeting on July 7, in addition to Sir Eric Hambro :—

Mr. Walter Whigham (Bank of England) ; Sir Herbert Lawrence (Glyn's Bank) ; Sir Harry Goschen (the National Provincial Bank) ; Mr. R. H. Tennant (the Westminster Bank) ; Sir George May (the Prudential Assurance Company) ; Lord Ashfield ; Mr. E. R. Peacock (Baring Brothers, Limited) ; Mr. Beaumont Pease (Lloyd's) ; Mr. Vivian Hugh Smith (the Morgan Grenfell Company) ; Lord Glenconner ; Sir Alan Anderson ; Mr. Reginald McKenna ; Sir Harold Snagge ; and Lord Bearsted.

THE NEW SIGNATORIES

We give below the names of the more prominent firms and companies with which the new signatories to the resolution are associated :—

Mr. F. C. GOODENOUGH (chairman, Barclays Bank).

SIR CECIL BUDD (chairman, Vivian, Younger, and Bond, Limited; on the board of the British Metal Corporation, Consolidated Tin Smelters, Imperial Smelting Corporation, &c.).

SIR GUY GRANET (partner in Higginson and Co. ; on the board of Lloyds Bank, Associated Electrical Industries, Central Argentine Railways, London Midland and Scottish Railway, &c.).

Mr. ALFRED WAGG (chairman, Helbert, Wagg, and Co., Limited; on the board of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association, &c.).

Mr. R. S. GUINNESS (on the board of Baldwins, Imperial Smelting Corporation, Standard Trust, &c.).

Mr. ARTHUR GAIRDNER (deputy-chairman and managing director, British Overseas Bank; on the board of Union Bank of Scotland, Anglo-Polish Bank, &c.).

Mr. T. GILBERT SCOTT (of the stockbroking firm of Laing and Cruickshank; on the board of United Dominions Trust, a number of investment trust companies, Siamese Tin Syndicate, &c.).

Mr. JOHN HUGH SMITH (managing director, Hambros Bank).

Mr. J. GIBSON JARVIE (managing director, United Dominions Trust).

Some of the circumstances which have contributed to the new trend of City opinion on fiscal policy are discussed in our City Notes.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AND FISCAL POLICY

INQUIRY ON SAFEGUARDING

The Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries, which met yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir James Lithgow, president, unanimously passed the following resolution :—

In view of the special responsibility attaching to industrialists in regard to employment, and the Federation of British Industries being the only body representative of British industry as a whole, it is resolved that a committee, consisting of the president and past presidents, be appointed, with instructions to take such steps as they may consider best in order to ascertain the views of members as to whether or not a more general application of safeguarding duties would contribute materially to the restoration of prosperity to British industry and a consequent alleviation of the unemployment problem.

That they further be instructed to ascertain the views of members in regard to the adoption of such a fiscal policy by this country as will permit of a wide extension of the policy of reciprocal agreements between the United Kingdom and the Dominions on the basis of mutual preference in their respective markets.

It is further resolved that the special committee, having taken into consideration the views of the members so ascertained, shall submit a definite recommendation for the final consideration of the Grand Council at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose of deciding the policy to be adopted by the Federation of British Industries.

The Past Presidents of the Federation are Mr. F. Dudley Docker, Sir Peter Rylands, Colonel O. C. Armstrong, Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Barnby, Sir Max Muspratt, Lord Gainford, Lord Ebbisham, and Mr. Lennox B. Lee.

MINE ACCIDENT IN SILESIA

67 BODIES RECOVERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 9

One of the worst accidents in the history of the Waldenburg coalfield in Silesia occurred this afternoon at Wenzeslaus mine at Hausdorf, when a shift of nearly 200 men, working on the second and third levels, was overwhelmed by fire damp.

Rescue parties hastily recruited from neighbouring pits or brought in motor-cars from the main life-saving station at Waldenburg were assembled, and by a late hour to-night had recovered the bodies of 67 dead miners. Forty-eight others, who were suffering in various degrees from the effects of gas poisoning, were also brought to the pithead and taken to hospital. It is believed that 73 miners still remain to be accounted for.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The War Office announces the following appointments :—

Colonel O. S. Cameron, D.S.O., to be Brigadier, Royal Artillery, Southern Command, with effect from November next.

Colonel A. W. Bartholomew, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Commander, Royal Artillery, 4th Division, with effect from December next.

Colonel H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., to be Commander, 14th Infantry Brigade, with effect from January, 1931.

Colonel J. E. Gibbs, M.C., to be Officer Commanding, Coldstream Guards and Regimental District, with effect from August next.

FINANCE BILL

GOVERNMENT'S ESCAPE

A MAJORITY OF THREE

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

After a brief debate, the Liberal proposal to exempt from income-tax profits used for re-equipment was defeated in the House of Commons to-day by 278 votes to 275, a majority of only three.

The debate began quietly upon MAJOR NATHAN'S preliminary suggestion—which he explained was not an official Liberal amendment—to relieve from the extra 6d. on the income-tax that part of the undistributed profits of joint stock companies which was spent on the replacement of plant and machinery.

MR. SNOWDEN dismissed the suggestion as unjust, expensive, and dangerous to the whole principle of income-tax law. Private companies would obtain no relief and would still be liable to surtax—therefore their comparative competitive position would be worse than ever. The relief would cost the Exchequer £3,000,000 a year, and could hardly be effective where a similar subsidy of £30,000,000 a year under the Derating Acts had failed. Finally, the income-tax system had never been concerned with how an income was spent and scarcely with how it was earned.

MR. CHURCHILL made the vital point that only the principle of designing the system of taxation to help industry was at issue. He returned to the suggestion that Mr. Snowden should remodel his Budget by relieving industry and finding the money by slowing up the redemption of the debt. The division gave the Government a victory by 278 votes to 156.

DR. BURGIN then moved the official Liberal variant of the same proposal. It was that all re-equipment expenditure in excess of the average during the past five years should be exempted for three years from income-tax.

MR. SNOWDEN retorted that the Liberals had abandoned their own clause, but proceeded to reply as if they had not. The purpose of the clause might be good, but its embodiment was wild nonsense. Relief could be claimed on the equipment of an ice-cream vendor, and would be greatest to the most prosperous. There would be an unblushing subsidy to banks and breweries and surtax payers amounting to at least £30,000,000 a year. For the first year this relief would be payable in respect of past re-equipment and therefore not give a new job to one man. Thereafter the taxpayer would find £30,000,000 to subsidize re-equipment which would have taken place anyhow, and between one-fifth and one-quarter of the cost of any extra re-equipment. If £50,000,000 of new orders were placed, the taxpayer would have to find £41,000,000 to obtain them.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, although specifically disclaiming any wish to precipitate a crisis, said his ready collaboration with the Government did not mean collaboration in doing nothing. Mr. Snowden was rejecting a suggestion which, if it failed, would cost nothing, and if it succeeded might put 100,000 engineers in work at a cost of at most £7,000,000.

MR. CHURCHILL wisely did not delay a division for more than a few minutes, and Mr. Snowden, who appeared more angry than apprehensive, made no further reply. His supporters clearly expected an easy passage, and the division was fairly quiet. They raised a cheer when the Socialist tellers took up the victors' position, but it was instantly stilled to a murmur of surprise when the figures were read out, and the Unionists retorted on them with stentorian shouts of "Resign."

The Committee stage of the Finance Bill was then rapidly concluded.

COAL BILL

The House then faced the Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill. MR. SHINWELL reluctantly abandoned the district levy, but moved an amendment to bring it back again in a district scheme, with the consent of the Central Council, of the Board of Trade, and of Parliament. He explained that a district levy could no longer be part of an original scheme, but could be introduced later if experience proved it desirable. SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER complained that this was reprieving a condemned principle ; but SIR HERBERT SAMUEL pointed out that the levy would have to pass the gauntlet of five authorities, and was therefore, for all practical purposes, dead.

This Liberal neutrality gave the Government the victory by 271 votes to 244.

MR. SHINWELL claimed that the Government was bound to resist the "spread-over" amendment to a Bill whose origin was a promise to reduce working hours by one half-hour. The spread-over would mean no reduction of hours, and was only apparently permissive. Economic pressure on the miners would force them to work the spread-over invariably ; and all the miners' representatives were against it. It would destroy such uniformity as was possible between districts, and it was not necessary to prevent a fall in wages provided the owners took advantage of the Bill to reorganize.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER retorted that the intention was to give the miners an absolutely free choice. The Eight Hours Act had, in fact, proved permissive, and 7½ hours were being worked over an area producing 100,000,000 tons of coal a year. Uniformity between districts did not and could not exist without enormous differentiations in wages. Sir H. Samuel gave the Government the support of the Liberals, and SIR ROBERT HORNE the chance to remind him of his original opposition to the Bill. He (Sir R. Horne) added a telling analysis of the effect on employment and in adding to the price of coal ; but the Government were immovable, and the House rejected the amendment by 296 votes to 238.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended June 28, 1930, were as follows :—

Districts	Output	Wage-Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	200,800	48,000
Durham	663,400	131,200
Yorkshire	827,300	167,700
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	336,100	88,300
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	534,400	116,600
Stafford, Worcester, Salop & Warwick	316,700	73,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	901,100	169,700
Other English Districts* ..	110,600	24,600
Scotland	575,100	94,400
Total	4,465,500	913,500

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 4,594,300 tons and the number of wage-earners 918,800.

THE DIVISION

MANY LIBERAL ABSTENTIONS

LABOUR ANGER WITH MR. LL. GEORGE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Labour members of the House of Commons could hardly conceal their anger last night at the tactics of Mr. Lloyd George which had brought the Government within an inch of disaster. Had it not been that a considerable section of the Liberal Party declined to follow the advice of their leader, the Ministry would have been brought down, for Labour Ministers made no secret of the fact that they would have regarded defeat on the Finance Bill as defeat on a vital issue.

It has already been indicated in *The Times* that many Liberal members were unhappy at the position in which they had been placed by the decision of the party meeting to support an amendment to the Finance Bill which, as it was drafted, would exempt from income-tax all reserves which were used for reconditioning of business. This anxiety was conveyed to the Liberal leader, and he made it clear in his speech that he merely approved the principle of the proposal as a means of helping employment and that he did not regard himself as committed to precise details. The Liberals were apparently expecting that Mr. Snowden would express interest in the idea and would promise to consider the matter further before the Report stage ; and there is no doubt that had he done this the Liberals would not have pressed the matter. Instead he poured cold water on the proposal, suggested that it would cost £30,000,000, and gave Mr. Lloyd George no encouragement. But as Mr. Lloyd George had said in his speech that nobody desired to turn the Government out, his own followers thought that he would not proceed to a division. When he decided to do so and to put on the Liberal Whips as tellers he produced a first-class crisis in his own party.

On previous occasions this Session the Government has been saved only by the fact that a few Liberal members declined to follow the advice of their leader, and exactly the same thing happened last night. Four Liberal members supported the Government—Sir William Edge, Sir Robert Aske, Mr. E. D. Simon, and Mr. Percy Harris. Had they followed their leader the Government would have been in a minority. But even more serious was the large number of abstentions of Liberal members who were known to be in the House. It is only necessary to say that they included such leading members of the party as Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Godfrey Collins, Mr. P. J. Pybus, Mr. Mander, Mr. Duncan Millar, Mr. James Scott, Mr. E. Granville, Mr. Graham-White, Major McKenzie Wood, and Mr. Leif Jones for the extent of the revolt against Mr. Lloyd George's action to be realized. When it was seen how close the result of the division would be many of them expressed their regret that they had not gone into the Government Lobby, and they declared afterwards that they would not be misled again and that they would insist in future on voting with the Government if its existence was in jeopardy. There have been persistent rumours during the past few days that Mr. Snowden has rejected any idea of a large-scale development loan and it was felt that this may have had something to do with the refusal of Mr. Lloyd George and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet halfway last night. Labour members declared that after such an incident it was impossible to expect them to have any further enthusiasm for the conversations which are proceeding between the Government and the Liberal leader.

THE CONSERVATIVES

The Conservatives were present in strong force for the division. There are 260 members of the party in the House, excluding the Speaker, and it is believed that all but five were accounted for—247 being in the division lobby and eight being paired. The Labour Party has an effective strength of 285 members, of whom eight were paired. The majority of 278 included four Liberals and at least two Independents, Miss Rathbone and Sir Robert Newman. One Liberal member, Mr. Runciman, arrived just after the division, but it is understood that had he been present he would have supported the Government.

The left wing of the Labour Party, headed by Mr. Wise and Mr. Oliver Baldwin, have handed in an amendment to the Conservative Vote of Censure on safeguarding and Empire trade, in which they declare that neither free trade nor protection offers hope of remedy of the present position. They accordingly recommend the establishment of import boards for the principal foodstuffs and raw materials, reciprocal arrangements with the Dominions and other countries in connexion with bulk contracts for their produce, and the prevention of unfair competition due to low-paid labour, bounties, or other causes.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, analyses the causes and course of Anglo-German tension in the years before the War, in the light of three recently published collections of documents : Volume VI. of the British Documents on the Origins of the War, edited by G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley ; Volume III. of Mr. E. T. S. Dugdale's edition of German Diplomatic Documents ; and Mr. Frederic Whyte's translation of the Letters of Prince von Bülow. Among books reviewed are Mr. H. J. Massingham's memoir of E. J. Trelawny, "The Friend of Shelley" ; Mme. Krupskaya's "Memories of Lenin" ; the "Discourses and Letters of Hubert Murray Burge," edited with a Memoir by Lord Charnwood ; Sir Bampfylde Fuller's book of reminiscences, "Some Personal Experiences" ; Professor Chandler R. Post's three-volume "History of Spanish Painting" ; and Mr. Jack B. Yeats's "Sligo," a book of scenes and memories of the Irish and English countryside. In a letter to the Editor, M. C. Balfour discusses the portraits of Judge Jeffreys.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA

Prince Tokugawa, President of the Japanese House of Peers, arrived at Southampton yesterday in the Empress of Australia. He will represent Japan at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, and also at the International Red Cross Society Conference at Brussels. This is his third visit to England, his first visit being in 1873. He said that he would be interested to note the changes that had taken place in this country, and he is looking forward to listening to debates in Parliament.

UNIVERSITY MATCH

OXFORD BADLY BEATEN

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University cricket match at Lord's yesterday by 205 runs. It was the ninety-second match in the series. Cambridge have won 44, Oxford 36, and 12 have been drawn.

It was a remarkable victory, for at the start of the day Cambridge, who were only 76 runs on with three wickets down in the second innings, were in none too comfortable a position. The early play did not go in their favour, for three more wickets fell quickly and the score was 136 when the sixth wicket fell—110 runs on. But E. T. Killick was still in. By lunch time the score had reached 205 and another wicket had fallen. Afterwards Killick kept batting steadily and found useful partners in F. R. Brown and A. G. Hazlerigg. Cambridge kept strengthening their position, but to many it seemed that they had thrown away their chance of winning when they did not declare till tea-time. Their score then was 332 for nine wickets. Killick had played a splendid innings of 136. Dropped catches had done much to help Cambridge, and the fielding of the Oxford team generally had been poor.

Oxford were thus left with 307 runs to make to win, an impossible task for two hours or two and a half hours if the extra time were played. No one expected them to go out for the runs, but most people thought the match would end in a tame draw. P. G. T. Kingsley, the Oxford captain, who went in first, was soon out, and A. M. Crawley was not long in following him. Oxford began to play as if defeat stared them in the face, and it did soon. The Cambridge captain, J. T. Morgan, changed his bowling frequently and cleverly and wickets kept falling steadily. Oxford were all out when 10 minutes of the extra time had been played for 101 runs. Such a collapse had been wholly unexpected ; Oxford had failed to make use of their opportunities. The special features of the match had been the batting of Killick and the bowling of I. A. R. Peebles on the other side.

The report of our Cricket Correspondent and the full details of the score will be found on page 6.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

THE SCHEME FOR UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

The Lambeth Conference yesterday devoted the third day of its sessions to the third subject, namely :—The Unity of the Church, including (*a*) Report of results of the Lambeth Appeal, 1920. World Conference on Faith and Order. (*b*) Schemes and Proposals of Union. (*c*) Relations of the Anglican Communion with particular Churches.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Chichester, and the Bishop of Gloucester delivered introductory speeches. The Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan in India, and the Bishop of Dornakal expounded the Proposed Scheme of Union in South India. They were followed by the Bishop in Persia, the Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop Hamilton Baynes, the Bishops of Mombasa and Algoma, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishop in Fukien, Bishop Palmer, and Bishop Lindel Tsen, of Honan, China. The Archbishop of Canterbury made some concluding remarks and then put the resolution that a committee be appointed to consider the subject and report to the full Conference. This was carried.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

A BOOK OF "THE TIMES" SPECIAL NUMBER

A reprint of the Special Church and Empire Number of *The Times* is published in book form to-day. The volume (10in. by 7½in.) consists of 128 pages in maroon cloth binding, with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. The price is 2s. 6d. net.

The message which the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to the Number is reproduced in the book, which, divided into four parts, commemorates the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, serves as a guide to the Lambeth Conference, which assembled at Lambeth Palace this week, illustrates the work of the Churches in the missionary fields of the Empire, and deals with many aspects of the Church at home of particular interest to members of the Anglican Communion.

Copies of the book may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

OBITUARY

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 9

Cardinal Vannutelli died this afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock. Although the Cardinal's condition had grown steadily worse during the night and he had had a high fever this morning, nevertheless he signed certain documents and appeared to be in good spirits. About mid-day his Eminence sank into a state of coma. The news of Cardinal Vannutelli's death has been received everywhere in Rome with much sorrow, since he was loved and respected not only by the clergy, but also by members of the Royal Family and of the Fascist Government, and by the general public.

It is generally assumed that Cardinal Vannutelli will be succeeded in his position as Dean of the Sacred College by the Sub-Dean, Cardinal Granito Pignatelli de Belmonte, who was born in Naples in 1851 and raised to the purple in 1911.

We announce also to-day the deaths of DR. G. M. LONG, Bishop of Newcastle (New South Wales), who was taken suddenly ill after the proceedings of the Lambeth Conference on Tuesday and died yesterday, at the age of 54 ; DR. R. E. TREFUSIS, Suffragan Bishop of Crediton, at the age of 87 ; and the VEN. R. J. B. IRWIN, Archdeacon of Dorking, at the age of 49.

Memoirs appear on page 16.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present :—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor of Frieth, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brig.-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

DRASTIC TAXATION PROPOSALS

ADVERSE CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 9

Within two hours of his being sworn in as Treasurer, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, introduced the Budget before crowded galleries in the House of Representatives this afternoon. It was generally realized that taxation increases and other means of revenue to counterbalance the declining Customs were inevitable, but the extent of the increases was not generally expected. [A report of the Budget proposals will be found on the preceding page.]

The Budget is severely criticized by the other political parties and by traders and merchants, who consider it unlikely to do much to restore Australia's position. The proposal of the sales tax, it is generally considered, will increase the cost of living throughout the Commonwealth in addition to ruining many businesses, and the income-taxes are adversely commented on. Mr. Latham, leader of the Opposition, said the Budget completely answered the Labour criticism of the Bruce Administration and would aggravate the existing depression. The motor trade, already depressed, will suffer considerably through the petrol duty.

In the Senate Senator Colebatch moved the adjournment to direct attention to the consequences to Australia of retaliatory action by countries penalized by recent tariff amendments. He pointed out that Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan exported goods valued at £15,000,000 to Australia and took goods worth £55,000,000. What good could be done by disturbing trade relationships so definitely in Australia's favour ? Australia must beware of quack remedies. If these countries retaliated Australia's economic position certainly could not be improved.

Senator Daly, for the Government, said the Government had acted only on the most careful consideration and on the advice of the highest financial authorities. He informed the Senate that Mr. Scullin had been assured by the Consul-General that Belgium realized Australia's difficulties. Australia was not discriminating against the goods of other countries, but could not afford to continue importing on the same scale as hitherto. The recent duties were not necessarily permanent.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN S. AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JULY 9

Commenting on the Federal Budget, Mr. Butler, the former Premier, says it is a calamity and will be viewed with profound disappointment throughout Australia. There was no evidence that the Federal Government made any attempt to restrict expenditure before placing additional burdens on the people. Practically all the State Governments realized the seriousness and financial position except the Commonwealth, which should set an example but appears to lack courage to tackle grave problems.

Mr. Hill, the South Australian Premier, states that he is not surprised at the drastic character of the Budget, which Mr. Scullin and others who attended the Loan Council realized to be unavoidable. Increased taxation, however, would only add to the difficulties of the State treasurers, especially those suffering under the disabilities of the federation.

POLLING IN NORTH NORFOLK

Candidates { Mr. T. A. Cook (U.). / Lady Noel-Buxton (Lab.).

Declaration To-day.

LAST ELECTION :—

Mr. N. Buxton (Lab.)	..	14,544
Mr. T. A. Cook (U.)	..	12,661
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman (L.)	..	3,403
Labour majority	..	1,883

Polling opened fairly briskly yesterday in the North Norfolk by-election caused by the elevation of Mr. Noel Buxton to the Peerage. The voting hours were extended, at the request of the Labour agent, until 9 p.m. General opinion among Labour supporters is that Lady Noel-Buxton will hold the seat and that her majority will be somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. On the other hand, Conservatives are expecting a big turnover in their favour and hope for a majority of about 500 for Mr. T. A. Cook. The result is expected about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

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THE TIMES

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light north to north-east or variable breeze; fair; somewhat cooler.

Further Outlook.—Fair for some days. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Queen yesterday opened the new Bethlem Royal Hospital, Monks Orchard, at Eden Park. (p. 11)

The Royal Show at Manchester yesterday was favoured with brilliant sunshine. The Duke of Gloucester presided at the meeting of governors and members of the Society. (p. 7)

The Lambeth Conference yesterday discussed the Unity of the Church, included under this subject being the proposed scheme for Church Union in South India. (p. 14)

Further results of the Bisley meeting are given. Prospects in the Ashburton Shield competition to-day are discussed. (p. 16)

Francis Lorang was again remanded at Guildhall yesterday on charges of fraudulent conversion as a director of various companies of the Blue Bird group. (p. 11)

An explanatory statement on the Naval construction programme, 1930, and a Supplementary Estimate for £208,200 were issued yesterday. (p. 9)

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, yesterday formally opened the first two of six blocks of flats, built by the Westminster City Council, to take the place of houses on the Millbank Estate. (p. 11)

Six boys belonging to a party of 91 from St. Aidan's (Farnworth) Nautical School, near Widnes, were drowned while bathing at Blackpool yesterday. (p. 16)

The Dreyfus Collection in Paris, described as the most important collection of Italian Renaissance Art in the world, has been purchased by Duveen Brothers. (p. 12)

Several new signatories support the bankers' resolution on inter-Imperial trade, the terms of which have been officially confirmed at a further meeting. (p. 14)

Remarkable letters were read yesterday at the inquest on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill, who were found shot on Sunday, at Hampstead. The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Cotterill murdered his wife and committed suicide. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday discussion arose on the recent increases in the assessments of playing fields. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn, questioned on Indian affairs, referred members to the Viceroy's statement. In Committee on the Finance Bill the Government only secured a majority of three on the Liberal amendment dealing with company reserves. The Committee stage of the Bill was completed. Later the Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill were dealt with. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Viceroy addressed the Indian Legislature yesterday. He announced that the Round-Table Conference would be free to approach its task, greatly assisted, but with liberty unimpaired, by the Statutory Commission's Report or by any other documents which would be before it. The Conference would enjoy the unfettered right of examining the whole problem with the knowledge that its labours were of no academic kind, and the Imperial Government still hoped that Indians of all schools of thought would be ready to share in the constructive work. (p. 14)

Our Special Correspondent says it is understood that at a meeting after the Viceroy's speech Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and other leaders in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State decided to accept an unconditional invitation to the Conference on the lines laid down in the speech, but appealed to the Government to abandon alleged repressive measures and to make a more definite declaration on Dominion status. (p. 14)

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, introduced the Budget in the Commonwealth Parliament yesterday. In order to meet an estimated deficiency of £14,038,000 in the current year the Government will resort to drastic taxation. Their proposals are severely criticized. (pp. 13 and 14)

Although their tender was about £60,000 more than that of an Italian firm, Siemen Brothers and Company, of London, have been given a contract by the Egyptian Government in connexion with the electrification scheme in a portion of the northern part of the Delta. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Bibury Cup was won at Salisbury yesterday by Sir A. Bailey's Roi des Aulnes. (p. 7)

In a polo match at Roehampton yesterday the four brothers Ashton from Australia beat Mr. C. I. Roark and his three sons by eight goals to four. (p. 7)

Cambridge University beat Oxford University at Lord's yesterday by 205 runs. Cambridge declared their second innings with the score at 332 for nine, E. T. Killick scoring 136, and Oxford were dismissed for 101. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Bankers and Fiscal Policy—A Changed Situation ; Underground Issue ; Redemption of Underground Income Bonds ; Parkinson and Cowan Issue ; English Sewing Cotton Figures ; Timber Exports from Soviet Russia ; and Life Policies for Death Duties. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money was again in short supply and both loan and discount rates were firmly maintained. The market completed the repayment of the sums borrowed from the Bank of England at the end of the half-year. A further £211,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank for France. The New York, Paris, German, and Swiss exchanges all moved against sterling, but the Belgian and Dutch rates advanced. Silver rose 1-16d. to 15 13-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets yesterday displayed a steady tone. A slight reaction occurred in British Funds, but new scrips continued in good demand. Small rises took place in a large number of Industrial shares. The Rubber market was weak, but Tea shares made a further recovery. (p. 19)

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

The text of the VICEROY'S address to the Legislature at Simla seems hardly to justify the gloomy forebodings which have been current during the last few days. To take, for example, the tremendous "warning" which LORD BIRKENHEAD had the courage to publish a few hours before the appearance of the speech itself—there is no trace in LORD IRWIN'S words of any "disparagement" of the Simon Report ; there is no proposal that "we are to empty the "gaols of law-breakers in order to equip the "Round Table with witnesses" ; there is no incursion into one peculiarly barren field of controversy beyond a simple repetition of the old assurance that "the attainment of Dominion "Status is the natural completion of India's "constitutional growth." So much exaggerated importance had been attributed in this country to that phrase in an earlier speech of the VICEROY'S that its omission on the present occasion would certainly have been hailed as a reversal of the British purpose. On the PRIME MINISTER'S own showing it implied no change, either in policy or in time, when it was uttered first ; and there is no reason now to regard it as more than a solemn reaffirmation of the Dominion ideal which has been held out to India by successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, and by the Instructions of the KING-EMPEROR himself, for the last dozen years. For the rest LORD IRWIN'S speech follows the lines which were to be expected in a Viceregal review on such an occasion. It pays tribute to the "weighty and constructive contribution" made by the Statutory Commission "to a most "difficult problem." It roundly condemns the Civil Disobedience movement as "unconstitu-"tional and dangerously subversive," records the drastic measures taken in order to cope with it, and applauds the Government servants—especially the police, "brutally murdered and "persecuted"—who have been carrying them out. An important passage dealing with the scope of the projected Conference lays down the axiom, about which there is no dispute, that that body "will be free to approach its task "greatly assisted indeed, but with its liberty un-"impaired, by the Report of the Statutory "Commission or by any other documents which "will be before it." Another passage, which might well have been amplified, states that any agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive "will form the basis of proposals which "His Majesty's Government will later submit to "Parliament." The *caveat* required here is that the value of agreement must depend to a great extent on the representative character of the Conference in all its three elements. There can be no obligation, of course, to honour an agreement made between one political party in this country and another political party, however predominant, in India. But that is plainly not in the mind of the VICEROY, who is making every effort to secure the representation of every substantial Indian interest, and there is no reason so far to suppose that it is in the mind of the British Government. In any case the final responsibility of the Imperial Parliament is fully recognized, and an impressive peroration prays for a spirit of mutual trust.

The broad effect of the speech, in fact, is to suggest that there is little ground for the controversy which would divide us all into antagonistic groups—for and against the "shelving" of the Report and for and against an "effective" Conference. Such difference of opinion as exists seems to be one of outlook rather than of substance. It is safe to say, for instance, that the VICEROY would neither challenge the facts nor differ in principle from the fundamental recommendations contained in the Simon Report. He would probably add that both facts and recommendations might have been presented in a form which would appeal more directly to Indian opinion; and in particular that the ideal of a self-governing Dominion might have been more explicitly recognized throughout the two volumes. But the answer to any criticism of that kind is, first, that it was not the business of the Statutory Commission to be "imaginative," and, second, that their Report does in fact point the way—perhaps the only possible way—to the evolution of a Dominion by the same process which has already been proved in the case of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. No doubt the external conditions of all these countries, especially their comparative immunity from invasion, were profoundly dissimilar from those of India ; but there has never been any question about the necessity for what are commonly called "safeguards"—that is to say, special arrangements for defence, foreign policy, the protection of minorities and the ultimate implications of internal security—during the period of evolution. So long as these Imperial responsibilities are firmly kept in mind, and so long (above all) as there is no vestige of misunderstanding about them beforehand on the part of any delegates who may come to England, then it is the plain business of the VICEROY (as it was not SIR JOHN SIMON'S) to commend an "effective" Conference to the people of India by any means that he thinks calculated to remove unwarranted suspicions. There is, and there can be, no question of "shelving" the Report. That great document stands as a monument of knowledge and constructive suggestion. It is not without significance that the Moslem community, while tearing to tatters every part of the recommendations that they regard as inadequate to their own special interests, have endorsed already the two main principles of autonomy for the provinces and federation at the centre. The mere fact that they have taken the trouble to master the Report, and are prepared to come to England to discuss it, is the strongest possible argument for its dissemination, in the form of an intelligible summary, throughout the length and breadth of India. Thus far the enthusiasts for the Report, a steadily growing number, are entirely justified in their anxiety to make it better known, though they seem to have been a little over-anxious lest its importance should not be recognized. The truth is that there is no ground whatever for setting the Report and the Conference (which SIR JOHN SIMON himself initiated) in opposition to one another, as though they represented two alternative and rival policies. As matters now stand they are essentially complementary. Still less is there any case at this moment for another of those Parliamentary debates on the meaning of words which, whatever else it may do, can hardly fail to provide an occasion for mischievous speeches and give an entirely false impression of our divisions. If debate there must be, let it be limited to an expression of the thanks due from Parliament to SIR JOHN SIMON and his colleagues and of the determination of all parties to do their utmost to make the Conference a success.

One further reflection—and one strong argument for a reasonable debate—is suggested by the continued silence of Ministers here on matters which are the occasion of so much effort and explanation in India. Nothing is more to the credit of the Government, by common consent, than the prompt and full response which they have made in recent weeks to every request from LORD IRWIN for the special and very extensive powers which he has required for the preservation of law and order. They have loyally supported the "man on the "spot," who thoroughly deserves their confidence. But is there not a risk that they may be placing an unfair burden of responsibility on the VICEROY if they come to depend upon him not only for current administration but for the whole shaping of future policy ? His advice on this as on other matters is of immense importance, but in the nature of things it cannot cover the whole ground. The Imperial Government must have an Indian policy of their own—which may not differ from his, but must take other experience into account—and it is eminently desirable, for reasons that have been stated in these columns again and again, that it should be a policy broadly common to all parties in this country. The PRIME MINISTER did well the other day when he initiated conversations on the subject of this invitation to the Round-Table Conference with the Conservative and Liberal leaders. He has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Let him pursue the same course to the end, for general agreement on this side is an essential factor in any Indian settlement, and there is a limited but important body of men in every party with knowledge of recent Indian conditions and ideas of meeting them which are not very far apart. MR. MACDONALD himself probably knows as much of the subject as anyone who has not been specially concerned with it, and his Government has lately been much reinforced by the inclusion of MAJOR ATTLEE and MR. HARTSHORN. The Liberals can muster a strong combination in SIR JOHN SIMON himself and LORD READING, who was faced in his time with something analogous to the present situation. On the Conservative side—over and above a former Secretary of State in SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, who has contributed a good deal of ripe experience to the recent discussions, and another in LORD PEEL, who took the trouble to revisit India during this last winter—there is a younger mind in LORD WINTERTON, who has been there more than once and whose recent speeches have shown an unusual restraint and sense of responsibility. If some of these men could be brought together as the occasion requires, and take into their counsels any Indian ex-administrators who are not living in a bygone age—LORD ZETLAND is perhaps the most prominent and LORD GOSCHEN the latest example—there is really no reason why they should not maintain such general agreement among themselves as would provide the VICEROY with some indication of the best opinion in England and the nervous and inarticulate moderates of India with a rallying-point.

Dictatorship in Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav Government has issued a statement which will doubtless disappoint many of its subjects but which has at least the merit of being explicit. Rumours had been current in Belgrade and Zagreb that the Dictatorship which was established at the beginning of last year was to be modified, and that some attenuated form of Parliamentary Government would be introduced. The impression that a change was impending was strengthened by the knowledge that official opinion in France and Czechoslovakia was in favour of a step in the direction of responsible government. But these rumours have been flatly denied by the Yugoslav Government. In its *communiqué* it states that the Royal Manifesto of January 6, 1919, which proclaimed the abrogation of the Constitution and the dissolution of Parliament, must be taken at its face value. The old system of Parliamentary Government cannot and will not be restored. "New ways and methods" of government must be sought. After this exordium the *communiqué* describes the bases of the new Constitution of the Yugoslav State. Its division into nine Banats or Counties is described as "final," and it is certain that the reformers who dislike the "tribalism" of the historic names of the countries united in the new Yugoslavia will make every effort to maintain the artificial boundaries of the new administrative divisions of the realm. It had been known for months that the Banats would have their own councils, and it had been hoped that these bodies would be, or would have the opportunity of becoming, local Parliaments. But the decree for the formation of these councils which was issued last week has extinguished these hopes. The county councils will not be elective bodies. Their members are to be appointed and, when necessary, dismissed by the Home Office. Their duties will be confined to "economic and "social" matters, and they will normally hold only one session a year. To judge from the available evidence they are merely consultative assemblies whose advice need not be accepted by the Bans (Lords Lieutenant) of the Counties and still less by the Central Government.

Even more interesting than the Yugoslav Government's statement that there is to be no real change in the form of the Dictatorship is its description of the methods by which the Dictatorship is to be strengthened and maintained. Political parties which were formally dissolved last January are now formally prohibited for the future. State officials and teachers must strive for the triumph of the new ideas, and Ministers must work "according to "plan" under the direct supervision of the PRIME MINISTER, who is presumably to be regarded as the Chief of Staff of the Royal Dictator. Uniformity is made compulsory. Officials are warned that "there is no place" in the public service for those whose conduct is in opposition to these principles. But to make Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Bosnians, Albanians, and Macedo-Bulgars into Yugoslavs the young must be trained in accordance with the spirit of Nationalism, and in subordination to the State. To this end the Sokols of Yugoslavia which were, so to speak, annexed by the Government and made into a national organization last winter are to discipline and form the younger generation for the service of Yugoslavia. *Mutatis mutandis* these once independent associations of gymnasts, athletes, and debaters are to play the same part as the Balilla and the Avanguardia in Fascist Italy or the Young Pioneers in Soviet Russia. The aim of the Dictatorship is, of course, ultimately military: the young men who are called to the colours will make better and more intelligent soldiers for having passed through the Sokol training and will have been taught submission to the all-powerful State. The new development is logical enough, given the premises accepted by the military and political rationalists who form the present Government of Yugoslavia. Perhaps it is too logical. Outsiders may doubt whether the cult of the Omnipotent State will make such rapid progress among the youth of the naturally independent South Slav peoples as the Government expects. They may also ask whether Yugoslav nationalism really requires to be cultivated with such assiduity, and whether a more European outlook might not ultimately be of greater advantage to the nation than the militarist education which the new régime wishes to introduce. Belgrade has recently witnessed semi-military processions of Sokols, many of them so well armed with the latest automatic pistols as to suggest to local wags that "Si vis pacem, Parabellum" is the new motto of the organization. As a spectacle it was no doubt superb, but some foreign observers have been tempted to ask whether these displays are altogether politic.

Oxford and Cambridge

In their second innings yesterday Oxford were all out twenty minutes before time for a total of 101, and lost by 205 runs a match that they more than once seemed to have a good chance of winning. They were beaten, as our Cricket Correspondent says, because they failed to take the opportunities that were offered to them and allowed themselves to become depressed when the run of the game went against them. The second of the two hours during which they were at the wicket yesterday he describes as distressing or amusing according to the wishes or the prejudices of the onlookers. After the manner in which Oxford have acquitted themselves in their matches with some of the counties it was certainly a melancholy sight to see the Cambridge fielders crowding round them close up to the wicket for a great part of the deciding innings, just as though the batsmen were the juvenile tail-end of a school eleven. During that last fatal and dramatic hour Cambridge bowled and fielded with refreshing and increasing keenness as they realized that a game, which earlier in the day they could only at the best have expected to draw, was being presented to them almost as a free gift. But Oxford, it must be said, deserved what they got.

Throughout the whole match—the result of which was one of the most amazing victories in the annals of University cricket at Lord's—the constantly changing fortunes of the game, as first one side and then the other seemed to have the upper hand, provided the spectators with plenty of excitement. In the first innings KEMP-WELCH and KILLICK gave Cambridge an excellent start by scoring 139 before they were separated. Their joint performance was the more distinguished because it was the first time since the War that the opening pair of batsmen of either University had scored 100 for the first wicket in the Lord's match. But when the score-board showed 163 for four wickets and then 192 for six (instead of 139 for none) the supporters of Oxford began to feel much happier, and it was only the fine stand made by BROWN and MORGAN—a most satisfactory captain's innings—that eventually gave Cambridge a first innings score of 288. The beginning of the Oxford innings was crowded with disasters to all but MOORE ; and on the second day, when six of their best wickets were down for under 200, the fortunes of Cambridge were still in the ascendant till a spurt by GARLAND-WELLS and HILL-WOOD, well backed up by PEEBLES, after all gave Oxford a lead of twenty-six. In their second innings it was the turn of Cambridge to begin badly. With six wickets down for 136 their chances of winning or even drawing the match, in spite of KILLICK'S masterly batting, were not looking very bright until KILLICK found such useful support from BROWN, HAZLERIGG, FABIAN, and ROUGHT-ROUGHT (and the Oxford fielding) that they were able to declare their innings with 332 on the board, leaving Oxford about 300 to get in two-and-a-half hours. The story of their failure is told in another column by our Cricket Correspondent, who gives to the batting of KILLICK and the bowling of PEEBLES the praise that is their due. But with his praise of them and others he has felt obliged to couple unfavourable comment on much of the play of both sides. What he calls the culpable negligence and untidiness of the cricket—besides the excessive number of extras, and the many instances of slovenly fielding and thoroughly bad throwing in—were features of the match that were decidedly below the standard that is expected of the University Elevens. In particular the weakness of much of the work in the field was the more noticeable because of the contrast which it offered to what was seen in the Test Match on the same ground and under the same conditions. In this department of the game more than in any other the country looks to the Universities to set a high example. The fielding of several players in both the Oxford and Cambridge Elevens of this year was below the level that is expected and found in the elevens of many of the public schools, and it should be the care and the duty of the University captains to see that a return is made next year to the traditions of past generations.

THE SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, as a regular reader of *The Times* for very many years, endorse the request made by "A Lover of India" in to-day's issue ? It would be a great convenience to have your two Supplements on the Simon Report in pamphlet form, especially if they were the same size as the reports.

Yours truly,
R. H. RAYMOND-SMYTHIES, Major.
20, Addison Court-gardens, W.14, July 7.

FILMS IN TROPICAL AFRICA

THE RIGHT KIND OF PICTURE

USE OF NATIVE MATERIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Up to a few years ago the people of tropical Africa, India, Malaya, and the Far East had only the vaguest notions of the home life of the Europeans to whose authority they had submitted. In most cases they accepted their rulers as belonging to a race superior to them in culture, morals, and enlightenment, and in India especially the prestige of the white man has rested largely on the respect and consideration in which he has been held.

But about 15 years ago a new and most mischievous influence made its appearance in the tropical world. Almost suddenly and without warning cinema films, usually of a deplorable type, placed before the eyes of hundreds of thousands of unsophisticated natives travesties of the lives and habits of white people. Pictures representing white men indulging in every form of criminal act—robbery, rape, arson, and murder—were displayed to the gaze of any native who could afford a few coppers for the entertainment. Worse than this, the exhibition of white women in a state of almost complete nudity and behaving in a shameless manner dealt a formidable blow at the respect in which the womenfolk of the ruling race had previously been held. It is hardly too much to say that nothing has done more to destroy the prestige of the white man and to conduce to the general revolt of the coloured races against the government of the European, which we are seeing everywhere to-day, than the spread of these deplorable pictures.

In regard to Asiatic countries the harm has already been done and is almost irremediable. But in the greater part of our African tropical territories the damage is only in its early stages. There is still time to safeguard the 35,000,000 of our protected subjects in that part of the world from the disruptive influences that are threatening them. No important vested interests have yet been created and the local governments are still in a position to act forcibly in such matters.

Far from preventing the spread of cinema pictures among the natives of our African Colonies and Protectorates we should, on the contrary, do all possible to encourage it. But we must try to let those pictures be British productions and of such a nature that they would impress on the minds of the people for whose moral and industrial progress we have made ourselves responsible the advantages of cleanliness, decent living, industry, and humanity.

Apart from the beneficial effects which the cinema, as an educating medium, may have on the general uplift of primitive Africans, the "entertainment" side of the problem is well worthy of serious attention at the hands of those who are now trying to raise the British cinema industry out of the Slough of Despond into which it seems to be descending. I believe I am right in saying that, among the 35,000,000 of inhabitants of our tropical African territories, there lie the possibilities of a great and profitable field for cinema enterprise.

Just as Indian local productions are now gradually replacing the alien imported films, so might we find the natives of tropical Africa flocking to theatres in which they could see people of their own race and colour performing plays which they could understand and appreciate. Pictures showing the manners and customs of people of their own kind in various parts of the Continent, their dances and tribal ceremonies, their games, their methods of hunting, &c., would be of absorbing interest to the inhabitants of all the various territories. Films that would be suitable for the Sudanese would probably be equally well comprehended by the people of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. The demand for such pictures would probably grow so rapidly that the cost of production would quickly be covered by rentals.

The natives of Africa are "born actors," and it ought not to be difficult to produce, at comparatively small cost, African pictures of a harmless and highly entertaining nature. That very admirable and successful film, *Palaver*, which was made in Northern Nigeria about three years ago, proved what could be done with the cinema out of the most primitive African material with the assistance of only two or three Europeans. Ventures on the same lines, but on a much less ambitious scale, would probably supply an ever-increasing opening for a special branch of the cinema industry, and I write this letter in the hope that our British producers may be induced to explore a direction which may not only have far-reaching results, but may become a source of considerable profit.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
July 7. HESKETH BELL.

LAW AND ORDER IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After studying the Simon Report, I would like to address you again on the subject of the Indian Police, together with its wider implications.

The Report musters the arguments very fairly for and against handing over the control of the police to elected Indian Legislatures and sums up, not without misgivings apparently, in favour of this momentous step. Certain safeguards are suggested : the Governor of the Province is to allot the portfolios, and he may if he sees fit allot "Law and Order" to an experienced official and not to an elected member. If this expedient is resorted to, the result would surely be nothing more than thinly disguised dyarchy—in other words, a continuation of the present state of affairs, which the Report tells us leads nowhere. If, however, elected members become Ministers for Law and Order in the provincial Legislatures, we have a quasi-military force containing 600 British officers and 800 British police sergeants made over to Ministers responsible to elected Legislatures, a measure which the Report deems impossible in the case of the Indian Army while it continues to contain a British element.

Again, the powers and authority of magistrates when disturbances break out and their relations with those in charge of troops and police when called out do not seem entirely satisfactory ; this applies more particularly to the Presidency towns, which are practically autonomous and where the magistrates are all, or nearly all, Indians, and, so far as I can see, are responsible to no local administrative authority, unless it be to the mayor, who, as likely as not, is a leading light in the All-India Congress or some such subversive body.

Briefly, the means and methods of securing internal tranquillity in India require a thorough overhaul before any further steps are taken towards dropping the pilot and allowing India to be carried farther downstream on the tide of communal dissensions and rivalries.

Your obedient servant,
E. P. JONES, Paymaster Captain, R.N. (Retd.).
Yew Arch, Dallington, Sussex, July 6.

THE ARGENTINE CREW AT HENLEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—May I, on behalf of the Argentine Eight of the Club Canottieri Italiani of Buenos Aires, express our sincere appreciation of the welcome extended to us on all sides during our first visit to England and our first participation in Henley Royal Regatta ? As you are aware, we have the honour of being the first crew from Argentina—indeed from South America—to compete in a regatta in this country.

The kind helpfulness of the Regatta officials, the courtesies of various clubs, the good-fellowship of British oarsmen, and the spontaneous hospitality of other persons, will be very gratefully remembered by us among the many pleasant memories of our visit. We also particularly wish to express our admiration for the splendid organization of the Regatta, from the elaborate booming of the course down to the smallest details.

Lastly, it was with special satisfaction that we read the opinion of your Rowing Correspondent, in dealing with the prospects of the Regatta, that we had assimilated the classic English style better than many crews; and we are glad to have justified him and ourselves by winning one race and only narrowly losing the next.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
JOSÉ M. SPALLAROSSA, Captain.
Henley-on-Thames, July 7.

WREN'S LOST PLANS

A DISCOVERY AT ALL SOULS

WHITEHALL PALACE

(By Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum)

A fifth volume of original drawings by Sir Christopher Wren has just been discovered at All Souls, Oxford. As the college places the four known volumes among its greatest treasures, Sir Charles Oman is hardly exaggerating when he calls the discovery the greatest event of his librarianship. Its importance will be realized on explanation. The 32 drawings which have been found are for Whitehall Palace (1698), Windsor Castle (1705), and Greenwich Hospital (1694-99); and they are by far the largest and most complete of the Wren period whose existence is established, many of them being about six feet by two.

The volume has been hidden from sight for at least 50 years. The clue to its recovery was provided by the Windsor Castle designs. When Sir Jeffrey Wyatville was completing his reconstruction of the castle, begun in 1827 for George IV., he undertook also a vast folio publication of his drawings of that work. This was produced under Royal patronage and appeared in 1841, soon after Wyatville's death. The text was edited by Ambrose Poynter, an architect and father of the late Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A. He included a small plan "engraved from the original drawing by Sir Christopher Wren at All Souls," and described, without illustrations, three elevations of the Wren designs for Windsor from the same source, giving the date as 1698. No such drawings were known at All Souls, either in the three volumes catalogued by James Elmes in 1807, or in the fourth volume dealt with in Volume IV. of the Wren Society. There was, however, an entry in the 1749 sale list of the dispersal of the Wren drawings (Wren Society, Vol. III.). "Thirty-two large drawings of Whitehall, Windsor, and Greenwich in a portfolio" were there mentioned, and a note in the auctioneer's catalogue gave Dr. Stack, F.R.S., as the lucky purchaser, for the ridiculous sum of £1 15s. 0d. It is clear that the recovered drawings are the lot in question. How they can have found their way to All Souls remains unexplained.

FOLLOWING THE CLUE

It seemed possible to the Wren Society's Editor that the missing drawings of Windsor Castle, as described by Poynter in 1841, might have been lent to Wyatville's or Poynter's engraver, and might never have been returned. He therefore suggested to the Librarian at All Souls that investigation of the college records would, perhaps, reveal such a loan, by Royal command or otherwise, for the purpose of the folio of 1841. Mr. Whittaker, the assistant librarian, accordingly set on foot a great search, which has resulted in the finding of this fifth volume. No record of it existed in the college.

Another and special interest attaches to the Whitehall designs. The great fire of 1698, which swept away the famous Palace of Tudor and Stuart days, left Whitehall a mass of ruins. Among them the Banqueting House of Inigo Jones, preserved with difficulty, stood alone. There was a popular desire that a new palace should rise from the ashes of the former one, but, as the historians of the period have recorded that William III. had an intense dislike to residing in Whitehall, it has never been supposed that Sir Christopher Wren's designs for a new palace at all approached, in scale and elaboration, those now recovered. Wren must have been very much in earnest, and the Royal patron, if, indeed, he were so reluctant as is presumed, must have concealed his feelings with some skill from his Surveyor-General of the Works.

The survival of the Banqueting House was the basis of the design for a new palace. Hitherto it has been gathered from the one small drawing which was known that Wren intended only to repeat the Banqueting House with a new centre. It is now clear that his ideas went far beyond a scheme so characteristic and humble.

A GRANDIOSE DESIGN

Among the recovered drawings is a site plan, extending from Westminster Abbey to Charing Cross, and from the river well into St. James's Park, showing the whole of this large area devoted to palace buildings and gardens. The Banqueting House forms a central feature, with a great circular vestibule added at each end, and crowned by a pair of domes. A single order portico, quite 100ft. high, is added to the façade towards the river. On so amazing an audacity the naturally modest Wren, who not only had this virtue, but is well known to have cherished an appreciation of Inigo Jones, was perhaps not seriously bent. There are long wings running down to the river, and courts behind, the whole mass of building being not far short of the Louvre in size and magnificence. Very likely Wren's thoughts went back to his famous, if brief, interview with Bernini at Paris in 1665, when, as he wrote home, the jealous Italian would only allow him a brief glance at his designs for a new Louvre, though there were three drawings for which Wren declared "he would have given his skin." More than one alternative for the new Whitehall of 1698 was made, all drawn with equal thoroughness, and a feature in each is the plainer end blocks, resembling Wren's "Base Building" at Greenwich Hospital, later on rebuilt. These may have been intended to be residential blocks for the Court.

The boldness of the entire scheme recalls the proposal of Sir Charles Barry, in 1859, to create a vast public garden on the site of the Old Whitehall Palace, on to which the concentrated Government Buildings, on the Park side of Whitehall, were to look clear across to the river.

If the Wren Society had accomplished nothing more from its researches than the recovery of this fifth volume with 32 large Wren drawings, its existence would have been fully justified. The society dates from the bicentenary (1923) of Sir Christopher Wren's death. The suggestion for its foundation first appeared in *The Times* during that year. It has already published six volumes of Wren drawings. The seventh, which is now in hand and will be issued this year, treats of the Royal palaces of the period—Winchester, Whitehall (Charles II., James II., and William and Mary), Hampton Court (supplementary to the fourth volume), and St. James's Palace. It may be feasible to include, as a supplement to the 1929 volume on Greenwich, the new material relating to Greenwich among the recovered drawings.

Since there is no intention of the society existing longer than 20 years, it has already passed a third of its allotted life. Also it has fulfilled a third of its self-imposed duty in the volumes issued to members in return for the annual subscription of a guinea. Now, as always, it is ready to cooperate with the owners of Wren drawings and manuscript in the task of their publication. Only on a basis of newly ascertained facts can an adequate account of the life and work of that "incomparable architect" be finally written. Tradition, myth and error are so mingled, even in the Parentalia of his son, not to mention the memoir of the incorrigibly inaccurate old gossip, James Elmes, that essential spadework, such as the Wren Society has undertaken, remains an indispensable preliminary for the future historian of Wren.

*** One of the recovered drawings is reproduced on page 16.

Obituary

BISHOP LONG

THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA

Dr. G. M. Long, Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, since 1928, whose sudden death in London yesterday is announced on another page, was one of the very few Bishops of the Commonwealth who have been Australian-born. Although he was an LL.D. of Cambridge and Manchester, he was, too, purely Australian by education and training. A picturesque and vigorous personality, of strongly democratic sympathies, he had won already great popularity in his diocese, which includes the biggest coal-raising area in Australia. Here he showed a quick appreciation of the recent industrial difficulties and of the miners' point of view. In Church matters as well he was noted for his radicalism. During the War he was chaplain to the Australian Forces, and after its close, with the rank of brigadier-general, he carried out important services in connexion with demobilization.

George Merrick Long was born at the little country town of Carisbrook, Victoria, on November 5, 1875. There is a tradition that in his very early days he was for a time a baker's boy. He was educated at Trinity College, Melbourne University, and graduated with first-class honours in arts and theology. He took orders in 1899, but entered teaching and for seven years, from 1904 to 1911, was headmaster of Trinity Grammar School, Melbourne. He became canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, in 1910.

He left Melbourne in 1911 to become Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales, and remained in charge of that diocese till he became Bishop of Newcastle two years ago. He was absent from Australia during the whole of the War and for nearly a year after its close, being appointed Director of Education for the Australian forces immediately after the Armistice. In this capacity he put into effect a comprehensive scheme for giving instruction likely to be of use in civil life to the Australian troops awaiting demobilization. Many Australians owed to him the chance of continuing their education at Oxford, Cambridge, and other English Universities, those who had left school or university in Australia to enlist being thus able to make up some of the leeway before they were finally demobilized in Australia. In this, as in the other tasks that he undertook, Dr. Long never spared himself. He was made for his services C.B.E.

On his return to Australia he threw himself into the industrial and other problems of the post-War period. Though he took no active part in politics, his sympathies and insight, especially during his two years at Newcastle, brought him the liking of men who usually cared little for Bishops.

Dr. Long was regarded as the leader of the "Australian" party in the Church in the Commonwealth. He stood for a self-governing Church of England in Australia. This question was vigorously debated in Australia last year, when all dioceses in New South Wales except Sydney supported the views of Dr. Long. One of the questions uppermost on that occasion was whether the Church in Australia was necessarily bound by English decisions on the Prayer-book.

"A good sport as well as a great Bishop," as has been said of him, is an epitaph that will be widely echoed. Tall and very strongly built, Dr. Long was a fine cricketer and athlete in his younger days. He played an excellent game of tennis, and even recently, though other cares took up almost all his time, he kept physically fit. He took, indeed, a keen and wide interest in all human activities, keeping himself well abreast of modern thought. He married Miss Alexandra Joyce, of Maryborough, Victoria, in 1900, and had three sons and three daughters. His children inherited his intellectual gifts. One son gave up a scholarship which promised to lead to a brilliant academic career in order to enter journalism.

BISHOP TREFUSIS

A LONG MINISTRY IN DEVON

Dr. Trefusis, who died at Exeter yesterday at the age of 87, had been Bishop Suffragan of Crediton from February, 1897. His resignation on the grounds of ill-health and advancing years was announced last March, and the appointment of Archdeacon Surtees to succeed him was recorded in *The Times* of May 24.

Robert Edward Trefusis was the second son of Captain the Hon. G. W. R. Trefusis, R.N., third son of the seventeenth Lord Clinton, and was born at Weare Gifford on January 24, 1843. He was sent to Cheltenham College, and went up to Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1865. A year later he was ordained by Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and began his ministry in Buckingham. He was there little more than a year when he was appointed vicar of Chittlehampton, where he remained for 22 years. Dr. Bickersteth then appointed him to a canonry in Exeter Cathedral, having made him a prebendary a year before. He was precentor from 1910, and treasurer of the Cathedral from 1907 to 1910. Bishop Bickersteth chose him as his suffragan, and in 1909 Bishop Robertson appointed him Archdeacon of Barnstaple. For four years, from 1909 to 1913, he was Provost of King's College, Taunton. He was examining chaplain to Bishops Bickersteth and Ryle.

A Devonshire man, the Bishop was beloved throughout the diocese of Exeter, where he worked under six Bishops, Drs. Phillpotts, Temple, Bickersteth, Ryle, Robertson, and Cecil, and served as suffragan to the three last. He liked nothing better than to visit the village parishes, and his confirmation addresses to the Devonshire country folk were remarkable for their simplicity and force, sometimes in their own dialect. On his completion of 50 years' work in the diocese, in 1917, a remarkable meeting was held in Exeter testifying to the affection and respect in which he was held by all classes.

The late Bishop married, in 1874, Emma Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Owen Wethered, of Remnantz, Bucks. She died in 1927. He leaves two sons and two daughters. Two of his sons were killed in action in France in 1916.

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI

VATICAN DIPLOMACY

Cardinal Vannutelli, the doyen of the Sacred College of Cardinals, whose death at the age of 94 is announced to-day, was for long eminent in the service of the Vatican as politician and diplomat. Winning within the hierarchy the veneration to which his age and experience entitled him, he was held in no less regard without as the skilful and trusted representative of the Pope in many negotiations, domestic and foreign, of importance. He was a familiar figure in Roman society, beloved and admired by all.

The younger brother of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Vincenzo Vannutelli was born at Genazzano, near Rome, on December 5, 1836, of wealthy parents. He studied in Rome, and obtained degrees in both the Grégorian and the Apollinare Universities. At the age of 25 he became Professor of Theology in the Vatican Seminary. In 1863 he accompanied Mgr. Oreglia, the Papal Nuncio in Holland, as Auditor (Uditore), and three years later he was transferred to Brussels, where he acted for some time as Nuncio.

In 1875 Pope Pius IX. appointed Mgr. Vannutelli as Under-Secretary of State, and three years later he became Auditor of the Rota. In February, 1880, he was consecrated Archbishop of Sardes, and was appointed Apostolic Delegate in Constantinople, where he took a prominent part in the efforts made to obtain better treatment for the Armenians. Two years later he was appointed Nuncio to Brazil, but before he was able to take up the appointment he was sent to represent the Pope at the Coronation of the Tsar Alexander III. in Moscow. While he was in Russia he was instrumental in negotiating the Convention between the Vatican and the Russian Government upon nominations to bishoprics and teaching in the seminaries. On this occasion the Tsar conferred upon him the Order of the White Eagle.

On his return to Rome, Mgr. Vannutelli was appointed Papal Nuncio to Lisbon, where his diplomatic treatment of the very complicated question of the organization of an episcopal hierarchy in the East Indies—finally brought to a conclusion by Leo XIII. in 1887—was very successful. In December, 1889, he was created a Cardinal Priest *in petto*, his creation being published at a Consistory six months later; and from then onwards he took a prominent part in all the important Commissions, notably that entrusted with editing the New Codex. In 1900 he became Cardinal Bishop of Palestrina; and in 1905 he went to Ireland on a visit to Cardinal Logue and to represent the Pope at certain religious festivals there. He also presided, as the Pope's Legate, over the International Eucharistic Congresses of Metz, London, and Montreal. Since the death of his elder brother in 1915 he had been the doyen of the College of Cardinals. He was also Commendatory of San Silvestro *in capite*, Archpriest of the Liberian Patriarchal Basilica, Datary of his Holiness, Prefect of the Sacred Ceremonial Congregation, and a member of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura.

When Fascism began to make headway in Italy Cardinal Vannutelli was among the first to appreciate its value, and he was from the outset a convinced and sincere admirer of Signor Mussolini. Many occasions presented themselves for a meeting between the two men, and those meetings were always marked by great cordiality. Thus when, in 1926, Cardinal Vannutelli celebrated his 90th birthday, Signor Mussolini sent him a warm telegram of congratulation, speaking of the affection and gratitude wherewith all Italians honoured him who for so many years had worked for the good of the Church and of his fatherland. This tribute was more than reciprocated by Cardinal Vannutelli, who once said of Signor Mussolini: "Benito Mussolini has brought order and discipline into the life of Italy in a marvellous manner. He has already accomplished many great and good works and I am convinced will accomplish yet others with the aid of God. May the Lord enlighten him for the good of the Church and for our Italy."

The signature of the Lateran Treaties just two years afterwards seemed to Cardinal Vannutelli to be the fulfilment of this prophecy. The Cardinal was a strong supporter of the conciliation, and received the settlement of the Roman question with the greatest joy and satisfaction. He did not conceal the great pleasure which he felt both as a Prince of the Church and as an Italian. Thus it was he who took the initiative in proposing that the Sacred College should express to the Pope in official form their approval and satisfaction at the conciliation between Church and State. To this end Cardinal Vannutelli, as the doyen of the Sacred College, held a meeting in his apartments of all the Cardinals present in Rome and submitted to them the address which he proposed to present to the Pope. All the Cardinals approved of this initiative and subscribed to the document, which Cardinal Vannutelli later submitted to the Pope in a special audience granted to him on March 9 of last year. In the course of this address the Sacred College also praised "the high sense of the eminent statesman" who was at the head of the nation.

MR. T. T. S. DE JASTRZEBSKI

Mr. Thaddeus Theodore Slepowron de Jastrzebski, formerly Assistant Registrar-General of the United Kingdom, died at Lausanne on Sunday, at the age of 68.

Born in Halifax, the son of a Polish refugee, Mr. Jastrzebski entered the Civil Service by open competition in 1881, being appointed to the Registrar-General's office. In 1921 he became Assistant Registrar-General and organized the Census of that year. In the War he compiled and controlled the Register of Belgian refugees. He spoke six languages and could read four others. His wife was Miss Thackrah, of Halifax. His only son was killed in the War. A brother is City Librarian of Manchester.

MR. E. T. SWEETING

Mr. Edward Thomas Sweeting, who died at St. Albans on Tuesday at the age of 66, had been master of music at Winchester College from 1901 until his retirement recently. He received his musical training at the National Training School of Music (now the R.C.M.), and graduated Mus.Bac. at Oxford in 1889 and Mus.Doc. in 1894. He was organist at Rossall School from 1882 to 1897, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, from 1897 to 1901. He composed numerous songs, pianoforte and violin pieces, and church music.

DINNER TO EMPIRE GOLFERS

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON SPORT

The Prince of Wales attended a dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night when the Lucifer Golfing Society entertained golfers from every part of the Empire who have been competing in the British Empire Tournament at Walton. Sir Harry Greer presided, and those present included:—

Lord Lonsdale, Lord Desborough, Mr. Percy Chapman, the England cricket captain; Lord Decies, Lord Hawke, and Sir Kynaston Studd, President of the M.C.C.

The PRINCE OF WALES referred to the great debt which he owed to overseas Empire sportsmen. "I have met them in all parts of the Empire," he said. "They have met me at times when I have not had a great many public engagements and they have welcomed me at the right moment with exactly the kind of hospitality I wanted—some form of game—polo, golf, and other branches of sport."

The PRINCE said he had heard that when one was making a speech about golf it was very important to give a golf story. With Lord Lonsdale's permission he would tell this. We had a good many motor accidents in this country, and a small boy witnessed an accident during a week-end and was put into the witness-box. The Judge asked him: "Do you know the nature of an oath?" "Yes, my lord," said the boy; "don't I caddy for you?". (Laughter.)

Speaking about other branches of sport the Prince said there were too many eminent and expert cricketers around for him to say anything about that game, but they were all very glad to see the men from overseas and to see the very expert way in which they played the oldest of British games. "I have played polo in my time," he said, "though I do not play any better polo than cricket, but we have the Ashton brothers. Their play in the Champion Cup will not be easily forgotten in London, and we wish them every possible success when they go to take on the big American team in America."

"This gathering of Empire sportsmen is only carrying on the traditions of those who founded the British Empire, the men who during the last century went away into the wilds, regardless of difficulty and danger, and were sportsmen, were sportsmen in the best sense where needed. They weighed their lives very lightly indeed. To use a very hackneyed expression but which cannot be used in any other language, 'They played the game.' They handed down the tradition which you from Overseas and your friends who work in the Dominions and Dependencies very far away from the Old Country, are living up to to-day."

SIX BOYS DROWNED AT BLACKPOOL

CAUGHT BY THE TIDE WHILE BATHING

Six boys were drowned while bathing at Blackpool yesterday. They were members of a party of 91 boys belonging to the St. Aidans (Farnworth) Nautical School near Widnes, who had been camping on the Sandhills, between Blackpool and St. Anne's, during the past week. All the boys went for a bathe under the supervision of masters from the school. When the roll was called afterwards six were missing and their bodies were later recovered from the water. Their names were:—

George Fitzgerald, aged 16, of Ponton-street, Nine Elms-lane, Battersea.

Thomas Patrick Rogers, 16, of Barth-road, Plumstead, London.

Sydney Barker, 16, of Clough-street, Burnley.

James Ellis, 16, of Sweden-street, Waterloo, Liverpool.

John Halligan, 16, of Brown-street, St. Helens, and

Cyril Marchant, 14, of Great Harwood.

Two other boys also got into difficulties but were rescued.

It is thought that the lads were caught by the tide as it turned. They had been in about 30 minutes when one of them, George Barton, aged 14, threw up his arms and shouted for help. Another boy rushed to his aid and managed to drag him out. Mr. McAvoy, the principal, then ran to the water's edge, and saw several bodies floating. Aid was quickly forthcoming and the bodies were brought out.

An official at St. Anne's Pier, a few hundred feet from the point where the tragedy occurred, said that the tide, which was coming in when the boys began to bathe, turned when they were out of their depth. It would have been easy for them to swim ashore with the tide, but they were unable to make any headway against it.

Two men from the Blackburn Convalescent Home, Mr. B. Roberts and Mr. Albert Welsby, rushed to the water when they saw Barton in difficulties and assisted in rescuing him. They helped to get three other boys out of the water and applied artificial respiration.

S.P.G. PAGEANT IN ALBERT HALL

MANKIND'S SEARCH FOR GOD

Some 2,000 performers took part in a religious pageant at the Albert Hall last night. Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, they were volunteers from different parishes in the Metropolitan area, and seemed to take from *The Vision* as much delight as they gave. The producer was Mr. Henry Millar, and the author was Miss Rosamund Essex.

The theme of the pageant was the search of mankind for God. The earliest attempts to pierce the unseen were represented by a heathen festival at which a youth of the Maya race was sacrificed at the rock altar. A band of Grecian dancers, expressing their devotion to beauty of form and movement, carried the mind forward to a typical scene of Jewish worship. The climax was not the vision of the shepherds nor the various tableaux of the Crucifixion and the Ascension, but was built up through the dispersion of the disciples, the persecution of Roman, Persian, and Frisian Christians, and the gradual spread of the faith throughout the world. In the final scene crowds representative of all the nations of the earth gathered in the act of adoration. Perhaps the most effective of these scenes was that showing the persecution of Persian Christians by Shapur, for here the arena was filled with colour and the scene took dramatic significance from the spirited acting of Mr. Hal Williams and Mr. Wilton Anstey.

Almost as striking was a reproduction of a modern festival of friendship at the Fraser River, at which the children of the immigrants of various nationalities are set dancing round a Maypole. At one end of the arena a great screen painted to represent a city set on a hill gave direction to the movements made in the arena, and over the gateway of a temple placed in the foreground of the scene appeared the tableaux. To the success of the pageant a special choir of 200 voices conducted by Dr. Ernest Bullock, organist of Westminster Abbey, and an orchestra under the direction of Miss Rosabel Watson largely contributed.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LIVERPOOL, JULY 9

The following appointments are announced:—

Associate-Professor W. J. BILLING—Professor of Pharmacology; Miss E. C. HERDMAN, M.Sc.—Honorary Lecturer in the department of Zoology for three years.

MANCHESTER, JULY 9

The following scholarship awards are announced by the Principal Warden of Ashburne Hall:—

Old Ashburnians' Entrance Scholarship.—M. W. SHIELD (Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Hexham); a bursary.—M. L. HALL (Mount School, York); Ashburne Hall Research Studentship.—Miss D. WOLFF, B.A. (1st Class Honours, Oxford History School).

The following awards are announced:—

University Scholarships for Women ("1918") Fund).—DOROTHY C. MANLEY (Manchester Central High School for Girls), MARY W. SHIELD (Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Hexham), MARGARET E. CLIFT (Wyggeston Grammar School for Girls, Leicester).

No award was made of the Lydia Kemp Scholarship.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school scholarship and other awards are announced:—

BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE

Entrance Scholarship Examination Awards.—Scholarships.—(1) G. R. B. BLAKE (Mr. M. E. Wilkinson, Aldeburgh Lodge School, Suffolk); (2) R. W. HORNER (Bishop's Stortford College Preparatory School). Exhibitions.—(1) R. G. COLEMAN (Bishop's Stortford College); (2) A. A. PEARCE (Bishop's Stortford College); (3) F. M. WRIGHT (Bishop's Stortford College Preparatory School); (4) W. J. BONSALL (the Rev. C. W. H. Whalley, Fretherne House School, Welwyn Garden City, Herts).

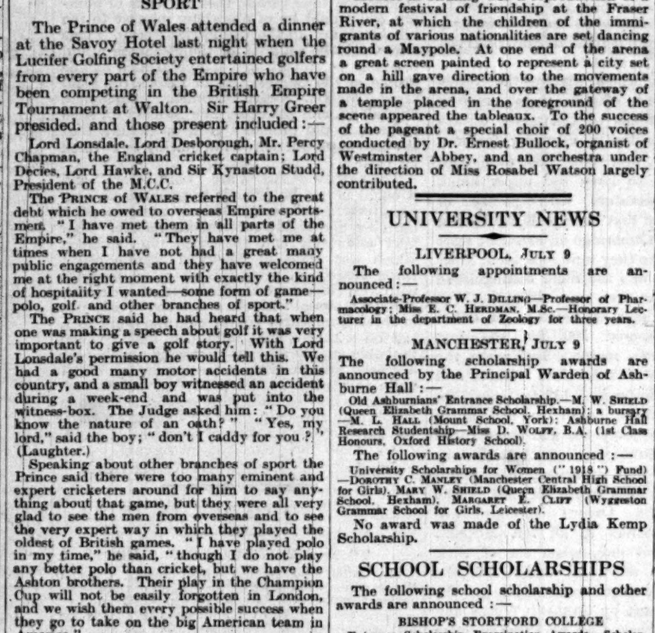
ELLESMERE COLLEGE

Scholarships awarded:—J. S. PRITCHARD (Llandaff Cathedral School), A. MCLEOD-SMITH (Wells House, Malvern), D. S. BLAIR (Grosvenor House, Harrogate), I. R. DAVIS (Monktoo House, Cardiff). Choral Scholarship.—H. BATTERSBY (Ormskirk).

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CHESTER

Recommended for election to King's Scholarships:—G. F. LOWE (The King's School), C. STODDARD, D. PRITCHARD, J. G. DAVIES (The King's School).

WREN'S PALACE FOR WILLIAM III.



Site plan of Sir Christopher Wren's Palace for William III., 1698, after the fire which destroyed the Palace of Whitehall. It extends from the Abbey to Charing Cross. The Banqueting House is in the centre with two circular vestibules added. The isolated block with corridor from the new Palace is a new House of Parliament.

BISLEY MEETING

ASHBURTON SHIELD PROSPECTS

A LARGER ENTRY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, BISLEY, JULY 9

There has been an odd medley of matches here to-day, for, although the Service shots—Regular and Territorial—are preparing to exchange the plain sight for the aperture, the Public Schools with their many matches in view to-morrow are prolonging the sway of S.R.a.

Some of the Service shoots decided to-day have been of the sporting kind. The Cheylesmore Memorial match, which the late Lord Cheylesmore always conducted personally, is shot on falling plates and preceded by a "double" of 100 yards. Somewhat similar is the Hamilton Leigh; but an obstacle course is substituted for the straight run and the shooting is of the snap-cum-rapid order.

The China Cup, an old bone of contention with the Regular Services, has been transferred to the Territorial Army and transformed from a straightforward rifle match into a shoot for teams of riflemen and Lewis gunners. Crowded Century firing points pushed the match out to distant Siberia, but that range was not too distant for Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Stephens, Major-General H. Isacke, and Major-General H. W. Higginson, and the last named officer was rewarded for his tramp across the heather by seeing his own 55th (West Lancashire) Division win the gigantic vase with a particularly good score.

Territorial teams, too, figured in the Cheylesmore match, and so for the first time did a Colonial side, for the Southern Rhodesian Regiment's team shot and survived three rounds, and one of the Territorial units, the 4th Royal West Kent Regiment, was dismissed only in the final. H.M.S. Pembroke beat the Kent men in very fine style, and later in the day went on to win the Hamilton Leigh Cup in time which is said to be the shortest in the history of the match.

The Public Schools competitors who came early in the day amused themselves in unlimited shoots, but this evening a large number of them shot seriously in the snap shooting match, which was won by Marlborough.

LIST OF SCHOOLS

Over 90 per cent. of the Public School teams and individuals that will shoot in to-morrow's matches are in their camp already. Originally 84 schools entered for the Ashburton Shield, but various exigencies have reduced that number to 79, which is still four more than the number which competed last year. For the guidance of old boys and relatives who propose to watch the shield match to-morrow the following list shows the butts, but not the targets, upon which the schools will shoot:—

Butt 10.—Wrekin, Hurstpierpoint, Berkhamsted, Haileybury, Stowe, Cranbrook, Brighton, Fettes, Edinburgh Academy, and Bromsgrove.

Butt 11.—Uppingham, Bloxam, Sherborne, Elizabeth (Guernsey), Clifton, Manwood's, Winchester, Worksop, Leys, and King's College School (Wimbledon).

Butt 12.—Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Sedbergh, University College School, Allhallows, Wellingborough, Malvern, Harrow, Wellington, and Rugby.

Butt 13.—Gresham, Tonbridge, Portsmouth (Shieldholders), Campbell, Trent, Lancing, Eastbourne, Rossall, Marlborough, and St. Alban's.

Butt 14.—Dulwich, Bradfield, King Edward (Birmingham), Aldenham, George Watson's, City of London, Blundell's, Eton, Felsted, and Merchiston Castle.

Butt 15.—Reading, Denstone, Downside, Magdalen College School, Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, Cranleigh, Epsom, Alleyn's, and Victoria (Jersey).

Butt 16.—Dover, W. Buckland, Ardingly, Highgate, Liverpool, Forest, George Heriot's, Glasgow Academy, Kelly, and Newton.

Butt 17.—Mill Hill, St. Laurence, Birkenhead, Emanuel, Whitgift, Imperial Service, Exeter, Canford, and Repton.

I have seen several Ashburton teams shooting during the past few months, and, unless the weather conditions to-morrow are abnormally bad, there is little prospect of the Shield being won by a score as low as that of last year. Eton, in a friendly match reported in *The Times*, scored an aggregate higher than any that has been registered by any Ashburton winner since the diameter of the 200 yards bull's-eye stood at 8in. Harrow, Lancing, Bradfield, and Brighton have all beaten Glenalmond's score on these ranges during the last few weeks. Edinburgh Academy has a good side and Glenalmond seems to be up to last year's form; but if the Shield is to go to Scotland again it should be won by Fettes, who this season won the Edinburgh Schools Trophy with 465 and the Open Scottish Trophy at Glasgow with 479. Conditions, however, were unusually easy when the latter score was made.

The Schools Camp, with Major E. Montague-Jones as Commandant, as usual, lies on the old site by the gates. There are somewhere about 1,000 boys in the camp, sleeping in 234 tents and four large-sized Army huts. Meals are served in the Pavilion. Reveille sounds for the camp at 7 a.m. and Lights Out at 10 p.m. I mention the latter hour because it leaves the O.T.C. free from any suspicion with regard to a foolish "practical joke" played in the small hours of this morning. Telephone cables at Stickledown were cut and some 20 long-range targets put out of action, and in addition several telephone leads were cut on the shorter ranges. The prank has caused so much inconvenience to competitors that one is almost compelled to believe that it was the work of an enemy to shooting rather than of a practical joker.

The other Public Schools trophies to be shot for to-morrow, some of them concurrently with the Ashburton are the Cottesloe Vase, *Country Life* Trophy, Spencer Mellish Cup, Marling Cup, Wellington Cup, Iveagh Cup, Old Etonian Trophy, Cadets' Trophy, and Veterans' Trophy. For the last-named match 74 teams have entered, against 72 last year, and, as the shooting does not begin until 5.30 p.m., it will necessitate the use of as many targets as the Ashburton requires.

The principal results to-day were as follows:—

CHEYLESMORE MEMORIAL.—S.R.a.; Service teams of four; knock-out match, in heats, on falling plates.—Semi-final.—Pembroke beat R.M. (Plymouth): R.W. Kent beat 2nd S. Rhodesia. Final.—Pembroke (C.W.O. W. D. Chandler, C.P.O. Kelly, and Barkshires, C.P.O. Hudson) beat 4th Royal West Kent Rgt. (C.S.M. J. Willans, Sgt. Edwards, Sgt. Hornsby, Cpl. Coulstock) by two plates in 38sec. with an expenditure of 17 cartridges.

HAMILTON LEIGH.—S.R.a.; Service teams of four; obstacle course; snap-shooting at 300 yds.; won last year by S.A. School in 1min., with 22 rounds.—1, H.M.S. Pembroke, 55sec., 14 rds.; 2, Small Arms School, 64sec., 26 rds.; 3, 2nd Grendr. Gds., 69 4-5sec., 22 rds.; 4, H.M.S. Vivid A, 69 4-5sec., 23 rds. Territorial Army.—1, 5th/6th A. and S. Hdrs., 74sec., 24 rds.; 2, Oxford Univ. O.T.C., 75sec., 19 rds.

LEWIS GUN MATCH.—Teams of three; h.p.s., 180 marks per team. Trophy to unit whose two teams score highest aggregate. Won last year by 2nd Rifle Bde. with 266 pts.—The Trophy, 2nd Rifle Bde., 295. Regular Services.—1, 2nd Rifle Bde. A, 155; 2, S.A.S. Corps A, 152; 3, R.M. (Portsmouth) A, 151; 4, 1st K.O. Yorks Light Infty. A, 150; 5, H.M.S. Vivid A, 147; 6, 1st R. Warwickshire Rgt. B, 141. Territorial Army.—1, 1st Cambridgeshire Regt., 158; 2, Lond. Scottish Rifles B, 135; 3, 7th/9th Royal Scots B, 126; 4, 7th Cheshire Rgt. A, 123; 5, H.A. Coy. A, 121; 6, Cambridge Univ. O.T.C., 109.

CANADA SHIELD.—S.R.a.; teams of four; concurrently with Queen Mary; h.p.s., 800 pts. Won last year by H.M.S. Pembroke with 669 pts.—Regular Forces.—1, H.M.S. Pembroke A, 665; 2, H.M.S. Vivid B, 645; 3, S.A. School B, 637. Territorial Army.—1, 5th/6th A. and S. Hdrs., 521; 2, 9th H.L.I., 512; 3, 7th/9th Royal Scots, 489.

YEOMANRY CUP.—S.R.a.; Yeomanry teams of four; concurrently with Queen Mary.—Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, 490.

VOLONGDIS CUP (Territorial Teams Aggregate).—S.R.a.; best aggregate in Queen Mary, Brinsmead, and Lewis Gun.—1, 7/9th Royal Scots, 935; 2, 5th/6th A. and S. Hdrs., 917; 3, 9th H.L.I., 885.

CHINA CUP.—S.R.a.; T.A. Divisional teams of six riflemen and two Lewis gunners; 300 yds.; time limit, 90sec.; won last year by 44th (Home Counties) Divn. with 221 pts.—1, 55th (West Lancs) Div., 323; 2, 52nd (Lowland) Div., 267; 3, 51st (Highland) Div., 262; 4, 42nd (E. Lancs) Div., 245; 5, 47th (2nd London) Div., 228; 6, 49th (W. Riding) Div., 224; 7, 56th (1st London) Div., 201; 8, 43rd (Wessex), 200; 9, 53rd (Welsh), 137; 10, 44th (Home Counties), 140.

HALFORD MEMORIAL CUP.—M.R.; 1,000 and 1,100 yds.; 15 shots at each distance; h.p.s., 150 pts.; won last year by Mr. F. W. Jones with 142 pts.—1, Col. Lord Cottesloe, The Bucks Bn., 146; 2, Mr. A. E. Martin, N.R.C. of Scotland, 146; 3, Major Sir R. Barnett, late 36th Ulster Div., 144; 4, O/Cdt. E. A. Chapman, Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 142; 5, Major T. Ranken, late 8th R. Scots, 142; 6, Mr. Maurice Blood, Stock Exchange R.C., 142; 7, Mr. G. F. Anderson, North London R.C., 141; 8, Mr. D. A. Grenfell, North London R.C., 141.

ARMOURERS.—M.R.; 20 shots at 1,200 yds.; h.p.s., 100 pts.—1 (after tie), J. R. Crawford, National R.C. of Scotland, 96; 2, Captain Rex Jones, N. Lond. R.C., 96; 3, D. A. Grenfell, N. Lond. R.C., 95; 4, Captain H. St. G. Maxwell, 4th Suffolk Rgt., 95.

T.A. RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Class I. (officers).—1 (Silver Jewel), Lt. A. J. Anderson, 17th London Rgt., 163; 2 (Bronze Jewel), Off. Cadet C. F. J. Simpson, Lond. Univ. O.T.C., 160; 3 (Bronze Jewel), Off. Cadet D. D. Lovell, C.U.O.T.C., 157. Class II. (W.O.'s and Sgt.).—1 (Silver Jewel), C.S.M. J. Willans, 4th R.W. Kent Rgt., 167; 2 (Bronze Jewel), C.Q.M.S. Blackman, 4th R. Sussex Rgt., 158; 3 (Bronze Jewel), C.Q.M.S. C. J. Coles, 1st Monmouth Rgt., 158. Class III. (below sergeant).—1 (Silver Jewel), Pte. A. K. Teobald, Artists, 160; 2 (Bronze Jewel), L.-Cpl. J. R. Willans, 4th R.W. Kent Rgt., 156; 3 (Bronze Jewel), Rfln. F. J. Coles, 1st Monmouth Rgt., 147. Class IV. (recruits).—1 (Silver Jewel), Pte. H. M. Usher, Lond. Scottish, 128; 2 (Bronze Jewel), Pte. J. P. Thorburn, 1st Cambridgeshire Regt., 118.

T.A. QUARTET.—Concurrently with Rifle Championship.—1, 5th Queen's Royal Rgt., 557; 2, 4th R.W. Kent, 555; 3, Artists, 549; 4, 6th King's Rgt., 546; 5, 4th Leicestershire Regt., 544; 6, 5th/6th A. and S. Hdrs., 529; 7, 1st Cambridgeshire Regt., 528; 8, Herefordshire Regt., 515.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SNAP-SHOOTING.—S.R.a.; O.T.C. teams of eight; 5 rds. snap and 5 rds. rapid at 200 yds.; h.p.s., 600 pts.; won last year by Haileybury with 454.—1, Marlborough (L.-cpl. R. E. Wainwright, 62; Sgt. G. R. Strong, 60; Pte. A. F. Robertson-Glasgow, 58; Cpl. D. Pilcher, 56; L.-cpl. H. B. Robinson, 56; Pte. Dixon Spain, 53; L.-cpl. J. Annan, 53; Pte. W. W. Grace, 49), 447; 2, Dulwich, 437; 3, St. Lawrence, 435. Next in order, Rossall, 433; Glasgow Academy, 430; Felsted, 429; Epsom, 429; Tonbridge, 428; Brighton, 428; Charterhouse, 427; Gresham's, 426; Ardingley, 424.

SUNDAY TIMES MEDALS.—Competitors from Public Schools snap-shooting match under similar conditions.—1, Sgt. J. O. Collins, Gresham's, 43; 2, Sgt. R. H. Melville, Charterhouse, 42; 3, Cadet R. N. Tattersall, Epsom, 40.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO HULL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Mr. GEORGE FREDERIC GRANT, J.P., of Seafield House, Anlaby-road, Kingston-on-Hull, who died on May 16, aged 87, left a fortune of £155,907, with net personalty £153,917. He gives:—

£2,000 to the executors for the benefit of relatives, employees, and former employees, or institutions; £500 each to the Hull Royal Infirmary and the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Hull; £200 each to the Hull Young People's Christian and Literary Institute, the British and Foreign Bible Society, Coltman-street Chapel, Hull, and the Leather and Hide Trade Provident and Benevolent Society; £100 each to Hull, East Yorks, and Lincolnshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Hull Blind Institution, the Hull Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Hull Guild of Brave Poor Things, the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire Penitentiary at Hull, the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association, and the Hull Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

An oil painting of Burnham Beeches by Brienski to Ferens Art Gallery, Hull.

Thirty Six per Cent. shares of £10 each in G. F. Grant and Co. to Robert Copley, "in memory of long and faithful service"; and 20 shares each to Alfred Fooks, George Edward Moate, and Arthur James Roberts.

After other bequests, the residue of the property to University College of Hull for endowment and general purposes. (Any sums already given to legatees or beneficiaries to be taken as part of their beforementioned legacies.)

SIR GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., LL.D., of Chinsura, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, who died on April 2, aged 78, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £2,780.

The HON. ALICE SPRING RICE, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, who died on December 23, left unsettled personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £3,829.

Mrs. JOANNA STEWART HALL, of Newhaven-road, Leith, Edinburgh, who died on March 26, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £46,724. She left:—

£1,000 each to the Central Fund of the United Free Church of Scotland and the Foreign Mission of the United Free Church; £100 each to the Women's Foreign Mission of the Church, the China Inland Mission, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and Leith Hospital.

£1,500 to the Board of Management of North Leith United Free Church.

Mrs. EMILY WADSWORTH, of Cheethams Close, Buxton, who died on March 31, widow of H. Wadsworth, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £46,443, with net personalty £42,875. She left:—

A life annuity of £52 to her servant, Hilda Fotharby, and £200 (in addition to the bequest for length of service) to her chauffeur, Thomas Lever, "in recognition of faithful service."

The Rev. Mgr. VINCENT KEATING, of St. Edward's, Selly Park, Birmingham, who died on April 23, aged 65, brother of the late Archbishop of Liverpool, left estate of the gross value of £3,968, with net personalty £3,741. He left:—

The residue of the property upon trust to pay the income to Mary Martha Perry for life, and then the capital and income to the trustees of the fund for the completion or adornment or repair of St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church, Selly Park.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLNUTT, the Rev. Percy Riddell (72), of Charlwood-street, Westminster, S.W. (net personalty £37,108)	£46,927
BARNETT, Mr. Whitehorne William Brooke, of Earl's Court-road, S.W., formerly of Upper Wimpole-street, W., and Harley-street, W., medical electrician (net personalty £8,716)	8,941
BURCH, Mrs. Emma, of Cambridge-street, Eccleston-square, S.W., widow of J. Kirk Burch (net personalty £12,290)	12,460
DE CANDOLE, Mrs. Helen Edith, of The Deanery, Bristol, and late wife of the Very Rev. H. L. C. V. de Candole (net personalty £26,373)	26,775
DICKIE, Dr. David, M.D., of Beechwood, Burnside, Rutherglen, Scotland (personal estate)	2,582
GRUNDY, Mrs. MARY (83), of Oak Lodge, Prestwich, Lancs, widow of A. W. Grundy (net personalty £29,526)	39,144
MACBEAN, Mr. Robert Baillie, M.C., B.M., of Woodville-gardens, Ealing, W. (net personalty £1,043)	1,240
MORE, Miss Camilla Miller, of Dalrymple-crescent, Edinburgh (personal estate)	29,595
MORRIS, Mr. Charles Seymour, of Raxawa House, Mundesley, Norfolk (net personalty £5,249)	10,862
STOYLE, Major George Henry, A.O.D., retired, of Darnley Villa, Sandgate, Kent (net personalty £1,393)	1,462
TILT, the Rev. James Watton, M.A. (83), of Council's Cottages, Ickleford, Herts (net personalty £963)	1,026
TYLER, Miss Isabel Katharine (83), of Ewell Park, Ewell, Surrey, formerly matron of the Northern Hospital at Manchester (net personalty £5,246)	5,295
WILSON, Mr. James McGuigan, of Ormanton-road, West Hill, Sydenham Hill, S.E., merchant tailor (net personalty £3,495)	5,247

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CENTRAL FINANCES OF THE CHURCH

EARL GREY presided at a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England which was held at Church House, Westminster yesterday.

The accounts of the Church Assembly Fund showed that £27,295, representing 18.8 per cent. of the year's apportionment, had been received in respect of diocesan quotas since the beginning of the year, as against £26,439 for the corresponding period of 1929. The amount received by the Central Church Fund was £5,834. It was reported that a sum of £8,075 had been received in response to Earl Grey's appeal for sponsors, and provision had already been made for 62 candidates. There still remained 137 candidates who as yet lacked sponsors.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the scheme for the reconditioning of Church Training Colleges was in a somewhat indeterminate state at the moment and had been complicated by the withdrawal of the Education Bill. Negotiations were, however, being continued with individual colleges with a view to ascertaining what measure of reconditioning could be undertaken.

The General Purposes and Church Electorate Sub-Committee reported that there had been a marked increase over previous years in the bookings of lantern lectures and four new lantern lectures were being prepared for use in the autumn. Five evening meetings of parochial church councillors had been held and 11 would probably be arranged for the autumn.

The SECRETARY stated that a most successful conference of Secretaries of Boards of Finance had been held at Elfinsward, Haywards Heath, from June 28 to 30.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. E. Ll. LLOYD, vicar of Christ Church, Chesterfield, has been appointed to the benefice of St. Stephen, Lambeth—patrons, C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trust.

The Rev. JOHN ROWLAND-THOMAS, vic

Round the World Cruise

See the World's wonders on this fine Cruise! 163 days of luxurious travel, packed with interest and delight. Visiting China, ancient and wonderful, with its walled cities and dynastic tombs, Japan in Blossomtime, fragrant and beautiful, Siam with its glistening temples and golden spires, Sumatra, Java, Straits Settlements, exotic, colourful, interesting: Algeria, Egypt, India, Hawaii, Panama, Cuba, &c., &c. Empress of Australia (22,000 tons oil burner) leaves Southampton 14th November, Monaco 16th December. Reserve now. Special booklet free on request,

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A recent sketch of Mrs. A. M. Conrad's very fine Old English Sheepdog CHAMPION MARCHING ORDERS, who is regularly conditioned with Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

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Such ailments as *Listlessness, Excessive Scratching, Loss of Appetite, Loose Coat, Eczema and Gouty-Eczema (Swellings between the Toes)* are usually due to poor blood condition, which is promptly corrected by a course of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 9

Mr. Herbert Palmer had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, opened the new buildings of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Monks Orchard, Beckenham, this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 9

The Prince of Wales presided this morning at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. There were present:—The Lord Macmillan (Chairman), Dr. William Garnett, the Lord Stamfordham, the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, Sir Francis Ogilvie, Sir Richard Glazebrook, the Lord Buckmaster, Mr. Thomas Jones, Sir Ernest Rutherford, the Viscount Ullswater, Sir Frank Heath, Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., the Marquess of Hartington, M.P., the Earl of Harewood, Sir James Jeans, Dr. E. Garwood, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., Mr. George Finch, and Mr. Evelyn Shaw (Secretary).

His Royal Highness received this morning Sir Cooper Perry and the Fellows recently elected under the Commonwealth Fund Fellowships Scheme.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, was present this evening at the Dinner of the Lucifer Golfing Society held at the Savoy Hotel.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol are staying at the Waldhaus Hotel, Vulpera, in the Lower Engadine.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke will return to 26, Belgrave-square to-day from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough and Lady Agnes and Lady Beatrice Savile expect to leave 12, Upper Belgrave-street in a fortnight's time for Methley Park, Leeds.

The Earl and Countess of Scarbrough have returned to 21, Park-lane from Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.

Viscountess Milner will leave 14, Manchester-square to-morrow for Great Wigsell, Bodiam, where she will spend the summer.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold is returning from Norway to Mount Cottage, Mount-row, on July 16.

Lord and Lady Carson expect to return to 5, Eaton-place in a fortnight's time from Harrogate.

Lady Seaforth has returned to 47, Berkeley-square from Brahan Castle, Ross-shire.

Lord and Lady Dorchester have left London for the country, where they will remain for the summer.

The Hon. Dame Eva Anstruther will leave London on July 24 for Rio de Janeiro.

The Hon. Mrs. Joicey expects to leave 23, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on Tuesday for Longhirst, Morpeth, where she will spend the summer.

The Hon. Lady Grigg has returned from Kenya, and is staying with Lord and Lady Islington at 16, Lower Berkeley-street, W., which they have taken for a few weeks.

Major the Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward returned to Dudley House, Park-lane yesterday from Kinnaird, Ballinluig, Perthshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote will leave 18, Lowndes-square to-morrow for Bighton Wood, Alresford, where they will spend the summer.

Sir John and Lady Chancellor and Miss Rosemary Chancellor have arrived in London from Palestine, and are at 31, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

Major and Lady Mary Griffin have arrived at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington.

Mr. and Mrs. FitzHugh have left Palmeira-court, Hove, and their address is now White Lodge, Boars Hill, Oxford. (Telephone, Boars Hill 145.)

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, honoured the Matron-in-Chief and members of the Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service at an at home which was held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, yesterday.

Lady Louis Mountbatten announces that she cannot consider any further applications for tickets for the Midnight *Revue*. Standing room tickets can be obtained at the London Pavilion.

Brigadier-General Herbert Cokayne Frith, C.B., of Fons George, Taunton, in the county of Somerset; Lieutenant-Colonel Claude D'Arcy George Lyon, D.S.O., of Cheddon Corner, Taunton, in the county of Somerset; and Colonel Arthur Hamilton Yatman, D.S.O., of The Hall, Winscombe, in the county of Somerset, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Somerset.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Guy, Baron Bentinck, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., of Banchory Lodge, Banchory; Colonel David Brown Douglas Stewart, V.D., of Banchory-Devenick; and Captain Charles Alexander, Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O., of Elsick, Newtonhill, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Kincardine.

The annual ball of the Catholic Bureau of Social Service was held last night at Claridge's. Baroness Beaumont was president, and Mrs. Archibald Hay chairman. The Clabon West band played, and there was a *cabaret* arranged by Mr. George Grossmith.

A memorial service for Mr. Sidney Russell Cooke will be held to-day, at 12.30 p.m., at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate.

GARDEN PARTY

LADY ZIA WERNHER

Lady Zia Wernher gave a garden party at Somerles House, Regent's Park, yesterday afternoon to meet the members of the Anglo-Swedish Society. Among those present were:—

The Swedish Minister, the Norwegian Minister, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Miss Campbell, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Baroness Ravensdale, Lady Ludlow, Sir Percy and Lady Mackinnon, Mrs. Alexander Maxtone Graham and Miss Marc, Colonel and Mrs. Pollen, M. and Mme. O. Donner, Sir Joseph and Lady Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliot, Mrs. M. S. Eyre and Miss Consuelo Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Galsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Miss Millicent Harden, Mr. and Mrs. Eardly Holland, Baron and Baroness C. af Ugglas, Sir Sidney and Lady Low, the Marquess Pallavicini, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Mrs. Cubitt, Princess Ruffo, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mr. and Mrs. Lance Sieveking, Sir Henry Wylie-Smith, Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor and Lady Stanley, Mrs. Searight, Mr. E. Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. de Balza, Mrs. Anning Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Dodgson, Captain Malcolm Bullock, Sir Ernest and Lady Pagan, Sir Otto and Lady Beit, Sir Leonard and Lady Cohen, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Lady Critchett, Lady (Frederick) Lewis, Major and Mrs. Nathan, Captain and Mrs. Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Hasberg-Wright, Mrs. Raymond Maude, Lord and Lady Luke, Earl and Countess Beatty, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Yerbury, Mr. B. E. Meyer and Miss Peggy Meyer.

M. and Mme. Thyberg, Lieutenant-Colonel Uggla, M. Grafström, M. de Wachenfeldt, M. Sundström, Baron Beck-Friis and Baroness Beck-Friis, Dr. Arvid Kolfgren, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Agrell, Mr. and Mrs. Sune Busch, Mr. and Mrs. Bo Hellström, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dahlerus, Mr. Robert Ericson, Mr. and Mrs. Sven Frisell, the Rev. and Mrs. Holmgren, Mr. and Mrs. S. Josefin, Mr. E. B. Westman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Westman, Mrs. Raymond Jeremy, Mr. and Mrs. Einar Kihlstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Sten Tessner, Colonel Mossberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ljungberg, Mr. and Mrs. Gösta Lundquist, Mr. and Mrs. Uno Löwenadler, Professor and Mrs. Mortenson, Captain and Mrs. Eric Norberg, Miss Anna Pauss, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Reich, Mr. Rolf Sohlman and Miss Sohlman, the Acting Consul-General for Sweden, Sven Allard, Baron Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. Gad, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Sweene, Mr. C. Svedberg and Miss Svedberg, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wigglesworth, Dr. and Mrs. Chasen, Dr. and Mrs. Edholm, Mr. and Mrs. Lindahl, Baron and Baroness Thott, Mr. Harald Andrè, Mrs. Fristedt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Berner, and Mr. Alfred Roth.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. T. M. EYSTON AND LADY AGNES SAVILE

The engagement is announced between Thomas More Eyston, only son of the late John Joseph Eyston and Mrs. Eyston, of Hendred House, Wantage, Berkshire, and Agnes, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough.

MR. A. N. GILKES AND MISS R. SHAW

The engagement is announced of Mr. A. N. Gilkes, of Uppingham School, youngest son of the late Rev. A. H. Gilkes and of Mrs. Gilkes, to Ruby, fifth daughter of Bishop Shaw, Archdeacon of Oxford, and of Mrs. Shaw, Christ Church, Oxford.

MR. D. F. DENT AND MISS M. D. COHEN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between David Dent, son of Sir Francis Dent, of Dock House, Beaulieu, and the late Lady Dent, and Diana, daughter of the late Naph Cohen, of Johannesburg, and Mrs. M. J. Mostyn, of Molino del Rey, Spain.

CAPTAIN J. M. STUBBS AND MISS C. M. STEELE

The marriage arranged between Captain James Maxwell Stubbs and Miss Cicely Mary Steele will take place on Tuesday, July 22, at 11.30 a.m., at Stansted. Friends will be welcome at the church.

DR. T. F. TIERNEY AND MISS GOWLLAND

The engagement is announced between Dr. T. Fane Tierney, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Tierney, of 36, Belsize-park, N.W., and Dora May, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gowlland, of 18, Princes-avenue, Muswell Hill.

MR. D. B. HALL AND MISS R. M. GARTSIDE-TIPPINGE

The engagement is announced between Douglas Basil Hall, H.M. Colonial Service, youngest son of Captain and Mrs. Lionel Hall, Malvernhurst, Malvern, and Rachel Marion, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. E. Gartside-Tippinge, Carysfort Lodge, Bournemouth.

MR. J. L. WATNEY AND MISS POPE

The engagement is announced between John Lewis Watney, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Watney, of Chaldon Rise, Merstham, Surrey, and Margaret Adeline (Peggy), only child of Mr. and Mrs. Pope, of Nowers, Wellington, Somerset.

MR. T. W. BODEN AND MISS COPLAND

The marriage arranged between Mr. T. W. Boden and Miss Pauline Copland will take place in Sydney, N.S.W., in September. Mr. T. W. Boden sails for Australia on July 25, and will be at 20, Pelham-street, S.W.7, until that date.

FUNERALS

MRS. MONTGOMERIE

A funeral service for Mrs. F. B. M. Montgomerie was held yesterday morning at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road. The Rev. H. A. Varty officiated, and the chief mourners were:—Mrs. Walpole (daughter), Mr. Robert Montgomerie (son), Mr Fred Montgomerie, Mr. Leonard Lindsay (brother), Lady Harriet Lindsay (sister-in-law), Mr. Robert Walpole, Miss Pamela Walpole, Mr. David Lindsay, Miss Mary Lindsay, Miss M. Lindsay, Major H. Lindsay, Mrs. Francis Lindsay, and Mrs. Walter Lindsay. Others present included:—

Lady (Keith) Elphinstone, Lady Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Cave, Miss Turner, Miss Paget, Miss Ball, Mrs. Ekins, Mrs. Jagger, Miss Hastings, Miss Vallings, the Rev. J. B. Maul, Brigadier-General Carleton, Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Collyns, Mrs. and Miss Abercrombie, and Miss Scott.

MR. HERBERT JEANS

The funeral of Mr. Herbert Jeans took place at Golders Green on Tuesday afternoon. In addition to Mrs. Jeans, the relatives present included Dr. Norman Jeans, Mr. Allan Jeans, and Dr. and Mrs. Chas. O'Neill. Among others present were:—

Sir Roderick Jones (chairman of Reuter's), representatives of all the departments, including Mr. S. C. Clements (manager), Mr. W. L. Murray (secretary), Mr. W. R. Young (chief accountant), Mr. F. W. Ernsts (chief of intelligence department), Mr. A. H. Coules (acting chief editor), Mr. D. C. Fendrich (associate editor), Mr. Fleetwood May (commercial editor), Mr. Valentine Williams and Mr. Douglas Williams (both old Reuterians and sons of the late Mr. G. D. Williams, a former chief editor), Mr. T. T. Champion (London correspondent of the Canadian Press), Mr. N. K. Kerney (*South African Argus*), and Mr. G. C. Delany (Reuter's chief correspondent in Egypt). There was also a large attendance of Mr. Jeans's colleagues of the editorial department and many of the Press organizations with which Reuter's is associated were represented.

In addition to Mr. Valentine Harvey (chief of Reuter's Parliamentary staff) the Parliamentary Press Gallery was represented by Mr. H. E. Chat (chairman) and Mr. Martin Herlihy (hon. secretary), who were accompanied by Mr. A. Mackintosh and Mr. R. Machray (*Liverpool Post*), Mr. E. James (*Western Mail*), Mr. J. McNerney (*Irish Independent*), Mr. E. W. Record (*Birmingham Post*), Mr. T. Cox Meech (Starmer group), and Mr. P. B. M. Roberts (*Scotsman*).

DANCES

LADY LUKE

Lady Luke gave a dance on Tuesday night at 29, Portman-square for her daughter, the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston. Casano's band played. The entrance hall and staircase were decorated with hanging baskets of two shades of pink carnations, the mantelpieces in the dancing rooms were banked with roses, and the supper rooms were massed with sweet peas from Pavenham. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Phyllis Russell, the Hon. Betty Askwith, Major and Mrs. Aspinall, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Assheton, Mr. and Miss Atkinson Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Bamford, Colonel and Mrs. Alston, the Misses Alston, Sir Charles and Lady Barrie, Lady Bowen, the Hon. Victoria Bruce, Lord Blanesburgh, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, the Hon. Richard Samuel, Mr. and the Misses Cecil, Sir John Child, Mr. William Cooper, Major and Mrs. Casey, Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Miss Page Croft, Miss Cornwallis, Lady Bertha Dawkins and Miss Dawkins, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn and the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Debenham, Mr. Bernard Docker, Mr. Frank Duff, Colonel and the Misses Du Pré, Lord and Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden and Miss Feilden, Mrs. and Miss Fisher Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Sir Gifford and Lady Fox, Miss Victoria Fuller, the Hon. Dorothy Gibson, Miss Hermon-Hodge, Mrs. Miss, and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goldmann, Mr. Greenwell, Sir Park Goff, Mr. Campbell Graham, Admiral Sir Lionel and Lady Halsey and Miss Halsey, Sir Stanley Hewett, the Hon. Jocelyne Hotham, Mrs. Harrington, Sir William Brass, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoare, the Hon. Cora Weir, Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe.

Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Johnson and Miss Johnson, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Joicey, Sir Normyn Kater, Sir John and Lady Latta, Mr. Latta, Colonel and Mrs. Lawrie, Miss Lazenby, the Hon. Olive, the Hon. Ian, and the Hon. Patrick Lawson-Johnston, Captain Lawson-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson-Johnston, Miss Lindsay, the Misses Locker-Lampson, Miss McRae, Miss Gordon Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and Mr. William and Mr. Thomas Waterlow, Lady Margaret Nicholson and Miss Nicholson, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. and Mrs. Pitman, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Pitman, Lady Pigott-Brown and Miss Pigott-Brown, the Hon. Mrs. Victor Russell and the Misses Russell, Lady Rose, Miss Rose, and Sir Charles Rose, the Hon. Leo Russell, Lady Marjorie Stopford, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Steel, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, the Hon. Kathleen, the Hon. Margaret, and the Hon. Rosemary St. John, the Hon. Emily St. John, Miss Abel Smith, the Hon. Edward and the Hon. Pamela Stanley, the Misses Tollemache, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Townley, Colonel Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher, Mrs. and Miss Villiers Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Vlasto, Mr. Wilson Fox, the Hon. Morton and Mrs. Weir, and the Misses Waldegrave.

THE 1900 CLUB

Viscountess Elibank received the guests at the 1900 Club ball, which was held at 35, Belgrave-square (by permission of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton) last night. Among those who brought parties were:—

The Earl and Countess of Lindsay, the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Colonel Mayhew, Mrs. Loeffler, Mrs. W. M. Gordman, Mrs. D. D. Reid, Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, Mrs. Davis Heron, Mr. and Miss Murthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Nordon, Mr. W. Craven Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Miss Seymour Chalk, Mr. Hugh Molson, Mr. F. French Kemp, Mr. C. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Magee, Mr. Arthur E. Beck, Mr. Howard S. Button, Mr. Douglas Timins, Mr. R. L. Murray Lawes, Mr. Lionel Bettinson, and Colonel E. A. Cameron.

Others present included:—

The Earl and Countess of Castlestewart, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Sir William and Lady Cope, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscount Elibank, Colonel and Mrs. Heneage, Colonel Sir Joseph and Lady Nall, Sir Frederic Barnes, and the Hon. Evan and Mrs. Morgan.

RECITAL

A recital, under the patronage of Princess Beatrice, was given by Mr. Anthony Williams at 27, Grosvenor-square (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming) yesterday afternoon. Among those present were:—

The Dowager Duchess of Montrose, Countess de la Feld, Viscountess Saudhurst, Viscountess de Vesci, Lady Beauchamp, Lady Huntingfield, Lady Grace Baring, Lady Dallas, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Lady Sassoon, Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Lady Stanley, Major Benton Fletcher, Lady Hoskyns, Lady Mulleneux Grayson, Mrs. Alfred Bossom, and Mr. Herman Norman.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

MARRIAGES

MR. A. L. HOSIE AND MISS KIRBY

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. Alexander Lindsay Hosie, of Calcutta, only son of the late Sir Alexander Hosie, H.B.M. Consul-General of Tientsin, and the late Mrs. Hosie, and Miss Margaret Gwendolen (Peggy) Kirby, only child of the late Mr. Arthur Moody Kirby and of Mrs. Kirby, of Brampton Down, Folkestone. The Rev. A. C. B. Bellerby officiated, assisted by Prebendary Gough.

The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Walter Hayter, wore a gown of ivory crêpe satin with a transparent yoke and sleeves of chiffon. Her train of old Spanish lace was carried by Miss Priscilla Nicolson and Master Teddy Scothill, and her veil of ivory tulle was held in place by a chain of orange-blossom buds. She carried a sheaf of lilies, and wore a pearl necklace. The page wore long satin trousers and a frilled silk shirt in two shades of pink, and the little girl had a long frock of pink chiffon with a wreath of green leaves in her hair. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Dora Chambers, Miss Mary Watson Smyth, Miss Margaret Clutton-Brock, and Miss Joan Barrows. Their long dresses of printed mousseline de soie in shades of rose on a beige ground had small capes falling from the shoulders and yokes and gauntlet cuffs of écru lace. They had large hats of crinoline straw to tone and carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. Mr. H. C. Edmondson was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel, when among the guests were:—

Miss Kate Kirby, Miss V. and Miss D. Kirby, Miss Violet Hayter, Sir Horace and Lady Hamilton, Lady Hosie, Professor and Mrs. Scothill, Miss E. Lindsay, Mrs. Watson, Professor and Mrs. Troup, Mr. Donald Troup, Miss K. Troup, Viscountess Hailsham, Mr. F. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Bazendale, Mrs. John Nedd, Mr. Reginald Nedd, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jones, Mrs. Terence Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent Grant, Mrs. A. C. Johnston, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Drage-Brockman, Miss B. Drake-Brockman, Mr. Geoffrey Drake-Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Williams, Miss Irene and Miss Denise Williams, Miss Le Mesurier, Miss G. M. Starkey, Mr. Frank Fletcher, Mrs. H. A. Clutton-Brock, Miss Dorothy Argull, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Griffiths, Mr. Luttman, Miss G. Luttman, Mr. A. G. Palin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Laing, Mrs. Herbert, Miss B. Herbert, Mrs. Wedgwood, the Misses Wedgwood, Dr. and Mrs. Streatfeild, Miss Streatfeild, Sir Robert and Lady Watson Smyth, Lady Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Sir Walter and Lady Willson, Lady Birkmyre, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jarvon, Major and Mrs. Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Drabble, Mrs. Bellerby, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson, Mrs. C. Heape, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morrison, Captain and Mrs. L. C. R. Tokerwood, Mr. J. Harvey, Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Stuart, Captain and Mrs. L. V. Dovetil, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vlasto, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Standish, Mr. and Mrs. Garth, Mr. and Mrs. Stileman, and Mr. and Mrs. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D. GILMOUR, R.N., AND MISS N. M. BEAMISH

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon, at All Souls', Langham-place, of Lieutenant-Commander David Gilmour, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Despatch, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Gilmour, and Miss Noreen Mary Beamish, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Talbot Beamish, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Beamish. The Rev. A. D. Sheffield officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. C. H. Leonard, wore a gown of ivory satin, cut on simple lines, with a long, full skirt, and a long-sleeved bodice, with pearl embroidery at the neck. Her train of silver brocade fell from her shoulders, and her ivory tulle veil was held in place by a double wreath of orange buds. She carried a bouquet of pale pink roses, and was attended by Miss Beryl Gibbs and Miss Beatrice Bowden. The bridesmaids wore dresses of pale blue chiffon mounted on pale pink chiffon, and cut with panelled skirts revealing the pink beneath. They wore large hats of natural coloured straw and carried sheaves of delphiniums. Lieutenant Robbeck, R.N., was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Lanchman Hotel, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. David Gilmour, Mrs. Charles Hare Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. John Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Leonard, Miss Butler, Mrs. Higson, the Misses Bayley, Sir William and Lady Mitchell Cotts and Mr. C. Mitchell Cotts, Paymaster-Commander and Mrs. Colles, Lieutenant-Commander Russell, Mrs. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Arthur Houghton Brown, Mr. C. Houghton Brown, Mr. Robert Niven, Mrs. Salter Chapman, Commander the Hon. Claude and Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Mrs. Landseer Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Chapman, Lieutenant-Commander Nalder, Mrs. Tyldesley, Mrs. Harvest and Miss Harvest, Mr. Thurlow Prior, Miss Alexander, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Hubert Wilson, Captain Powell, Mrs. Fitch, Dr. and Mrs. Cullen, Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller and Miss Fuller, Mrs. Lawn, Miss Jennifer Lawn, Mrs. Legge, Mrs. C. F. Gibbs, Mrs. Aitken, Mr. John Monkhouse, Captain and Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Barns, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowden.

MR. P. H. DE HAVILLAND AND MISS OTTER-BARRY

The marriage took place yesterday at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Little Horkesley, Essex, of Mr. Peter Hugh de Havilland, Royal Artillery, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh de Havilland, of The Manor House, Great Horkesley, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Otter-Barry, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otter-Barry, of Horkesley Hall, Little Horkesley. The Rev. Francis Gibbs (cousin of the bride), the Rev. R. W. Chilton, and the Rev. Edmund Willis were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of ivory chiffon with a long-sleeved bodice trimmed with pin tucks. Her train of old Brussels lace was draped from the shoulders and her long tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Master Barry and Master Alexander Dick were the trainbearers, and they wore white satin knee-breeches with blue satin coats. There were also two little girl attendants, Miss Pamela Hornsby and Miss Peggy Hopwood, who wore long frocks of pale blue flowered chiffon with wreaths of blue velvet leaves in their hair and carried bouquets of Ophelia roses. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Susanna Otter-Barry, Miss Christian Stirling, Miss Patience Burberry, and Miss Mary Schreiber. They wore long dresses of pale blue flowered chiffon with short coatees of the same material. Their crinoline straw hats were trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and they carried bouquets of Ophelia roses and wore crystal necklaces. Mr. Owen Williams-Wynn, Royal Artillery, was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at Horkesley Hall, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh de Havilland, Colonel and Mrs. R. B. Otter-Barry, Mr. Francis Otter-Barry, Mr. David Otter-Barry, Captain and Mrs. Winchester, Miss Myers, Colonel and Mrs. R. N. Dick, Mrs. Coker, Sir John Otter, Mrs. S. R. de Havilland, Captain and Mrs. Otter, Miss Otter, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Wohrycke-Whitmore, the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hamilton-Russell, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Hornsby, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stirling, Captain and Mrs. Schreiber, Colonel and Mrs. Barlow, Admiral and Mrs. Hopwood, Viscount and Viscountess Canterbury, Colonel W. O. Gibbs, Sir Harold and Lady Elverston, Major Wyndham and Lady Susan Birch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Powell, Mrs. Blacklock, Sir Ernest and Lady Bain, Miss Bain, the Rev. H. N. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt, the Vice-Provost of Eton and Miss Marten, Colonel H. R. Hobson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. B. Cousens, Major and Mrs. A. J. Cottrell, Mrs. Charles Brocklebank, Mr. Walter Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Slagg, Miss Slagg, Mrs. F. MacGregor, Mrs. Kelso, Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sketch, Mr. and Mrs. G. Russell, Captain and Mrs. Colin Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stokes, Captain G. D. Carruthers, Mr. F. L. Scott, and Brigadier-General and Mrs. D. M. Stuart.

MR. D. CRICHTON AND MISS S. SALISBURY

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of Mr. Douglas Crichton, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Crichton, of 4, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead, and Miss Sylvia Salisbury, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Salisbury, of 62, Avenue-road, Regent's Park. Dr. Stuart Holden officiated, and the address was given by the Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, made with a fluted skirt falling to her ankles and cut to form a bolero at the waist. The neckline was bordered with diamanté embroidery, and a diamanté girdle with a large buckle in the front was worn at the waist. Clusters of orange-blossom and heather held the satin train to the shoulders. Her tulle veil was held in place by a head-dress of crystal flowers, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Monica Salisbury (twin sister of the bride), Miss Peggy Salisbury, Miss Barbara Raban, Miss Enid Stafford, Miss Lorna Green, and Miss Peggy and Miss Molly Gaylor. With frocks of white, yellow, and mauve-striped voile, cut with full ankle-length skirts and close-fitting bodices, they wore hats of yellow straw with wreaths of buttercups under the brims. Their bouquets were of love-in-the-mist and marguerites. Mr. Robert Thomson was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 62, Avenue-road, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Crichton, Mrs. Eustace Salisbury, Mr. Garreth Salisbury, Mr. Norman Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Salisbury, Miss Salisbury, Mr. Robin Salisbury, Mrs. Carrington Sykes, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Sidney Montagu, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Ernest Butt, Miss Crompton, Miss Sybil Holman, Mrs. Lassell, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Arthur Quigley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Greenwood, Mrs. Kemp, Surgeon Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Falconer Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Allward, Mrs. McAdam, Mrs. Henry Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Spicer, Sir Gerald and Lady Ryan, the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Raymond Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbourn, Mr. Zwah Pritchard, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. McLatchie, the Hon. Dorothy Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Sigismund Goetze, Mrs. Rockett, Dr. and Mrs. Bowley, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Baynes, Sir Samuel and Lady Instone, Mrs. Pearse, the Rev. Leslie and Mrs. Keeble, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Green, Lady (Bannister) Fletcher, Dr. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Raban, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stafford, Sir Frederick Bowring, Mrs. Vivian Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Bleach, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hodder, Mrs. Frederick Marriott, Sir John and Lady Martin-Harvey, Major and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hyde, Mrs. Courtis, Mrs. Ford, Lady Benson, Mrs. Stuart Holden, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford, Mr. Graham Nott, Mr. Leonard Norris, Sir Charles and Lady Allom, Mr. Denis Green, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Campbell Watson, Mr. Falkner Leigh, Mrs. Freshwater, Mr. Edwin Nott, Mrs. Gale Thomas, Alderman and Mrs. H. S. Cole, Mr. W. R. Johnson, and Mrs. Ashdown.

SERVICE DINNERS

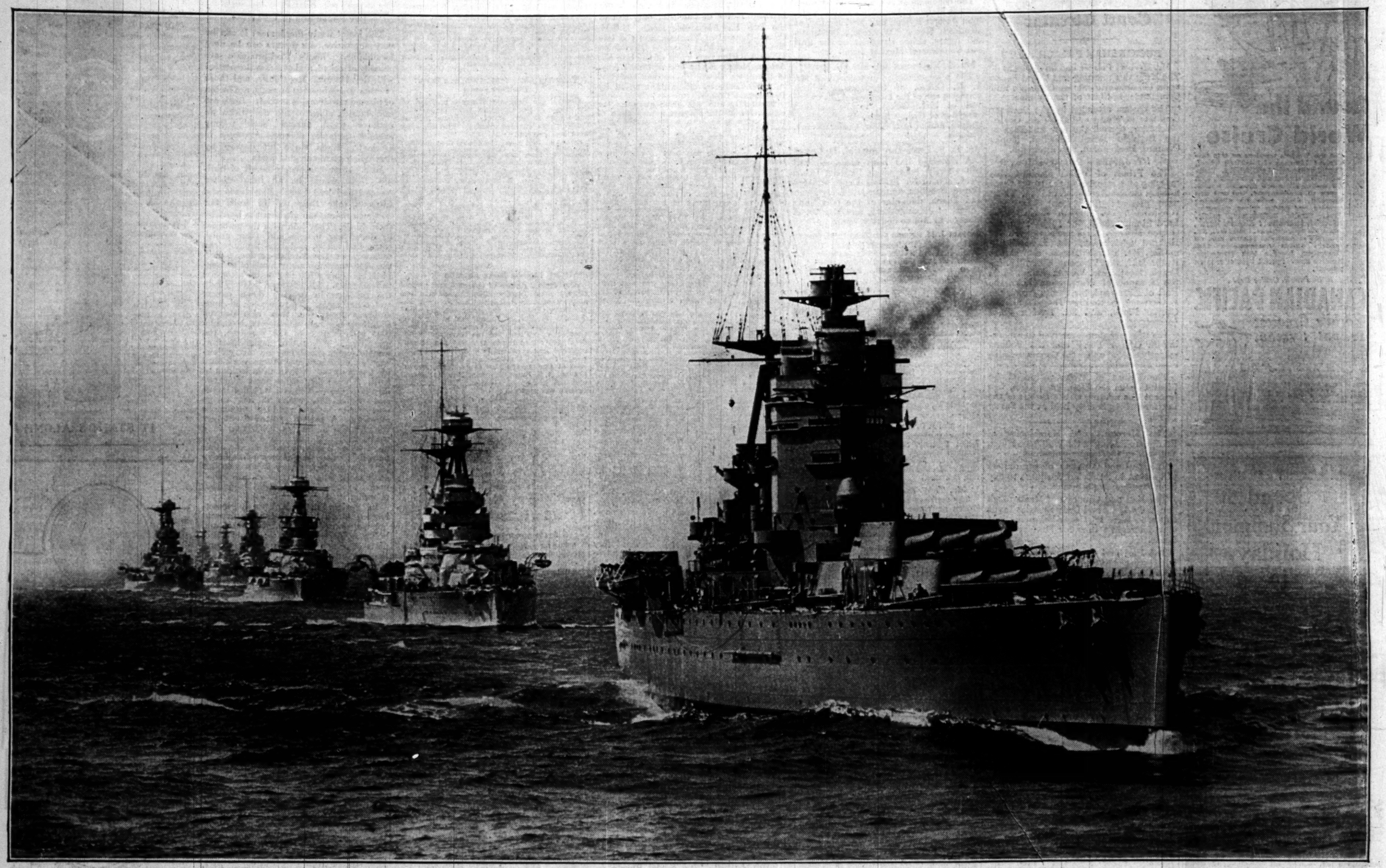
4TH BATTALION, GRENADIER GUARDS

The dinner of the 4th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Among those present were:—

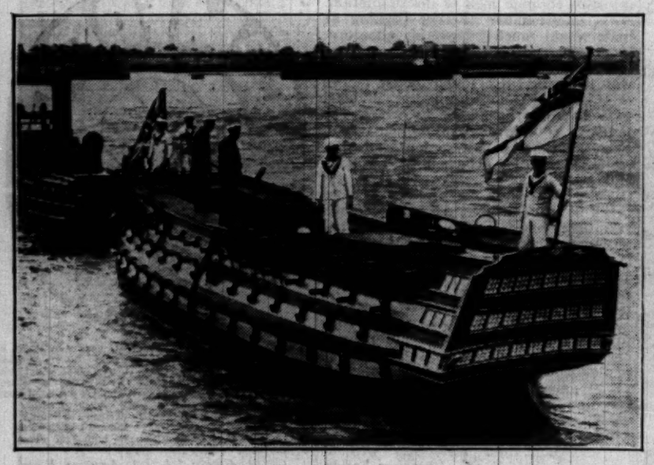
Colonel Viscount Gort, V.C., Brigadier-General Lord Henry Seymour, Colonel G. C. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Mervyn Williams, Major C. H. Greville, Major R. S. Lambert, Major W. S. Pilcher, Major C. E. Irby, Captain N. Greiller, R.A.M.C., Captain J. E. Greenwood, Captain E. H. Tuckwell, G. C. Sloane Stanley, D. Leigh Pemberton, and R. H. Leveson Gower.

EGYPTIAN ARMY (1883-1925) AND SUDAN DEFENCE FORC

THE NAVY AND THE PUBLIC: BATTLESHIPS IN LINE

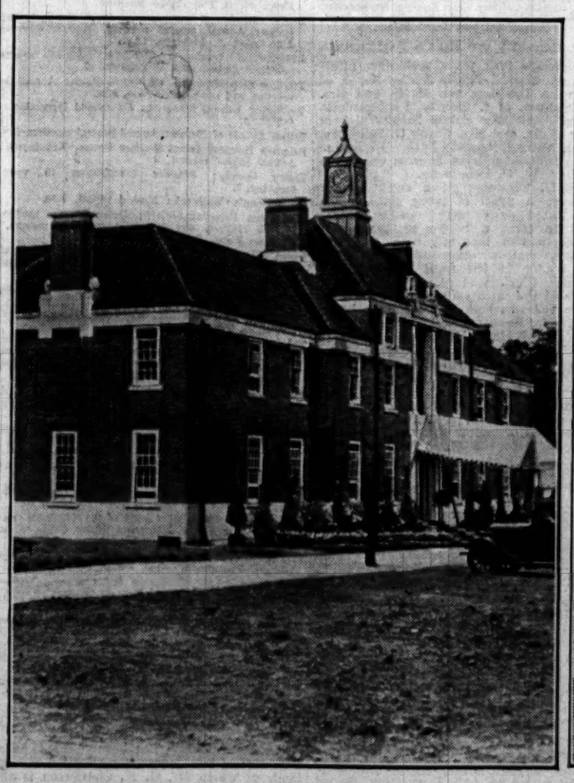


FOR HOLIDAY MAKERS.—Units of the Atlantic Fleet are now engaged in carrying out the second part of their programme of visits to holiday resorts, which enables many thousands of the public to become acquainted with the different types of ships in the Navy. These visits will culminate with the holding, on behalf of naval charities, of Navy Weeks at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, from August 2 to 9. Our picture shows some of the heavy ships in line. At the head is the Rodney, which at present is visiting St. Mary's, Scilly Isles, and later will be at Plymouth for the Navy Week. In the photograph are seen also the battleships Malaya (No. 4) and Barham (No. 6), now at Eastbourne.



FOR NAVY WEEK.—A model of Nelson's flagship Victory which has been made at Portsmouth Dockyard, and will be one of the many attractions at the naval port for Navy Week.

YOUNG FARMERS.—The Duke of Gloucester presenting the gold cup to Arthur Culley, representing the English team, the winners of the International Dairy Cow Judging Competition at the Royal Show yesterday. Teams representing the Young Farmers' Clubs of Canada and the United States also took part.



THE BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL.—The Queen yesterday opened the new Bethlem Royal Hospital at Beckenham. The new buildings occupy a site in 200 acres of parkland and are designed for the most modern treatment of and research into mental diseases. Our photographs are of the Queen with Lord Wakefield, the President, and of the main block.

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MONDAY NEXT
14th JULY

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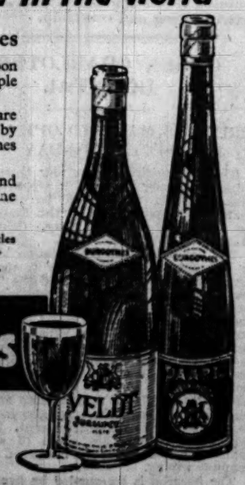
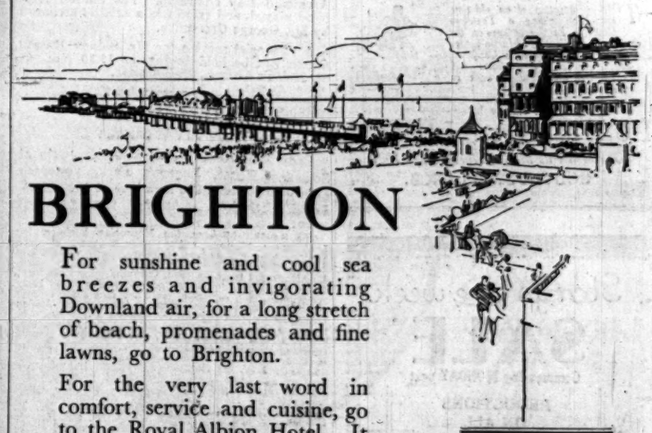
PAARL AMBER HOCK	3/-	36/-
VELDT BURGUNDY	3/-	36/-



Burgoyne's
South African Wines



BRIGHTON

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Write to the MANAGER for details.

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies as required by Section 34 of the Companies Act, 1929.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Shares, and an Official Quotation will be applied for in due course.

The Subscription List will open on Thursday, 10th July, and will close on or before Saturday, 12th July, 1930.

PARKINSON & COWAN, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in 1900 under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.)

CAPITAL - - £1,500,000

Authorised.	DIVIDED INTO	*Issued and fully paid or agreed to be issued.*
600,000	7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£483,914
900,000	Ordinary Shares of £1 each	725,871
1,500,000		£1,209,785

There has been issued £200,000 6 per Cent. First Charge Debenture Stock, of which £189,150 is outstanding.

DIRECTORS:
SIR HENRY COWAN (Chairman).
FREDERICK RICHARD SMITH. SIR WILLIAM S. HALDANE, W.S.
WILLIAM WALLACE PARKINSON. BERNARD ROBERT PARKINSON.
JOHN ANDREW MACLEOD. FRANKLIN THORP.

BANKERS:
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, 62, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:
ROWE, SWANN & CO., 24, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2; and Stock Exchange.
PYSHE, HORTON, 3, Temple Row West, Birmingham; and Stock Exchange.
LAWRIE & KER, 4, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS:
For the Company: RUTHERFORD & CO., 48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
For the Issue: McNEILL & SIME, W.S., 46, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
ALLEN & OVERY, 3, Finch Lane, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.3.

AUDITORS:
CASH, STONE & CO., 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
A. GORDON, F.I.S.A., 7/17, Fitzalan Street, Kennington Road, London, S.E.11.

Issue of 121,573 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at 21/- per Share

Yielding £6 13s. 4d.% p.a.

and 150,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at 25/- per Share

Yielding £8% p.a. on the basis of the 10% dividend paid by the Company for the last four years.

LONDON AND YORKSHIRE TRUST LIMITED

has been authorised by the Company to receive applications for the above 121,573 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and 150,000 Ordinary Shares through NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches, and THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, 62, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Head Office, 14, George Street, Edinburgh, and Branches.

Payable as follows:—

As to Preference Shares.		As to Ordinary Shares.	
On Application	2/6 per Share.	On Application	2/6 per Share.
On Allotment (including 1/- premium)	4/6 ,,	On Allotment (including 5/- premium)	7/6 ,,
On 30th September, 1930	7/6 ,,	On 30th September, 1930	7/6 ,,
On 31st October, 1930	7/6 ,,	On 31st October, 1930	7/6 ,,
	21/- ,,		25/- ,,

Applications, which may be for either Preference Shares or Ordinary Shares or both in any proportions, should be made on the accompanying form and sent to either of the Banks above mentioned or any of their Branches, together with the amount payable on application.

Preferential consideration in allotment will, as far as possible, be given to applications from Shareholders of the Company and of Associated Companies if made on the special forms provided.

BUSINESS.

The Company which was incorporated in 1900 to amalgamate the businesses of W. Parkinson & Co. (established in 1816) and W. & B. Cowan, Limited (incorporated in 1895 to acquire the business of W. & B. Cowan, which was established in 1829) controls through its shareholdings a number of Companies including the following:—

The Parkinson Stove Company, Ltd.	The Rotary Meter Company, Ltd.
Parkinson & Cowan (Gas Meters), Ltd.	The Standard Meter Company, Ltd. (Canada).
Parkinson & Cowan (Australasia), Ltd.	Measurement, Ltd.
The Parkinson Stove Company (Australia), Ltd.	Domestic Electrification, Ltd.
The Gas Meter Company, Ltd.	Electricity Meter Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
The Metropolitan Leather Company, Ltd.	Hugh Harford, Ltd.

These Companies, operating twenty-six factories, are engaged in the manufacture of gas, water and electricity meters, petrol pumps, gas and electric domestic appliances for heating, cooking, refrigerating, &c., and have an extensive business throughout the Empire and in other parts of the world. The principal factories in this country are situate near Birmingham and Manchester and in London.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE.

The Company, when it gave a guarantee as to Capital and Dividend in respect of an issue of 200,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each of The Parkinson Stove Company, Limited, reserved the right to terminate the guarantee by offering at any time to purchase such Preference Shares at a premium of 10 per cent. The Company has now given notice to the holders of these shares of its intention to purchase them, and the offer, whether accepted or not, will result in the termination of the guarantee on 31st March next.

The purposes of the present issue are to provide additional Capital for the development and expansion of the Company's Electrical and other Subsidiaries and to provide funds to the extent required to carry through the transaction with the Preference Shareholders of The Parkinson Stove Company, Limited, and for the general purposes of the Company.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.

The Company has in every year since its incorporation in 1900 paid a dividend on its Ordinary Share Capital, these dividends having averaged over 91 per cent. per annum for the whole period of thirty years.

The profits and dividends for the past five years are given in the following Certificate dated 2nd July, 1930, addressed to the Directors of the Company by Messrs. Cash, Stone & Co., Chartered Accountants, its Auditors:—

Gentlemen,

As Auditors of your Company we certify that the profits of the Company for the five years ended 31st March, 1930, the last date to which accounts have been made up, and the dividends (less income tax) paid on the issued share Capital during those years were as under:—

	Issued Capital		Profits	Dividends	
	Preference	Ordinary		Preference	Ordinary
	£	£	£	Rate per Annum	
1926	212,541	475,871	56,703	7%	8%
1927	312,341	475,871	90,027	7%	10%
1928	312,341	475,871	92,329	7%	10%
1929	312,341	475,871	96,439	7%	10%
1930	362,341	575,871	94,779	7%	10%

The above profits are arrived at after charging all expenses, including debenture and other interest and depreciation, but before making provision for income tax.

Yours faithfully,
CASH, STONE & CO.

The profits for the year ended 31st March, 1930, would have been considerably larger, had there not been a fire at the factory of one of the Company's principal subsidiaries. A substantial insurance claim for loss of profits has not yet been finally adjusted, but the amount to be recovered will be included in the accounts of that Subsidiary for the current year. The portion of the factory destroyed by the fire has been entirely reconstructed and is in full operation.

There is a continued and growing demand for gas and electricity for heating, lighting, cooking and other domestic purposes, which should result in an increasing demand for the Company's products. The Directors therefore feel justified in anticipating further expansion of the Company's business, especially as regards electrical appliances and labour-saving devices for domestic purposes.

ASSETS.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, as taken from the audited Balance Sheet at 31st March, 1930:—

		£
Investments:		
In Subsidiary Companies—at Cost	£1,064,908	
General, at Market Value	28,471	
		1,093,379
Land, Buildings, &c., at Cost, less Depreciation		124,295
Surrender Value of Sinking Fund Policy		9,220
Dividends declared and accrued on Investments		78,504
Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances		48,468
Cash at Bankers and in hand		23,191
		1,374,947
Deduct—First Charge Debenture Stock	189,150	
Creditors	18,466	
		207,616
		1,167,331
Add—Proceeds of Present Issue after payment of expenses of issue, say		294,667
NET ASSETS		£1,461,998

Reserves (including amount carried forward after deducting final dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st March, 1930) amounted to £194,814 at that date.

The Preference Shares, including the present issue, are covered as to capital more than three times by the net assets. The increased Cumulative Preferential dividend (hereinafter £35,874 per annum) is covered more than two and a half times on the basis of the average annual profits of the last five years, without taking into account the profits which it is anticipated will accrue from the capital to be provided by this issue.

DIVIDENDS ON PRESENT ISSUE.

The holders of the 7 per cent. Preference Shares now being issued will be entitled to receive on 30th September, 1930, and 31st March, 1931, dividends calculated on the amounts payable on application and allotment from the date of allotment and on the balance from the due dates of payment. The Ordinary Shares now being issued will be entitled to a proportionate Preferential dividend (hereinafter £35,874 per annum) on the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company in respect of the financial year ending on 31st March, 1931, according to the amounts paid up on the Ordinary Shares now being issued, and the due dates of such payments.

RIGHTS OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

The Preference Shares entitle the holders to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up thereon which dividend is payable half-yearly on the 31st March and 30th September, or on such other dates as the Directors shall fix.

On any return of capital to the shareholders, whether upon a winding up of the Company or otherwise, no payment shall be made in respect of any other shares in the Company until there shall have been paid to the holders of the Preference Shares the amount paid up thereon together with 7 per cent. per annum on the amount so paid up to the date of payment, less the sums already paid as dividend thereon.

The Company's Articles of Association provide that no new shares shall be issued with any preferential right over or in any way ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the existing 500,000 Preference Shares except with the sanction of a Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of such Preference Shares held in accordance with the Articles of Association, but that such Preference Shares may be issued (except upon the condition that prior to or simultaneously with the issue of and payment for all or any of such Preference Shares three Ordinary shares of £1 each shall have been issued and paid for as against every two such Preference Shares to be so issued.

The Articles also provide that the amount at any time owing in respect of moneys raised, borrowed or secured, shall not without the sanction of a General Meeting of the Company and of a Meeting of the Preference shareholders exceed one-third of the amount of the issued and paid-up Share Capital of the Company for the time being.

RIGHTS OF ORDINARY SHARES.

Subject to the rights of the Preference Shares as above mentioned the remainder of the profits available for distribution in each year and surplus assets in a winding-up will be distributed among the holders of the Ordinary shares.

VOTING RIGHTS.

On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote only, and at a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him, whether such share be an Ordinary or a Preference Share.

STATUTORY INFORMATION.

The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the Directors, must be raised by the present Issue in order to provide for the acquisition of the Preference Shares in The Parkinson Stove Company, Limited, is £220,000 (on the assumption that the Company's offer to purchase such shares will be accepted by all the holders thereof), and for underwriting commission £8,487, but the whole of the present Issue has been underwritten.

In addition to contracts in the ordinary course of business, the following contracts which are, or may be deemed to be, material have been entered into within the last two years:—

Date 14th September, 1928, between the Company and Parkinson & Cowan (Gas Meters) Limited; dated 25th March, 1929, between the Company, Parkinson & Cowan (Australasia) Limited and Parkinson & Cowan (Gas Meters) Limited; dated 25th March, 1929, between the Company and Parkinson & Cowan (Australasia) Limited; two Contracts both dated 31st October, 1929, between the Company and Electricity Meter Manufacturing Company Limited; dated 4th July, 1930, between the Company and London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited of 40/41, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, under which the Trust agrees to underwrite this Issue, to pay the brokerage hereinafter mentioned, and to meet the other expenses of the Issue in consideration of a sum equal to 6½ per cent. of the Issue price of the above Preference and Ordinary Shares, on which 6d. per share is attributable to underwriting and 1½d. per share to overriding commission. Various sub-underwriting agreements to which the Company is not a party have been entered into.

In June, 1928, the Company offered for subscription to its shareholders 50,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, the whole of which were allotted and are fully paid up. The sum of 6d. per share was paid as underwriting commission in respect of such issue. On 1st July, 1930, the capital of the Company was increased to £1,500,000 by the creation of 200,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 300,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

If no allotment is made the money paid on application will be returned in full. Where the shares allotted are less than the number applied for the amount paid in excess will be applied in or towards payment of the amount payable on allotment and the balance, if any, will be returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments and the shares allotted liable to forfeiture.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged and payable on amounts not paid at their due date. Payment may be made in full on allotment or on 30th September, 1930, under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

A print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and copies of the above-mentioned Contracts and of the Auditors' Certificate can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Rutherford & Co., 48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, and of Messrs. McNeill & Sime, W.S., 46, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, during business hours prior to the closing of the lists.

A brokerage of 3d. per share will be paid on allotments made in respect of applications bearing stamps of Brokers or Bankers or approved Agents.

Share Certificates will be issued as soon as possible after the shares are fully paid; no partly paid Certificates will be issued.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, from the Bankers and Brokers, and at the Offices of London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, 40-41, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Dated 5th July, 1930.

This form to be sent entire with the deposit on the number of shares applied for to NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED, 62, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Head Office, 14, George Street, Edinburgh, or any of their respective Branches.

PARKINSON & COWAN, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 121,573 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at 21/- per share and 150,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at 25/- per share.

(1)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of PARKINSON & COWAN, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit on application of 2/6 per Share for* ..... 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, and 2/6 per Share for* ..... Ordinary Shares of £1 each, I/we hereby apply for and request you to allot to me/us that number of Shares of your Company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me/us, upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated 5th July, 1930, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we agree to pay the balance due thereon as specified in the said Prospectus, and I/we agree that I/we shall remain liable for such instalments notwithstanding any renunciation of the allotment by me/us, and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the register of the Company as holder(s) of the said Shares.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

SURNAME .....
(Block Letters.)

CHRISTIAN NAME OR NAMES .....
(Block Letters.)

ADDRESS .....

.....

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION .....
(A Lady should state whether she is a Spinster, Married Woman or Widow.)

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

July, 1930.

Cheques should be made payable to Bearer and crossed NOT NEGOTIABLE. If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the Drawer.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of the deposit.

* Applications may be made for either Preference Shares or Ordinary Shares or both in any proportion.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

BANKERS AND FISCAL POLICY

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

The resolution passed by a number of prominent bankers, financiers, and business men in the City and formally published last evening on the subject of fiscal policy does not represent a sudden change of view, but a trend of opinion that has long been apparent to observers in the City. This trend has not been confined to those who have taken part in the private discussions at Hambros Bank, but is shared by an increasing number of men in every sphere of business activity in the City. Some persons who had been misled into thinking that the City as a whole was indissolubly wedded to the practice as well as to the theory of Free Trade have been genuinely surprised by the happenings of the last few days, but business men's conceptions of economics differ from those of most politicians. Free Trade and Protection are not economic conceptions to many politicians, but rather prejudices involving party loyalty and honour. By tradition most Liberals are Free Traders and the majority of Conservatives Protectionists, and probably a very large number of the rank and file of the Labour Party are Protectionists by instinct. But to the majority of business men the desirability of Free Trade or Protection depends upon whether the balance of economic advantage is to be derived from the one or the other. In other words, they recognize that there may be vital differences between the theoretical and the practical advantages of Free Trade.

The Doctrine of Free Trade

The theory of free trade holds good in certain defined circumstances, but if those circumstances do not exist then the practice cannot accord with the theory. It is probably true that the City as a whole would still prefer a free trade system to a protectionist system if the circumstances were favourable to a successful operation of the former, largely because it fulfils the elementary economic principle that goods should be produced by those best able to make them—in other words, it is the doctrine of economic efficiency. It is as clearly desirable that the person who should make a particular article is the one who can do so in the shortest possible space of time and with the minimum waste of material as that a clerk in a chemical works should not be placed in control of a research laboratory. The doctrine of free trade held its sway in the City for a long period because the majority of business men were satisfied that more was to be gained from the policy than from protection. They had good ground for this belief, for under free trade, in the nineteenth century at least, this country prospered exceedingly. Both the quality and costs of production compared favourably with those of other countries. In short, it appeared that as the country's industries had nothing to be protected against free trade was an obvious advantage, especially as this country, being a creditor nation, had yearly to receive a large quantity of goods sent in payment of interest on old investments. Therefore, a tax upon those goods would have had no protective influence, but simply the effect of making it more difficult for our foreign debtors to pay their debts.

A Changed Situation

The root cause of the change of fiscal opinion in the City is that owing to various causes the costs of production in this country have become too high in relation to those current abroad. We recently quoted in these notes some remarkable contrasts between British and foreign wages and prices. Other countries with smaller debt burdens, lower taxation, lower costs of Government, smaller social charges, are able to produce goods cheaper than British manufacturers, with the result, for instance, that a substantial amount of iron and steel is nowadays imported into this country in spite of the fact that our iron and steel works are able to supply the whole of the requirements of this country, and that foreign cotton goods now invade this market in competition with Lancashire, which once had a monopoly, at any rate of the domestic market. This country was formerly one of the cheapest countries to live in; now it is one of the dearest. Although wheat and wool are down to the pre-War level, the price of bread and of clothes is substantially higher. The cause of this is to be found in the vast creation of debt and in the legislative imposition of enormously increased charges upon industry. Some of the more thoughtful business men perceive that owing to certain social legislation people in this country are no longer able really to purchase in the cheapest market, which is the fundamental advantage of theoretical free trade. For instance, while an article may be cheaper to purchase in Belgium than in this country, the British buyer is no longer able to save the difference since he must pay in addition a sum to the British workman for not making it in the shape of the purchaser's contribution to the cost of unemployment relief. The fact that this contribution is indirect merely obscures the payment. If these two costs of the article—the foreign price and the unemployment charge—were merged in the price that had to be paid for the foreign article at the time of purchase it might become apparent to the buyer that it was cheaper, or as cheap in many cases, to purchase the article in England in the first place.

Underground Issue Underwritten

Underwriting arrangements were completed yesterday for the offer to be made to-morrow of £5,000,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1985-95, of the London Electric Railway Company. The price of issue will be 97½, making the flat yield 5½ per cent. As stated in yesterday's issue, the average earnings of the Underground system for the past three years would have covered the interest on the £5,000,000 now to be issued about six times. In addition, the amount to be received in grants from the Government, which are to be payable for a period of 15 years from March 31 next, will be equal to about 3 per cent. per annum on this issue, as well as on the additional amounts to be expended on the construction of new works in accordance with the arrangements made with the Government a short time ago.

Redemption of Underground Incomes

According to an official announcement holders of £5,916,380 Six per Cent. Income Bonds of the Underground Electric Railways of London out of a total issue of £6,330,050 have deposited their bonds for conversion into Ordinary shares of the company in accordance with the scheme approved by the Income Bondholders on August 26, 1927. This leaves in issue £413,670. The directors propose that these bonds shall be repaid at 103 per cent. and accrued interest on March 1, 1931, and for this purpose the bonds will be drawn, as provided in the trust deed, on or before September 1 next. The decision of the board to extinguish the small balance of Income Bonds now outstanding in accordance with the powers reserved to them is not at all surprising. That there should be any bonds left to redeem can only be due to the difficulty that always arises of securing common action where a mass of bearer bonds is held by a large and scattered number of holders, for it was obvious that those who neglected during the currency of the option either to convert their bonds or to sell them in the market were missing a bonus.

Parkinson and Cowan Issue

An issue is made to-day of 121,573 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each at 21s. per share and 150,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each at 25s. per share of Parkinson and Cowan. This will raise the issued capital of the company to £1,209,785, in addition to which there is outstanding £189,150 of Six per Cent. First Debenture stock. The businesses which formed the nucleus of the present company were established more than a century ago and their career has been marked by active development and financial success. To-day the company, through shareholdings, controls companies operating 26 factories engaged in the manufacture of gas, water, and electricity meters, petrol pumps, and gas and electric domestic appliances for heating, cooking, refrigerating, &c., and having an extensive business throughout the Empire and in other parts of the world. In the past 30 years dividends have each year been paid on the Ordinary capital, the average being 8½ per cent., and in each of the past four years the rate has been 10 per cent. At the prices of issue the Preference shares show a yield of £6 13s. 4d. per cent. and the Ordinary shares a yield (on the basis of 10 per cent. dividends) of 8 per cent.

English Sewing Cotton Figures

In the existing state of the Lancashire textile industry the results of the English Sewing Cotton Company for the 12 months to March 31 are by no means unfavourable. Net profits again showed a heavy fall, and since 1927-28, when earnings reached a high level, they have declined by 34 per cent. But by forgoing reserve appropriations, the directors have been able to pay a dividend of 12½ per cent. for the past year, and even to add £39,000 to the "carry forward." This, however, is the lowest dividend paid by the company since the capital bonus of 100 per cent. of 1920. Following is a comparison of the figures for the past three years:—

—	YEAR TO MARCH 31 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	349,439	468,217	530,156
Brought forward ..	70,469	62,252	92,096
Available	419,908	530,469	622,252
Preference dividend ..	50,000	50,000	50,000
Ordinary dividend ..	230,000 (12½%)	300,000 (15%)	300,000 (15%)
To reserve ..	—	100,000	—
,, dividend equalization reserve ..	—	—	200,000
,, pension fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Carried forward	109,908	70,469	62,252

After allowing for the Preference dividend the latest profits still show a return of about 15 per cent. upon the issued Ordinary capital, an encouraging testimony to the earning power of this textile amalgamation. The company possesses substantial reserves, their total, according to the last balance-sheet, being £1,050,000.

Timber Exports from Soviet Russia

It is understood that the shipments of timber from Soviet Russia to the United States, which have been the subject of much discussion, include deals, battens, and boards, while the timber exports from Russia to Canada mainly consist of pulp wood. As both the United States and Canada are exporters of timber, presumably the shipments from Russia have been made possible by a low price level, and in a message from the Correspondent of *The Times* in Washington published yesterday reference was made to information in the possession of the United States Treasury tending to show that the Soviet authorities were now engaged in "dumping" operations on a large scale. Those shipowners who have chartered their vessels to the Soviet Government for periods would seem to be in a strong position, since it is customary to pay the monthly terms of charter in advance, so that the owners would not seem to be nearly as much affected directly by any United States decision as the owners of the cargo. The owners of vessels which might have been chartered for single voyages from Archangel to the United States with timber and have not yet loaded the cargoes might be more closely concerned. The developments in the United States are likely to be watched carefully in Canada, for considerable shipments of anthracite coal from South Russia to Canada have been arranged. It is believed that there are large penal settlements in the neighbourhood of Archangel, and doubtless a distinction may be drawn between convict labour and forced labour in other parts of Russia.

Death Duties and Life Assurance

The discussion in the House of Commons on Monday night on the proposal that life assurances especially effected for the payment of death duties should be charged duty at half the standard rate applicable to the rest of the estate, went a good deal farther than would have been in the minds of those who originally raised the question, owing partly, no doubt, to the wording of a clause suggested. For instance, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, took the imaginary case of a man who left an estate of a total value of £50,000, consisting as to £30,000 of "ordinary estate" and £20,000 of life assurance. He suggested that whereas under the present law duty at the rate of 14 per cent. on the total amount would be payable, the £30,000 would, in accordance with the proposal, be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. and the £20,000 at 5 per cent. Again, he declared that a man might well leave £10,000 or £20,000 and yet have no other estate than assurance money, so that the clause which was being considered would, in such a case, "have the effect of bringing no revenue at all to the State." That was not the original intention, which was that persons should be encouraged to provide for death duties through life assurance by a relief from estate duty on such an amount of assurance as was absorbed in the payment of it. There would be no difficulty in determining how much of the life assurance should be specially treated, for it would be the amount of the duty. Life assurance differs from other means of providing for death duties, since from the moment that the first premium is paid there is a guarantee that the amount will be forthcoming. There can be no such guarantee in the case of sums set aside annually to form a sinking fund, for there could be no assurance that the owner would live long enough for the instalments and the interest to accumulate to the amount which would be needed.

H.M. East African Information Office is advised by cable that the export of sisal from Tanganyika for June was 3,142 tons, of which 2,269 tons went to Belgium, 305 to Germany, 243 to Holland, 155 to U.S.A., 90 to other foreign countries, and 72 to the United Kingdom.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STEADY TONE

TEA SHARES FIRM

The stock markets yesterday showed few movements of outstanding importance, but the tone as a whole was not unsatisfactory. The influence of coming new issues and the continued French demand for gold were responsible for a slight reaction in British Government securities though investors continued steadily to absorb new scrips. Dealings began yesterday in the South Metropolitan Gas Debenture stock, on which a premium of ¼ was established. Further small rises took place in a number of leading industrial shares, including those of an international character. An early rise, however, in Imperial Chemical was not maintained. Lower prices for Rubber, Tin, and Copper continued to depress the share markets, but the Tea group again attracted buyers, and prices showed a fairly general improvement.

Business in the Gilt-edged market was quieter and prices went back to a small extent, though the underlying tendency was not at all bad. The Five per Cent. War Loan closed firm at 103¾ after being 103 3-16. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was offered at 78¼, but left off buyers at that price, showing a fall of ¼ on the day. Net declines of ¼ occurred also in Four per Cent. Consols (88½), Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (55½), and Local Loans (64½). The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan hardened to 104¼. Indian and Australian stocks were well maintained, and there was again a fair absorption of new scrips—indeed, the investor has now taken off the market the great bulk of the floating supply of recently issued Corporation stocks.

The HOME RAILWAY market, after showing mild rallying symptoms, reverted to a state of dullness on the publication of the traffic returns. The figures of the three chief goods-carrying lines were again poor, decreases being shown in coal, general goods, and passengers. The total decreases for the week were £119,000 on the L. M. and S., £38,000 on the Great Western, and £74,000 on the North Eastern. The return of the Southern was satisfactory, an increase of £13,000 being shown, while the Underground group reported another increase.

In the FOREIGN MARKET chief interest was again shown in Brazilian bonds. In the early hours a moderate rally took place, but the market became easier towards the close, and on balance prices showed little change. Japanese loans continued in favour, the new scrip hardening to 1¼ premium. Rumanian Four per Cent. Consols weakened to 44¼, but European bonds as a whole were steady. Mexican Fives were quoted a point higher at 19, a private message from New York reporting progress in the negotiations between the Mexican financial representative and the Committee of International Bankers. Another batch of traffic decreases was reported by the various South American railway companies, but prices displayed little change. The new Debenture stock of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific rallied to ½ discount. United of Havana stocks continued weak; the traffic receipts of the company for the past year showed a decrease of £528,000 at a total of £3,285,000.

The tendency for OIL shares was steady. British Controlled Preferred rallied to 7s. 1½d. on the reorganization scheme, but the Ordinary were flat. A further fall in the price of rubber to 5½d. per lb.—a new low figure—depressed the RUBBER share market. Rubber Trust fell 10½d. to 30s. 10½d., and a number of other leading shares showed small declines. Anglo-Dutch went back to 26s. 9d., in spite of the maintenance of the dividend for the past year. The TEA market maintained an appearance of strength. There was a moderate inquiry for a number of the leading producers, including Tea and Lands, Dooars, Assam, Empire, Galaha, Jhanzie, Jorehaut, New Dimbula, and Nuwara Eliya, and with stock not in plentiful supply prices hardened generally.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CHEMICALS

The MISCELLANEOUS market as a whole displayed a firm tone. Imperial Chemical met with demand in the morning on the reassuring remarks made by Lord Melchett, but a rise in the Ordinary shares to 22s. 9d. appeared to bring out selling orders, and the shares fell away to 22s., closing only 4½d. higher on the day at 22s. 1½d. The Deferred gained 3d. to 6s. 6d. Courtaulds showed a rise of 1-32 to 2 7-32, and small improvements were marked in Coats (60s. 3d.), English Sewing Cotton (1 11-16), and Patons and Baldwins (20s. 9d.). In the Electrical group Associated Electrical rose 9d. to 24s. 9d., and the new Debenture stock of the Newcastle Electric Company was bid for at ¾ premium. Bournemouth and Poole improved to 56s. 3d. The tendency of IRON and STEEL shares continued firm, though individual movements were small. On the other hand, one or two MOTOR shares gave way slightly, including Dennis (42s.), Austin (26s. 6d.), Guy (15s. 9d.), and National Omnibus (26s.). A fairly general rise took place in INSURANCE shares and several Bank shares made small gains. International shares also experienced a rally; International Nickel rose ¼ to 24¾, and gains of lesser extent were shown in Brazilian Traction (40), Gramophone (3⅛), Columbia Graphophone (3 13-32), Unilever (2⅛), and United Molasses (2 27-32). Dunlop Rubber showed a further gain of 4½d. to 13s. 4½d. Waring and Gillow were weak, the shares declining to 22s. 6d. The fall in the stocks of Cables and Wireless went farther; the Preference at 76 and the "A" stock at 23½ each showed falls of ½, while the "B" stock gave way a point to 11. Hudson's Bay weakened to 3 1-16.

A small recovery took place in the RHODESIAN COPPER group, for which the rather better tendency reported from New York was responsible. De Beers recovered to 7½ and one or two gold shares hardened, including Randfontein Estates, which rose to 8s. 3d. The prices of base metals weakened further, tin being down £1 per ton, and copper 11s. 3d. There was, however, not much movement in share values. Ashanti Goldfields were quoted 6d. lower at 28s. 6d.

TELEPHONE GRANT BY RUMANIA

AMERICAN SUCCESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 9

It is officially announced by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company that it has acquired an exclusive concession to operate and develop the telephone system of Rumania. The concession and the accompanying privilege of making a loan to the Rumanian Government have been the objective in a long struggle between I.T.T. and the combined German and Swedish interests of Siemens-Halske and the Ericsson Company.

Until very recently it was believed that the American company was out of the running. The *Journal of Commerce* remarks:—"The first intimation that American interests would be awarded the contract curiously enough corresponded with the return of Prince Carol to the Rumanian throne."

It is understood that I.T.T. will form a Rumanian subsidiary with an initial capitalization of 1,000,000,000lei, and will make two loans of $4,000,000 each to the Rumanian Government.

The Government will receive 4 per cent. of the gross receipts of the subsidiary company, together with half the surplus remaining after payment of 4 per cent. dividend to I.T.T. by the subsidiary. The concession is very similar to that which was acquired by the same company from the Spanish Government in 1924. Besides Spain, I.T.T. now operates telephone systems in Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and China.

AUSTRALIAN DEBT SERVICES

GOVERNMENTS AND TRADE CREDITS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JULY 9.

Representatives of the Commonwealth Bank, after conferring with the general managers of 10 principal trading banks, announced that a tentative agreement had been reached by which so far as possible the Governments of Australia shall have the first call on Australian credit in London in order to meet national obligations.

A conference will be arranged between treasurers and banking officials to attempt a complete agreement.

OVERSEA TRADE IN JUNE

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

The following tables from the current issue of the Board of Trade Journal, give preliminary figures of the value of the imports into, and the exports and re-exports from, the United Kingdom in the month of June, 1930, and the six months ended June, 1930, together with the corresponding figures for earlier periods:—

TOTAL IMPORTS

Class of Goods	June, 1930	May, 1930	June, 1929	Jan. to June, 1930	Jan. to June, 1929
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Food, drink, and tobacco	37,651	39,571	39,627	234,004	257,851
Raw materials &c. ..	20,421	23,117	24,492	142,462	179,281
Manufactures	24,459	27,692	26,413	159,845	162,849
Animals, not for food ..	322	293	307	1,839	1,394
Parcel post, non-dutiable	589	454	659	3,999	3,403
Total imports ..	83,442	91,027	91,498	541,749	604,778

EXPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Food, drink, and tobacco	3,189	3,811	3,927	22,953	25,563
Raw materials &c. ..	4,658	5,815	6,078	34,532	39,432
Manufactures	33,757	39,816	38,362	238,621	284,054
Animals, not for food ..	129	111	199	724	871
Parcel post ..	1,112	1,429	1,327	8,021	8,822
Total exports	42,845	51,012	49,893	304,851	358,742

EXPORTS OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Food, drink, and tobacco	1,676	2,192	1,679	12,104	12,859
Raw materials &c. ..	4,187	4,847	5,401	23,979	34,001
Manufactures	1,949	2,216	2,481	13,003	13,518
Animals, not for food ..	67	20	55	194	184
Total re-exports ..	7,879	9,075	9,616	49,280	60,562

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BULLION AND SPECIE

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total imports	83,442	91,027	91,498	541,749	604,778
Re-exports ..	7,879	9,075	9,616	49,280	60,562
Exports (U.K. goods) ..	42,845	51,012	49,893	304,851	358,742
Bullion and specie:					
Excess of imports (+) or exports (−) ..	− 1,463	− 3,102	− 4,000	+ 12,305	+ 397
Visible excess of imports: Merchandise and bullion and specie	31,255	27,848	27,809	199,923	185,871

BANK BALANCE-SHEETS

MARTINS AND GLYN, MILLS

The half-

MONEY MARKET

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

BANK OF ENGLAND REPAID

The stringency of the short loan market was unrelieved yesterday and clearing banks in some cases charged 2½ per cent. for money for the night, while during the morning borrowers paid up to 3 per cent. for fresh accommodation. Later the position became easier and rates declined. For renewing old day-to-day loans rates ranged from 2 to 2½ per cent. The market succeeded in repaying the moderate amount which fell due at the Bank of England, thus completing the cancellation of the indebtedness incurred at the end of the half-year. But assistance was again forthcoming in the shape of purchases of early September bills at $2^{5}/_{16}$ per cent. Clearing banks also obtained some later September maturities at $2^{29}/_{32}$ per cent. Otherwise bill brokers reported little demand, while in view of the small margin between bill and loan rates and the disappearance of hopes of a lower Bank rate this summer they are themselves indisposed to take bills freely, the tendency being to allow books to run down. The rate for three months fine bank bills was generally quoted at 2½ per cent. More gold was withdrawn from the Bank for France, and in the aggregate the exports to France are becoming large enough to exert an influence on the supply of loanable funds. Moreover, most of the leading foreign exchanges were decidedly adverse to sterling yesterday, the New York, Paris, Swiss and German rates all moving against London.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2—2	2	2½	2⅝	$2^{7}/_{16}$—2½	$2^{9}/_{16}$—$2^{5}/_{8}$	
Discount (Treasury Bills)					**(Fine Trade Bills)**	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.		
%	%	%	%	%		
$2^{1}/_{16}$—2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2¼		

BANK OF PORTUGAL

	June 18	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS:	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion ..	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad ..	159,855,412	— 17,156,592
Discounts ..	214,789,807	— 1,870,166
Government Loan ..	1,240,885,844	Unchanged
LIABILITIES:		
Notes in circulation ..	1,879,976,262	— 22,112,877
Deposits	90,972,550	+ 24,637,335

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	July 8	Inc. or dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver ..	457,701,000	— 663,000
Bills and advances ..	374,612,000	— 1,597,000
Notes in circulation ..	834,356,000	+ 9,691,000
Deposits	79,728,000	+ 11,514,000

—*Reuter.*

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £211,421 in BAR GOLD. For the week to July 9 there has been a net efflux of £614,368, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
July 3—		July 3—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Bar gold ..	207,986
Sovs. from abroad ..	75,000		
July 4	Nil	July 4—	
		Bar gold ..	118,808
		Sovs.	2,000
July 5	Nil	July 5—	
		Bar gold ..	76,909
		Sovs.	2,000
		July 7—	
July 7—		Bar gold ..	129,351
Sovs. released	100,000	July 8—	
July 8—		Bar gold ..	201,000
Sovs.	60,137	July 9—	
July 9	Nil	Bar gold ..	211,421
Net efflux ..	614,368		
Total ..	£949,505	Total ..	£949,505

Net efflux for 1930 to date, £9,117,229 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a little West African bar gold was available and the price was maintained at 85s. 0½d. per oz. Further forward engagements of gold for France were reported to have been made yesterday in view of the low level of the Paris exchange.

Silver was $\frac{1}{16}$d. higher at $15^{13}/_{16}$d. per oz. for cash and 15½d. for forward delivery, as a result of a little bear covering.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange showed a downward trend and was finally quoted at 4.86^{5}/_{16}$, a decline of ¼c. The premium on forward dollars became narrower with the rise in spot dollars, being $\frac{1}{16}$c. one month, and ¾c. three months. Canadian dollars were also in demand and the Montreal rate closed at 4.86^{1}/_{16}$. The French exchange continued to move against sterling and finished at 123.64½f., a decline of 5c. Both the Brussels (34.83b.) and Amsterdam (12.10f.) rates were higher, but on the other hand Swiss francs appreciated sharply and the Zurich rate was finally 25.03½f., having touched 25.03f the lowest point since 1925. The German rate, too, moved against sterling, and closed ⅛pf. lower at 20.39½m. Spanish pesetas were dearer, the Madrid rate being 41.40p. A sharp rise to 12.08¾fl. occurred in the Batavia rate. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate was steady at 40¼d., while the Rio exchange closed slightly higher at 5¼d. Further appreciation occurred in Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	July 9	July 8
New York ..	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86$^{7}/_{16}$-86$^{9}/_{16}$	4.86$^{11}/_{32}$-$^{1}/_{16}$
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86$^{1}/_{4}$-86$^{5}/_{8}$	4.86$^{1}/_{2}$-86$^{1}/_{4}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.66-123.70	123.67-123.73
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82-83½	34.81½-82¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.89-92.92	92.87-92.93
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03-05½	25.05-05⅞
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors ..	M. to £	198.23	198¼-198⅝	198¼-198⅜
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.39-41.85	41.40-41.92
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108¼-108⅜	108¼-108⅜
Amsterd'm ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09⅝-10¼	12.09¼-09¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39¼-40¼	20.39½-40⅜
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.44-34.48	34.43-34.48
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.82	27.78-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅞-164⅛	163⅞-164⅜
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.38-43.43	43.38-43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	813.6	817½-818½	817½-818½
Const'nple ..	Pst. to £	110	1.60-251	1.0252
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-10½	18.10-10½
Copenh'g'n ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15½-16¼
Alexandria ..	Pst. to £	97½	97$^{13}/_{16}$-97$^{15}/_{16}$	97$^{13}/_{16}$-97$^{15}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$-1/5$^{7}/_{8}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$-2$^{1}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$-1/5$^{7}/_{8}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$-2$^{1}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$-1/5$^{7}/_{8}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$-2$^{1}/_{32}$
Hong-kong ..	Per dol.	—	1/3-1/3$^{1}/_{32}$	1/3-1/3$^{1}/_{32}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01$^{31}/_{32}$-2/07$^{1}/_{16}$	2/03-2/07$^{1}/_{16}$
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/5$^{7}/_{8}$-1/6$^{3}/_{32}$	1/5$^{7}/_{8}$-1/6$^{3}/_{32}$
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$-2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$-2/4$^{1}/_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06$^{3}/_{4}$-06$^{1}/_{4}$	12.07$^{1}/_{2}$-09$^{1}/_{4}$
Manilla	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/06$^{1}/_{16}$	2/06$^{1}/_{16}$
Rio d. Jan. ..	Per mil.	5.899d.	511$^{31}/_{32}$-513$^{31}/_{32}$	5$^{1}/_{16}$-5$^{5}/_{16}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40$^{13}/_{32}$-40$^{17}/_{32}$	40$^{3}/_{8}$-40$^{1}/_{2}$
V'lparaiso ..	8 to £	40	39.96	39.95
Mon'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	42$^{3}/_{4}$-42$^{7}/_{8}$	42$^{1}/_{4}$-42$^{3}/_{4}$
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.00	13.03¼
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 10	92 2 9	90 17 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On :—		
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

GOLD FRANCS

DEBENTURE RULING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 9

The claim of the Société du Port de Rosario with reference to the question whether the amortissement of its debentures should be payable in gold francs or paper francs was decided by the Civil Court of Cassation to-day.

The Court rejected the company's claim, thereby upholding the decisions of the civil tribunal of the Seine and the first court of appeal that the payment of the coupons and the repayment of the debentures must be made in gold francs. A large number of cases are understood to be dependent upon this decision.

REVENUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

CONTRIBUTION BY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Advices from Sydney contain some remarkable figures which were disclosed during the recent discussion of the Public Servants Reduction Bill, the passage of which was regarded as assured.

In introducing the Bill the State Treasurer remarked that 41 per cent. of the revenue of New South Wales was absorbed in the salaries of public servants, or, including pensions, 48 per cent. In Victoria and Queensland the proportion was stated to be 25 per cent., and in South Australia 22 per cent. The Treasurer also stated that the limit of taxation had been reached, and that of the taxable income 65 per cent. was borne this year by joint stock enterprises.

GERMAN CHOCOLATE MERGER

COLOGNE, July 9.—The fusion of the most important chocolate concerns in Germany, the brothers Stollwerk and the Reichardwerke, is announced here. The Reichardwerke is associated with the Schicht group, which is in close relation with the Uni-Lever concern. The head of Stollwerk Brothers is the chairman of the German branch of the Sunlight Company.—*Reuter.*

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SCARCITY OF SELLERS

BOND FIRMNESS

NEW YORK, July 9.—Although the turnover on the Stock Exchange to-day was limited, the scarcity of sellers was a pronounced feature and the appearance of moderate buying orders was sufficient to cause an appreciable trend upwards. Sales were returned at 1,355,000 shares.

Firmness at the opening reflected the better sentiment which has been derived from the improved undertone manifest in recent sessions. This strengthened the belief that major declines have been completed. While Wall-street comment generally advises caution, stressing the possibility that the publication of second quarter earnings will induce further pressure, it is conceded in most quarters that the next few weeks will register the bottom of the business depression. There are predictions of a measurable though irregular recovery after that period in stock market values, though meanwhile most operators expect the continuance of the current quietness. There was moderate accumulation noticeable of industrial and railroad stocks, the latter group being helped by the publication of the loaded car statistics for the week ended June 28, which showed an increase of 15,989 cars. Later in the morning trading became rather more active, indicating, according to market judges, a more confident attitude of investors who were accumulating for the long pull.

Activity subsided again in the early afternoon, but the earlier gains were strongly maintained, and the failure of the quietness to encourage a renewal of selling pressure prompted further buying in the latter part of the session. Sentiment was helped by the firmness of the Bond market, a continuance of the recovery in wheat, and the plentiful supply of credit at low rates, call loans being available outside the Exchange at down to 2 per cent.

Several standard issues moved up sharply in the late trading, notably General Electric, Atchison, Pennsylvania, and Radio Corporation, the last-named stock benefiting from reports that the company was preparing plans to accelerate production in the near future. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 9	July 8
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86$^{5}/_{16}$	4.86$^{9}/_{16}$
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	4.86⅔	4.86$^{3}/_{16}$	4.86$^{11}/_{32}$
Cables	£1	—	4.86$^{7}/_{16}$	4.86$^{19}/_{32}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83$^{29}/_{32}$	4.84⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86$^{3}/_{16}$	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85$^{11}/_{16}$
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93⅜	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.15½	40.17½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.80
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.80
Prague, cables	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85½	23.85½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97½	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.45⅜	19.42⅝
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.78	11.65
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.12¼	14.12¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77½	1.77½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.06	36.06
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.00	11.05

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices July 9	July 8
Atchison ..	212¾	209
Atl. Coast ..	150	145
B. & O. ..	103⅝	101½
Do., Pref.	80¼	80¼
Brooklyn Man. T'sit	63	63
Can. Pac. ..	188	185
Cent. N.J. ..	233	233
Ches. & O. ..	181	174½
Ch. G.W. ..	10⅛	10¼
Do., Pref. ..	53	53
Ch. N.W. ..	70¾	69
Ch.Mil.St.P.	14	14
Ch.Rock Is.	101	98½
Del.&Hud.	153⅛	151¾
Del., Lack.	114½	113
Erie	42	40
Do., 1st Pf.	54	54
G.N., Pref.	77	78
Ill. Cent. ..	115½	116
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25	25

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	108¼	105½
Allied Chem.	248	243
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	24	23¼
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	62½	62
Am. Can.	118	115¼
Am. Loco.	45	45
Am. Rolling Mills	51½	49½
Am. Smelt.	60⅜	60
Am. Sug. R.	54	49⅞
Am. Tel.	206½	205
Am. Tob.	228	225
Am. Woolen	11⅛	11⅛
Anaconda	49¾	49⅛
Armour D.	7⅞	7⅞
As. Dry Gds	35⅛	34½
Atl'tic Ref.	35⅛	35
Baldwins ..	21	21⅛
Barnsdall A	22	22
Beth. Steel	80⅛	78
C.de Pascoe	51	50
Chile Copp.	49	49
Chrysler ..	27⅝	27⅜
Col. Fuel ..	46	44¼
Colum. Gas	61	60½
Col. Graph.	17	15⅞
Cons. Gas	107	104¼
Cont. Can.	56	54¼
Cont. Oil ..	19¾	19½
Corn Prod.	92	91½
Crucible ..	75¼	75
DavisonCh.	26⅜	26½
Drug. Inc.	72	71½
Du Pont. ..	99¼	98
Eastman K.	195	192
Elec. P.& L.	65⅜	65
Electric Storage	63	63
Fox Films ..	39½	39¼
Gen. Elect.	67⅛	66⅜
Gen. Foods	54⅜	53⅞
Gen.Motors	41	40⅝
Gillette ..	65¼	62
Goodrich ..	25¼	24⅞
Goodyear ..	56⅝	57
Hou.OilTx.	74	71½
Hud. Mtrs.	31½	31⅛
Ind. Rayon	82	81
Int. Harv'r	80¼	80½
Int. Match	73½	77⅞
Int. Nickel	24	23⅛

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am.Of	—	—
Assoc. Gas	33¾	32¾
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25	25⅝
Celanese ..	19	18¾
Elec. Bond	76⅝	75¾
Gulf Oil ..	121¼	118¼
Hydro Elec.	37	35½
Int. Pet. ..	18⅜	17⅛
Mid. West Utilities	27⅛	27
Pennroad ..	11¼	10⅞
Silica Gel.	15⅛	15⅜
Stand. Oil of Indiana	49¾	49¾
Swift Int.	33	33
VacuumOil	83⅜	81

BONDS

Liby. Ln. 3½% ..	101	100$^{29}/_{32}$	Finl. 6% 1945 ..	92½	92½
Do., 4½% ..	102$^{6}/_{32}$	102$^{9}/_{32}$	Fren. 7½% 1941 ..	123	123
Do. (4th). ..			Do. 7% '49	118	117⅝
4½%	103$^{13}/_{32}$	103$^{15}/_{32}$	Ger. 7% '49	106	105¾
U.K. 5½% 1937 ..	104½	104¼	Greek 7% 1964 ..	100⅝	100¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	86¼	86¼	Hamb'g. S. 6% 1946	97¼	97
Arg. 6% 1959 ..	99	99	Hungary 7½% '44	101¼	101¼
Aust. 5% 1957 ..	88⅜	88	Do. 7% 1951 ..	98½	98⅜
Aust. 7% 1943 ..	103¼	104	Jap. 6½% 1954 ..	104¼	104⅛
Belg. 6% 1955 ..	104	103⅝	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	105½	105½
Do. 7% 1955 ..	113⅛	113½	Norway 5% 1952 ..	102½	102¼
Bordeaux 6% '34	104¾	104⅝	P.L.M. 6% 1956 ..	104¼	104¼
Brazil 7% 1952 ..	100½	100½	Do. 7% 1958 ..	105⅞	105¼
Bulg. 7.67 Canada 5% 1931	80	80	Poland 7% 1947 ..	84¼	84½
Chile, 7.42	102	100¼	Do., 8% ..	94¼	94
Do. 6.60	89	89¼	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	99	99
Czech. 8% 1951 ..	110	110⅛	San P. 8% 1950 ..	94	94
Denm'k 5% 1942 ..	105¼	105	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	108¼	108
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102½	102	Swed. 5½% 1954 ..	105¼	106
Do. 5½% 1953 ..	101⅝	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91	90¾
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅜	106			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	July 9	July 8
Atchison, Pref.	105½	105½
Lehigh Valley	60½	62
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	36½	35
New York, Ontario and Western	9	9
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	111	110
National Lead	130	128

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. ‖ Asked.

Call money was in good supply and ruled at 2½ per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 3 to 4 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, but ¼ higher at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six-months bills. Sterling Exchange reacted rather sharply to 4.86 7-16 for cable transfers. Silver advanced ¼c. to 34½c. for foreign bullion.

Bonds showed increased activity and general firmness. Sales reached $9,331,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 9.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and 1½c. to 1¾c. dearer. No. 2 red winter, 108¾c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted ; No. 2 hard winter, 96½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 106½c. MAIZE firm and 1¼c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 89¼c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and ¼c. up. White clipped, 43½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady and ¼c. higher. No. 2 Western, 57¼c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting, unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 1,134,000 bushels lower on the week at 243,808,000 bushels, which compares with 212,848,000 bushels last year, that of maize is 1,014,000 bushels down at 6,364,000 bushels, against 14,232,000 bushels, and that of oats is 885,000 bushels smaller on the week at 19,570,000 bushels, compared with 25,136,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady and unaltered.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,704	2,263	9,927	13,528	18,219
Do., Atlantic ..	911	765	3,449	4,802	4,466
*Exports, ditto..	328	141	1,687	2,041	2,116
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	483	721	1,891	3,509	6,858
Do., Atlantic ..	37	9	82	121	161
*Exports, ditto..	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	97	75	338	689	558
Receipts, Atlantic	58	49	258	460	536
*Exports, ditto ..	18	9	74	141	104
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	228	270	757	1,499	2,724
Do., Atlantic ..	16	10	55	118	172
*Exports, ditto ..	—	16	—	—	16

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD closed steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.05 ; Middle West, $9.90 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at a loss of 3 to 15 points. Sales were estimated at 24,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 6.43 ; Sept., 6.39 ; Dec., 6.05 ; Jan., 6.00 ; March, 5.95 ; May, 5.90. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 18 points advance to 9 points decline. Sales, 38,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 12.38 ; Sept., 10.98 ; Dec., 9.94 ; Jan., 9.84 ; March, 9.63 ; May, 9.47. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7¾c. to 7¾c.; Santos No. 4, 12¼c. to 13c.

COCOA futures closed steady at 5 to 2 points advance. Sales, 25,000 bags. July, 8.13 ; Sept., 8.26 ; Dec., 8.26 ; Jan., 8.32 ; March, 8.49 ; May, 8.64.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 1 point to 4 points advance. Sales, 29,000 tons. July, 1.25 ; Sept., 1.30 ; Dec., 1.38 ; Jan., 1.39 ; March, 1.47 ; May, 1.54. No. 2 contract, duty free :—July, 3.09 ; Sept., 3.20 ; Dec., 3.30.

Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.28c. per lb., buyers.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 13.20c. The futures market opened with values unchanged to 9 points lower on selling influenced by favourable crop and weather advices and "bearish" dry goods market reports. Rallies occurred on trade buying and "bear" covering due to the firmness of wheat and fears of crop damage by hot and dry weather. Realizing took place near the end, but the final tone was steady at values ranging from 7 points higher to 4 points lower. New Orleans spot middling closed without change at 12.40c., and the futures market ended steady at 1 point below to 1 point above previous final values.

NEW YORK Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
July	13.11 13.11	13.04 13.04
August	13.05 13.05	13.00 13.00
September	13.00 13.00	13.00 13.00
October	13.05 13.08	13.05 13.04
November	13.10 13.10	13.12 13.12
December	13.16 13.18	13.20 13.20
January	13.21 13.21	13.21 13.21
NEW CONTRACT		
October	12.78 12.78	12.79 12.79
November	12.85 12.85	12.86 12.86
December	12.93 12.92	12.95 12.95
January	12.96 12.96	13.00 13.00
February	13.06 13.06	13.10 13.10
March	13.17 13.17	13.20 13.20
April	13.26 13.26	13.29 13.29
May	13.35 13.35	13.38 13.38

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports ..	1,000	8,000	5,594,000	6,386,000
Exports, Gt. Brn.	Nil	2,000	1,257,000	1,840,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	14,000	16,000	5,484,000	6,229,000

COPPER steady. In electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and Aug. delivery were unchanged at 11.75c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing :—Aug., 10.50 ; Sept., 10.50 ; Oct., 10.50. TIN was easy and ¼c. down for Straits spot and Aug. delivery at 29½c. and 29¾c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing :—July, 29.15 ; Sept., 29.40 ; Oct., 29.55. Sales, 42 lots. SPELTER barely steady and 5 points down for East St. Louis spot and Aug. delivery at 4.10c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.25c. per lb. PIG-IRON steady. No. 2 foundry still quoted on Eastern Pennsylvania markets at $19 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet, sellers, were ¼c. lower for spot and July at 11¼c., and July-Aug. at 12c. per lb. First latex crêpe, sellers, were also ¼c. down. Spot and July, 12¼c., and July-Aug., 12¾c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 to 20 points lower. July, 11.40 ; Sept., 11.70 ; Dec., 12.20 ; March, 12.60 ; May, 13.00. Sales, 261 contracts.

COTTON OIL futures closed steady at 10 to 7 points advance. Crude, spot, unquoted ; yellow, spot, 8.00, bid. Futures :—July, 8.00 ; Sept., 8.37 ; Oct., 8.40 ; Dec., 8.27.

TALLOW was steady without change. Extra, loose, 5¼c.; in tierces, 5¾c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, unaltered at $2.15 to $2.20 per barrel.

TURPENTINE closed steady and ¼c. down at 44c. to 45c.

JACKSONVILLE, July 9.—TURPENTINE was steady at 38½c. to 39c.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—TURPENTINE closed steady at 38½c. to 39c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $4.65 ; grade K., $4.70 ; grade W.W., $6.60.

DULUTH, July 9.—LINSEED closed firm at 3½c. to 3¾c. advance. Sept., 213½c.; Oct., 210½c.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—WHEAT closed firm and 1½c. to 1¾c. dearer. July, 82½c.; Sept., 85½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—WHEAT closed firm and 1½c. to 1¾c. higher. July, 91½c.; Sept., 94c.

TOLEDO, July 9.—CLOVERSEED closed steady without change. Cash, 13.25 ; Oct., 14.00.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—WHEAT opened steady, with prices ¼c. higher to unchanged with freer offerings in spite of continued "bullish" crop advices, but the market advanced afterwards on active buying stimulated by further complaints of crop deterioration as a result of dry weather. Some reports stated that the crop in Saskatchewan would be unable to stand many days of hot weather without rain. After recording an advance of about 2c. the market fell back under realizing influenced by predictions of showers, but closed steady and 1¼c. to 1½c. higher on the day. Closing prices : July, 96¾c. ; Oct., 100½c. ; Dec., 102¾c. OATS closed irregular, ¼c. higher to ¼c. lower. July, 43½c. ; Oct., 43¾c. ; Dec., 43½c. BARLEY futures barely steady at ¼c. advance. July, 38½c. ; Oct., 42½c.

LINSEED closed firm and 2½c. to 1½c. higher. Oct., 173½c. ; Dec., 173½c.

CHICAGO, July 9.—WHEAT opened barely steady at ¼c. to ¼c. decline, chiefly influenced by reports of increased offerings of Russian and Indian wheat at relatively cheap prices, but the market soon rallied on an active covering demand and a renewal of speculative buying, stimulated by growing apprehension of heat damage in the American and Canadian North-West. Complaints of insufficient subsoil moisture in Alberta and Saskatchewan, together with further intimations of an outbreak of black rust in the American north-west, also tended to make sentiment more "bullish." Later in the session slight set-backs occurred as a result of hedging pressure. Further reactions occurred in the afternoon, commission houses selling on predictions of scattered showers in Canada and cooler weather in the American north-west, but the close was steady at a rise of ¼c. to ¼c. Closing prices :—July, 90c. ; Sept., 92½c. ; Dec., 98½c.

MAIZE closed steady at an advance of 1¼c. to 1½c. July, 77½c. ; Sept., 75½c. ; Dec., 68½c. OATS closed steady and ¼c. to ¾c. higher. July, 33½c. ; Sept., 36½c. ; Dec., 39½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures barely steady at ¼c. to ¼c. advance. July, 48½ ; Sept., 52½ ; Dec., 57½.

PROVISIONS closed firm, with lard 12½ to 15 points higher and pork 2½ points higher to unchanged. Cash lard advanced 12½ points to 9.57½. Closing prices : Lard, July, 9.57½ ; Sept., 9.

COMPANY MEETINGS

ANGLO-FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED

SATISFACTORY PROFITS FROM TRADE PUBLICATIONS

CAPITAL REORGANIZATION FORESHADOWED

SIR ROBERT DONALD ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SIR ROBERT DONALD, G.B.E., LL.D. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. W. J. Owler, A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Since I had the opportunity of addressing you about four months ago, industrial and financial conditions have become steadily worse. Companies and firms, old established, with long records of prosperity, looked upon almost as safe as the Bank of England, have collapsed under this strain and are seeking to salvage the ruins by reconstruction and by the wiping out of lost capital. Many millions invested in financial and commercial enterprises have depreciated to vanishing point. The newspaper industry, in which your company is interested, has suffered from the general depression, causing a shrinkage in advertising and lessened spending power, while costs remain the same.

The particular group with which your company was associated consisted of fair-weather companies, which were shaken by the first wave of depression as they had risen on inflated values.

You will expect me to supplement with some further information the directors' report and statement of accounts, which I presume you have all studied with the care characteristic of investors who find their securities depreciated.

The first item in the balance-sheet on the assets side is "Investments at cost." Of our holdings in subsidiary companies I shall have something to say later on. The amount of £1,028,560 under the head of "Marketable securities" is represented by your investment of half a million in the Carmelite Trust, Limited. You are also large shareholders in Associated Newspapers, Limited, Daily Mail Trust, Limited, Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited, which are most prosperous newspaper companies; you have a large holding in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, and £20,000 stock in the Foreign Railways Investment Trust, Limited.

THE INVESTMENT IN CARMELITE TRUST

The investment in the Carmelite Trust was, as I informed you at the extraordinary general meeting, made in consequence of negotiations which preceded the formation of your company, and was recommended by the late chairman and the managing directors, experts on whom we were entitled to rely for sound financial advice. I was chairman at a committee meeting of which the majority present were directors of the Carmelite Trust when this purchase and others were sanctioned. We were assured by our financial experts that these investments were of a temporary character and could be profitably realized and the proceeds made available for permanent investment.

These supposed temporary investments have, of course, never been realized, and this circumstance has not only seriously crippled your company's progress, but made it impossible to carry out the original programme.

Investments in the shares of newspaper companies have not been lost, as even at the high prices paid they yield a return of over 4 per cent. In regard to our half-million pounds in the Carmelite Trust, you must remember that Anglo-Foreign Newspapers was promoted by the Carmelite Trust and its ally, the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, and that the original board contained a majority of Carmelite Trust directors. The purchase of half a million shares in that Trust was recommended by the interested directors as a good bargain. It was, of course, a highly speculative bargain. It is difficult to follow deals through the maze of interlocking companies, but if the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, from which company we purchased these shares, was the sole beneficiary then it made a profit of £187,500 over the transaction, although on the basis of the then market quotations the price we paid was not unreasonable.

We were advised by counsel that the transaction might be impeached, but by the time action could have been taken the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation was hopelessly insolvent. In these circumstances we were also advised that your company would lose more by getting the transaction rescinded if proceedings were successful than it would by keeping these shares, although they represent 70 per cent. of the total depreciation of £661,448 shown in the accounts.

OTHER INTERESTS

The investment in the Foreign Railway Investment Trust was quite outside the main province of your company, and was the result of a speculation by its three allies, the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, Limited, the British Cement Products and Finance Company, Limited, and the Carmelite Trust, Limited. These companies were sub-underwriters in a block of shares, 80 per cent. of which were left in their hands, and they transferred the burden and the obligations to your company. The board as a whole had no means of knowing about this transaction before it was carried through.

Another amount included in the list of securities is a considerable sum invested in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, which is controlled by Lord Rothermere, and to which I referred in my former address. While the shares are temporarily depressed, this company is operating at a profit and has great potentialities. It owns one of the richest ore deposits in the world, and those who are most heavily interested and are most fully informed look forward to its profitable development in the near future.

THE SUNDRY DEBTORS

The items under the heading "Sundry debtors" include certain amounts which we have paid on behalf of subsidiary companies in the ordinary course of business and which will be repaid. The amount of £1,446 due from Mr. Horne, the late chairman, consists of dividends which he received as the nominee holder of shares belonging to your company. These dividends were not handed over to this company before his estate became insolvent.

The amount shown due from Carmelite Trust, Limited, is the amount claimed against that company. I am unable to discuss this matter in detail, and will only say that we have received strong legal advice supporting the justice of our claim. I will refer to this matter later, but in the meantime would point out that, should we fail to rescind the purchases or recover damages, the whole of the amount mentioned in the accounts would not be lost, as we would still hold assets of some value in respect of which rescission is claimed.

Bank loans, which are amply secured, stand at £140,200. At one time they were considerably higher, and we hope to continue to reduce them.

I dealt with the genesis of this company and its operations very fully in my address to you on February 28 and need not go over the same ground. I must see, however, that nothing which I then said has proved to be inconsistent with what I have to say now, in the light of our further experience. Statements by chairmen of public companies are like pledges made by politicians: they have a habit of coming home to roost.

REDUCED EXPENSES

I told you that we had reduced our annual administrative expenses from £17,500 in June, 1929, to £7,000 in January, 1930, and I said that there would be a further reduction. There has been. Our current running expenses are now less than £6,000 per annum.

The estimate of profits from the trade publications owned or controlled by your company is being realized. The whole of the dividends for the first year's operations, as pointed out in the directors' report, have not been brought into your company's accounts. The result, under existing conditions, is highly satisfactory. Expenditure has been incurred on development and the resources of the subsidiary companies have not been depleted. I cannot promise you better results for the current year, but provided these properties are left to be run by the men who know their business I do not see, in spite of the hard times, that the profits will be less.

As investors now know to their cost, it is essential that practical men should run newspapers. The newspaper business seems to have a fatal fascination for people who know nothing about it, and tragic results have followed.

GILT-EDGED NEWSPAPER SHARES

The Newspaper securities which you hold in the Rothermere group may be regarded as the gilt-edged of Newspaper shares. Your return, although small on the purchase price, is safe, and when recovery takes place it will show itself first in that quarter. The earning capacity and resources of these newspapers and of the Daily Mail Trust, which holds large interests in the *Daily Mail, Evening News* and *Sunday Dispatch*, and also in the Beaverbrook group—*Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express*—are so vast that dividends are not likely to be less. The promoters of this company when they went into newspaper finance certainly bought the right kind of stock. With what appears to be a limitation of the newspaper war I look forward to the increasing value of Northcliffe Newspaper shares in which you have an interest. On the first movement towards industrial revival you will find that because of the key positions which the Northcliffe Newspapers hold they will be among the first to benefit. The Ordinary shares of Northcliffe Newspapers should become an exceedingly valuable investment within the next few years.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

In the address which I delivered in February I referred in general terms to the system under which a chairman and managing directors of a company may carry out transactions without the knowledge or consent of the board. The degree of responsibility which falls upon directors is now more clearly defined in the amended Companies Act. The ordinary director has had to trust to a great extent to the good faith of his chief colleagues, and more particularly to his chairman and managing directors, and to assume that they are working in the interest of the company which they are at the moment serving, and not for another and allied company in which they hold similar positions. As I said, directors bent on concealment can defeat the most vigilant of their colleagues. You cannot conduct business in an atmosphere of suspicion. That is why the administration of joint stock companies under the Act must always depend in the final result on the individual, on his character, on his integrity, his good faith.

When the new Companies Act was before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. A. V. Alexander, now First Lord of the Admiralty, fought it stubbornly, clause by clause, with the object of making provisions more stringent and penalties more severe. If some of his amendments had been incorporated in the Act, that measure would have been a greater deterrent to promoters and would give more effective protection to shareholders. It is, however, gratifying to know that where it was found impossible, for reasons into which I need not enter now, to make these clauses of the Act still stronger the Stock Exchange is tightening its regulations and overhauling its machinery to achieve the same object.

DRASTIC REDUCTION OF CAPITAL NEEDED

I fear that shareholders are only remotely interested in the reform of the company law. What concerns you now is how soon you are likely to get a return on your investments. I have foreshadowed that, as has been the case with other companies, many of them until recently highly prosperous, we must face drastic reduction of capital.

The Carmelite Trust, in which you are the largest shareholder, is purely a finance company, holding precisely the same type of security as does this company. The Carmelite Trust is by far the largest shareholder in your company. In view of the identity of interests between the two companies, it is a matter of regret that we have not yet been able to settle our differences in a friendly way. As mentioned in the directors' report, we have done all in our power by conferences and otherwise to obtain an agreement or arbitration, but have failed. After the very strong opinion which we received from counsel in support of our claims your board would have been failing in their duty if they had not pursued the matter. Our first responsibility is towards our own shareholders, whose interests have been our sole concern. We have met almost weekly, generally with our solicitor present, watched expenditure closely, and gone into matters with the utmost detail. I believe that we have discovered everything in the past conduct of your affairs which was formerly hidden from us.

A PROPOSAL TO THE CARMELITE TRUST

As I have said, a great deal of time has been spent in the hope of reaching an agreement with the Carmelite Trust. It is true that during the greater part of the period since our last meeting the Trust has been without an effective board. There were two directors, one of them involved in our claim and therefore not competent to negotiate. Recently Sir John Pretyman Newman joined the board of the Carmelite Trust. Litigation is always a costly business, and in this case we are, to a certain extent, because of the identity of interests, litigating with ourselves. As an earnest of my sincere desire to settle this matter I will make one more friendly proposal publicly. I propose that the settlement of the differences between the two companies should be delegated to Sir John Pretyman Newman and myself. I have, of course, not mentioned this matter to him. I know that Sir John is a gentleman of the highest character and I feel sure that he is fair-minded. I think that I also am fair-minded, and would gladly cooperate with him if we had authority to negotiate.

THE FUTURE

I have dealt with the chief features of your company's interests as they stand at present. When I addressed you in February last I said that we had already done much towards overcoming our difficulties and that we were working with some degree of success to preserve and improve our assets. After four months' further experience I am fully confirmed in this view, and I am convinced that, subject to a reduction in our capital—a reduction which the share market has already more than anticipated—our undertaking should reach a basis of sound prosperity.

I will now move the following resolution:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the period from January 10, 1929, to April 30, 1930, submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted." After one of my colleagues has been kind enough to second that resolution it will be open to you to ask any questions and to obtain from me all the supplementary information which I can give to you. (Cheers.)

Mr. STEPHEN B. SKEVINGTON seconded the resolution.

The discussion which followed centred chiefly on the nature and present value of the company's assets.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, said that their holding in Associated Newspapers—the *Daily Mail* and its allies—represented £286,000, in the *Daily Mirror* £103,182, in the Daily Mail Trust £35,885, in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company £96,792, and that, with the £500,000 in the Carmelite Trust, made the total of £1,028,560, as mentioned in his speech. The numbers of the shares held were, in Associated Newspapers 112,800, in Anglo-Newfoundland Ordinary shares 14,375, in the Daily Mail Trust 7,500, and in the *Daily Mirror* 57,246.

Answering questions put to him by letter, the Chairman said that the value represented by the company's wholly controlled sub-companies was more than had been paid for them; in other words, they could be resold at a profit, but there was no desire to resell them. That amounted to about £400,000. He had also been asked what was to-day's value of the company's shares based on actual assets, which he supposed meant the break-up value. Based on current prices, that was approximately 2s. 3d. per share.

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN'S SUGGESTION

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN said he was sure that everybody present wished to be helpful, and certainly most of them would entirely support the suggestion of the chairman of friendly collaboration with Sir John Pretyman Newman in an endeavour to settle the differences with the Carmelite Trust, and he would like a message to that effect to go forward from that meeting, which contained shareholders of both companies.

On the CHAIRMAN'S suggestion, the proposal of Sir Harry Brittain was accepted as a unanimous recommendation from the body of shareholders.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and the auditors, Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Chiene and Tait, having been reappointed, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

MOUNT AUSTIN (JOHORE) RUBBER ESTATES

DIVIDEND 5 PER CENT.

SATISFACTORY FORWARD SALE

The TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited, was held at 2, Holbergsgade, Copenhagen, on Friday, July 4, 1930.

Mr. C. C. HANSEN presided.

The LOCAL SECRETARY, Mr. A. Vesterdal, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and statement of accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period, and I propose with your approval to take them as read.

The quantity of rubber harvested during the year amounted to 3,109,388lb., and the sales realized an average price of 9.74d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. The balance of the crop has been taken into the accounts at the directors' valuation.

RESULT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

As you will note from the particulars of the report we have made a profit of £31,388 for the year under review after providing for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and after adding the amount of £43,084 brought forward from last year and deducting development expenses on new land, namely, £3,769; and also Eastern agents' and manager's commission aggregating £1,098, there is an available balance of £69,585 to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this sum the directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, and to carry forward the balance to next year.

In view of the heavy decline in the price of the commodity the board consider this result quite satisfactory.

It will be seen from the balance-sheet that the property account remains unaltered at £694,265, and also that £9,000 has been written off buildings and plant and machinery accounts for depreciation. The book-value of these items is now reduced to £4,235 and £662 respectively.

ESTATE IN GOOD ORDER

The estate is reported by the manager to be in good order, and all field work is well in hand on all the sections. Strict economy has been enforced, and the management succeeded in further reducing the estate cost per lb.

The total area of the estate is 12,017 acres, of which 10,772 acres are mature. Two hundred acres of our forest reserve were planted with rubber, and the new clearings now comprise 731 acres. Further 200 acres jungle have been felled and will be planted shortly. Through budding and seed selection everything is being done to make these plantings a valuable addition to the present producing areas.

All buildings and roads have been maintained in good condition, and the general health of the labour force was quite satisfactory.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

As far as prospects for the current financial year are concerned, nothing definite can be said. Owing to the May tapping stoppage a slight increase in the cost of production cannot be avoided, but this will be more than set off by a forward sale of 200 tons Prime R. S. S. at an average price of 12½d. per lb. c.i.f., and only a small improvement in the present market situation should enable the company to pay a dividend also for the current financial year.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, be and they are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. S. GAD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, for the year ended March 31, 1930, was unanimously approved.

The retiring director, Mr. C. C. Hansen, was duly re-elected, and the reappointment of the auditors, Messrs. Maxwell Hicks and Co., terminated the meeting.

BANK OF ROUMANIA

TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Bank of Roumania, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. A. LAWRENCE, G.C.B., who presided, said that the uncertain outlook in Roumania, to which he referred at the last annual meeting, had unfortunately continued, and no immediate prospect of improvement could be seen. An outstanding feature of the year under review was the flotation of the Stabilization Loan. As a result the State debt to the National Bank had been considerably reduced, and that institution was thereby placed in a stronger position for carrying out its functions of regulating credit and maintaining the stability of the currency.

With regard to commerce, he stated that the total imports for 1929 were valued at 30 milliards of lei. Up to the end of August imports exceeded exports, but from September onwards, owing to grain shipments, the trade balance improved. Exports were valued at 29 milliards of lei. The exports from Roumania to Great Britain during 1929 were valued at £2,983,000, against £1,752,000 in 1928; while imports into Roumania from Great Britain in 1929 totalled £2,319,000, as compared with £2,859,000 in 1928.

In accordance with anticipations the harvest for 1929 was the best since the War. The following telegram had been received from their Bucharest manager:—

"Present indications lead us to believe surplus available for export is: Wheat, 60,000 wagons; barley, 150,000; oats, 40,000; sundries, 50,000 wagons. Too early estimate maize, but crop showing well. Expect 200,000 wagons. Best harvest for many years, but price 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. less than last year." After referring to the conditions in the oil and timber industries, and to the railway results, he said that the world supplies of grain and the consequent fall in prices robbed Roumania of about 60 per cent. of the benefits which it was expected would have been realized on the 1929 harvest. Complete tranquillity reigned in the country, and there was no reason to suppose this would be in any way changed.

The report was unanimously adopted.

REDUCED COKE PRICES

Makers of patent-oven coke have maintained old prices for two months, but in face of much-reduced demand have now brought down prices all round. In large patent-oven coke, used primarily for industrial purposes, the fall is 1s. per ton to 20s., f.o.r. makers' works. Among graded coke, apple size is down 1s. per ton to 21s., while in walnut and beau sizes the fall is 4s. per ton—walnut to 22s. and beau size to 23s., f.o.r. makers' works. The small sizes always command more money, and are often used for domestic and other purposes in place of gas coke, the production of which is on a smaller scale since gas companies commenced to take supplies of coke-oven gas.

BRISBANE WOOL SALES

BRISBANE, July 9.—At the wool sales here this morning, 12,780 bales were offered. Continental buyers were the principal operators and there was good support from Japan. Best greasy were firm, but greater irregularity was apparent for average and inferior fleeces, of which there were fairly heavy withdrawals. Compared with June, rates for scoured were generally from 5 to 10 per cent. lower.—*Reuter.*

THE IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 7½ PER CENT.

RECORD CROP BUT LOWER PRICES

AN UNFAVOURABLE SEASON FOR THE INDUSTRY

THE RESTRICTION SCHEME

SIR CHARLES MCLEOD'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Imperial Tea Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 50-51, Lime-street, London, E.C.

SIR CHARLES C. MCLEOD, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

Mr. A. M. HALLS, the representative of the secretaries (Messrs. McLeod, Russel and Co), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having now been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before touching on the report it is my painful duty to allude to the great loss this company has sustained by the death on October 19 last of our esteemed colleague and director Mr. W. L. Thomas. Mr. Thomas had been a director of this company since its inception in 1897, and I need hardly say that we shall sadly miss his great help in all matters, more especially those connected with the manufacturing and the selling side, on which his profound knowledge was of the greatest value to my colleagues and myself.

HEAVY TEA STOCKS

I regret that the report now before you is not as satisfactory as last year's, even in spite of the fact that the crop manufactured was a record one. I fear, however, that this is the general state of affairs throughout the tea industry and, compared with the majority of Northern Indian tea companies, I think we can congratulate ourselves on the results achieved. The year 1929 will, no doubt, rank as one of exceptional trade depression throughout practically the whole world. In almost every industry over-production was the cause of the slump. As far as the tea trade is concerned the season under review has proved the worst since the disastrous year of 1920. Northern India manufactured a record crop of 370,700,000lb., as against 341,000,000lb. in 1928 and 347,500,000lb. in 1918, which prior to 1929 was the largest crop grown. Although the rate of consumption throughout the world, with the exception of Russia, has, I am glad to say, gradually been increasing year by year, consumption, unfortunately, has been unable to keep up with the pace of production. This state of affairs has had the natural effect of accumulating heavy stocks of tea in the United Kingdom. A record stock of 283,000,000lb. was reached at the end of January this year, and although this figure at the end of May had been reduced to 236,000,000lb. it is still the largest stock ever recorded in the United Kingdom at the end of the month in question. Increased imports from both Ceylon and Java have assisted in swelling these heavy stocks.

THE DROP IN PROFIT

Our revenue account shows a profit of £65,282, as against £80,074 in 1928. This drop in profits, amounting to £14,792, is entirely due to the lower prices received for our teas and to the increased expenditure incurred in manufacturing the excess crop. The average for our teas sold in London worked out at 2.32d. per lb. lower than last year, while we received 1.08 annas per lb. less for the smaller quantity sold in Calcutta. With the production from all countries increasing throughout the year, the natural tendency of the market was to steadily fall, until common tea in February this year averaged 8½d. per lb., which is the lowest price recorded since September, 1921. This price, as you may imagine, is well under the cost of production.

You will note from the analysis of revenue expenditure shown at the end of the report that our total expenditure for the year exceeded that of 1928 by £11,771. This increase, as I have just mentioned, is principally accounted for by the increased cost of manufacture due to the crop being 1,142,481lb. in excess of that manufactured in the preceding year, and to a larger expenditure in connexion with recruiting. I am glad to say that the labour position is now greatly improved. There was a plentiful supply of labour during the past year for all requirements, more especially in the Dooars.

If you will turn to the balance-sheet on page 8 you will see that £12,549 has been added to block account, being the cost of new machinery, buildings, &c., installed and erected during the year; £2,000 has been written off for depreciation of machinery, and we also propose, with your permission, to write off a further £10,896 from this account.

All our estates, with the exception of New Glencoe and Washabarie, were visited early this year by one of your directors, Mr. Routledge. His reports are satisfactory reading, and the great improvement reported on our Dooars properties is most encouraging.

CURTAILMENT OF THE 1930 OUTPUT

I am afraid that it is yet too early to express any opinion regarding the future. Most of you are no doubt aware that, as a result of protracted discussions and negotiations, an agreement has been arrived at between India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra to curtail the 1930 output. It is estimated that the total reduction from these chief tea-producing countries will amount to 57½ million pounds less than was actually manufactured in 1929. Northern India's share of this restriction amounts to roughly 32,000,000lb. Under this scheme we have undertaken to market 1,133,568lb. less than in 1929, which means that for the current season we have estimated to produce 7,061,792lb. Our cost of production will obviously be raised by the smaller outturn, and we must therefore hope that the market will respond sufficiently to admit a reasonable margin of profit. I have no doubt in my own mind that this restriction scheme will act as a stimulant to the market as the season progresses, but, in my opinion, restriction of output in any form can only be considered a temporary measure.

New areas are still being planted out each year and existing estates improved and renovated. It is, therefore, only to be expected that in normal circumstances production will continue on the upward trend. Other countries are also putting out more tea, which is proved by the increase in the shipments of tea seed from Northern India from 1,870 maunds in 1925-26 to 3,350 maunds in 1929-30. It is therefore to increasing the consumption of Indian tea throughout the world that we must all concentrate our efforts in order permanently to benefit the industry. Long, strenuous efforts were made to arrange for Russia to take a large additional quantity of tea off the market. Unfortunately negotiations broke down on account of the financial difficulties which were found to be insurmountable, but I sincerely trust that negotiations will be shortly resumed with more successful results.

AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN TEA

I mentioned last year that although tea is a popular beverage in Australia the amount of Indian tea consumed there, possibly from geographical causes, is small as compared with tea from Ceylon and Java. I regret that, as far as 1929 is concerned, the position shows no sign of improvement. The exports from Northern India to that country actually showed a small decrease, while the slight increase in shipments from Ceylon is counterbalanced by a small decrease in shipments from Java. One reads a good deal in the papers just now about trade within the Empire, and I sincerely hope that this will lead to a larger consumption of Indian tea in the Dominions.

I do not think there is any more for me to say. If any shareholder would like to ask any

(Continued at foot of next column)

questions I shall be pleased to answer same to the best of my ability.

I will now move:—"That the published report and accounts as issued to the shareholders be and the same are hereby received and adopted; that an Ordinary dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, recommended therein, be paid forthwith, and that the balance remaining at the credit of profit and loss account be disposed of according to the proposals as set forth in the report."

SIR J. P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., &c., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the re-election of Mr. R. A. Simson as a director of the company.

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. H. CUMBERLEGE and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. E. A. WATSON proposed the reappointment of Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co. as auditors in London and Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes as auditors in Calcutta.

Mr. G. F. STODDART seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and also to the agents and staff in India and at home, was proposed by Mr. M. TREVOR, seconded by Mr. F. B. LACEY, and carried unanimously.

This was acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN, and the proceedings terminated.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER EASIER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 9.—WHEAT cargoes opened with a firm tone, but eased later on lack of buyers and pressing offers of Indian at lower prices. There was a recovery late in the day on better North American openings and the close was strong. Pacific white, June to Aug., 34s. 6d. per qr.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), quoted at 34s. for July-Aug.; Rosafe steady, at 34s. sellers for new crop on passage; Australian barely steady, at 36s. 6d. to 37s. for prompt passage; choice white Karachi, July and Aug., 34s. 6d. wanted. Parcels were in slow request, buyers not following the advance asked for North American descriptions till late in the day. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July, Atlantic, 37s. 4½d. wanted. For No. 1 Manitoba (Van.) on passage, 36s. 6d. was accepted. No. 2 was held, 36s. 3d. for Van, while Atlantic, on passage, was bought at 35s. 9d. For No. 3 Van, 35s. 7½d. was asked. For choice white Karachi, July-Aug., to London, 34s. was paid. South Australian, per City of Oran on passage was sold to London at Hull at 35s. 6d. per qr.

The wheat futures market closed with a strong tone at 3d. to 6d. advance on the day. Business was done in Manitoba grade at 34s. 6d. for July and 34s. 7½d. for Aug.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	MANITOBA GRADE				
July	34 5	34 4	34 6	34 6	34 1
August	34 6	34 5	34 7	34 7½	34 2
November	35 4	35 3	35 5	35 6	35 0
	LONDON GRADE				
July	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 9	32 9
September ..	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 1

MAIZE.—La Plata cargoes were in poor request and the tone easy on lower Argentine closing prices and good reports of the Rumanian crop. The close was 3d. to 6d. per qr. down on the day at July, Aug. and Sept., 24s. per qr., sellers. Dan.Gal.Fox. the turn in buyers' favour at 25s. for afloat and 24s. 6d. for first half Aug. Parcels met a slow trade; La Plata, June-July, 22s. 9d., paid; July-Aug., 22s. 7½d., paid; Aug.-Sept., 22s. 6d., paid; Sept.-Oct., 22s. 9d., sellers; Danubian, 24s. quoted for July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept.

BARLEY.—Imported malting steady at 26s. 6d. wanted for July-Aug. Californian superior. Russian and Danubian steady but inactive at 18s. per qr. for Aug.-Sept. and Oct.

OATS.—La Plata no more than steady at 11s. 9d. for July and Aug. Polish, July, 13s. wanted.

AT MARK LANE there was a small attendance, with a slow trade in all departments. WHEAT prices were irregular, 3d. up to 3d. down since Monday. Quotations were:—No. 1 Northern Manitoba, ex ship, 39s. 9d.; No. 2, 38s. 9d.; No. 3 Vancouver, 38s.; No. 5 Atlantic, 34s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, 36s. 6d., ex ship; Rosafe (62½lb.), to arrive, 36s.; Australian, 38s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, 36s. 6d. FLOUR.—London straight-run steady and unchanged at 33s. 6d. per sack, delivered; Canadian, 6d. to 1s. per sack, delivered; Manitoba top patents, 6d. down at 33s. to 33s. 6d., ex store; Kansas patents, 29s. 6d. to 30s., ex store; Australian, 29s. 6d. to 30s. MAIZE.—La Plata firmer for near but 6d. lower for forward arrivals. Landed, 29s. 6d.; new, ex ship, to arrive, 27s.; June-July, ex ship, to arrive, 24s. 9d., per qr.; Bessarabian, ex ship, to arrive, 25s. 9d. BARLEY neglected. Californian, new crop, ex ship, quoted on sample at 29s. to 38s. per 448lb.; Russian and Danubian, ex ship, 19s. 6d. per 400lb. English OATS nominally 16s. 6d. to 20s. f.o.r., per Scwt.; La Plata, landed, 13s. per qr., and 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for feed, 10s. 9d. per qr., ex ship; Chilean tawny, 13s. 9d., ex store. WHEATFEED steady, unchanged, with a poor trade; middlings, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; bran, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per cwt., ex mill; broad bran, 4s. to 4s. 3d. per cwt. OATMEAL unchanged. Scotch, 12s. 9d.; American, 15s. per cwt., ex store.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in better demand at irregular prices. There were sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, July, at 36s. 6d.; No. 3 ditto, 35s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 34s. 4½d.; No. 5 ditto, 31s. 6d.; No. 6 ditto, 29s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, July, 36s. 3d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, July, 33s. 6d.; Rosafe (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. 6d., and Danubian, on sample, July-Aug., 32s. 6d. Sales covered choice white Karachi, July-Aug., at 33s. 10½d. to 34s.; Aug.-Sept., 34s.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, afloat, 35s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, July, 33s. 7½d.; Barusso (62½lb.), nearly due, 32s.; West Australian, due, 37s.; and white Western Pacific, shortly due, at 35s. 6d. Spot parcels were steady and occasionally ½d. per cental dearer. Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. higher, following firm closing American and Canadian markets, and steadily advanced under good speculative buying, due to an improved demand for actual wheat, together with unfavourable weather reports from Canada. The market closed firm at an advance of 1½d. to 1¾d. Sales were 200 loads. Tenders against the current month, 26 loads, making a total of 250,200 original rentals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 4,800 centals.

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	GRADED WHEAT FUTURES					
July	6 11½	6 11¾	6 11	7 0⅛	6 10¾	
Oct.	7 1¾	7 2¾	7 1⅝	7 2⅝	7 1	
Dec.	7 3½	7 4½	7 3⅜	7 4⅜	7 2¾	

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at about 3d. per quarter decline. No. 2 white flat African, by July 15, sold at 24s. on cable bid, and Dan.-Gal.-Fox. afloat, at 24s. 3d. There were sellers of La Plata, loading at 24s.; June-July, 23s.; July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., 22s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., 23s.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., afloat, 24s. 3d.; and No. 2 white flat African, July-Aug., at 23s. 6d. Spot parcels were firm, with La Plata and Gal.-Fox. a further 1d. per quarter dearer.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were neglected and nominal.

FLOUR was quiet but steady.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Buyers of cotton showed more interest on the spot market to-day and the turnover showed some improvement. Quotations of American rose 2 points; middling, 7.59d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 2 points better; Pernam, fair, 6.89d.; g.f. smooth, 7.89d., and g.f. Tanguis, 8.14d. Egyptian were unchanged to 10 points higher; f.g.f. Sakellaridis 12.15d., and F.G.F. Upper 9.60d. African advanced 2 points; middling West, 7.49d. and g.f. East 8.24d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. brooch, 5.30d. and fine No. 1 Oomra 4.50d.

American futures opened at a rise of 6 to 8 points following the improvement in overnight cable advices which attracted some Continental buying and indicated short covering. Selling on Bombay account was fairly well absorbed, and at midday values showed a rise of 5 to 7 points. The market fluctuated irregularly in the afternoon, but mostly downward owing to further Bombay selling and disappointing New York advices together with reports of rain in the Mississippi Valley. The close was quiet at a rise of 1 point to 4 points. Liverpool closing prices:—July, 7.11; Oct., 6.86; Jan., 6.89; March, 6.97. New York 11 a.m. prices.—July, 12.99; Oct., 12.72; Jan., 12.96; March, 13.14.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened unchanged but gradually improved on shorts covering and a scarcity of offerings, closing steady at a rise of 5 to 12 points. Closing prices:—July, 11.20; Aug. and Sept., 10.96; Oct., 11.15; Nov., 11.33; Dec., 11.51; Jan., 11.35; March, 11.48; March, 11.48; April, 11.35; May, 11.57; June and July, 11.65. Upper contracts closed quiet at gains ranging from 2 to 16 points. Closing values:—July, 8.96; Aug., 8.73; Sept., 8.78; Oct., 8.89; Nov., 8.86; Dec., 8.89; Jan., 8.46; Feb., 8.51; March, 8.57; April, 8.66; May, 8.70; June, 8.74; July, 8.78.

Empire futures finished barely steady although 2 to 10 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—July, 7.00; Aug., 6.86; Sept., 6.85; Oct., 6.75; Nov., 6.73; Dec., 6.73; Jan., 6.75; Feb., 6.77; March, 6.81; April, 6.82; May, 6.89; June, 6.85; July, 6.96.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	2,330	5,230	100	400	8	4,278
Brazilian, &c.	400	1,100	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	500	1,200	—	—	—	9,396
African, &c.	200	450	—	—	—	—
Egyptian &c.	500	1,250	—	1,842		1,842
E. Indies, &c.	70	770	—	92		193
Totals— This week	4,000	10,000	100	400	1,942	15,709
Last week	3,000	12,000	100	400	3,922	14,142

Amer. Futures	To-day			Previous day		
Delivery	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
July	7.16	7.11	7.11	7.15	7.06	7.08
August	—	—	6.97	7.02	6.99	6.96
September ..	6.91	6.91	6.91	—	—	6.89
October	6.91	6.85	6.86	6.92	6.89	6.83
November	—	—	6.85	—	—	6.81
December	6.90	6.89	6.87	6.90	6.87	6.83
January	6.93	6.88	6.89	6.93	6.83	6.85
February	—	—	6.92	—	—	6.88
March	7.00	6.97	6.97	7.01	6.90	6.93
April	7.02	7.02	7.00	—	—	6.96
May	7.07	7.02	7.03	7.07	6.98	7.00
June	—	—	7.05	—	—	7.02
July	—	—	7.07	7.06	7.06	7.04

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

—	To-day		Previous close

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	July 22	Aug. 12
Pay-day ..	To-Day	July 24	Aug. 14

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols. 2½% ..	55¼	56	–⅛
88⅝	81⅛	Do. 4% ..	88⅛	88⅝*	–⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛	103⅛	–1/16
101⅞	99¼	Do. 4% ..	101⅛	101⅝ ..	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90¾	91 ..	..
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅝	94⅝ ..	..
95⅝	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94⅛	95 ..	..
80¼	77⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	78¼	79 ..	⅛
100	95	Do., 4½% ..	99⅛	99⅝ ..	..
—	—	Do., 5% ..	104⅝	104⅝ ..	+⅛
101⅝	97¼	Treas. 5%, 33-35	102⅜	102⅝ ..	..
100	96½	Do., 4½%, 30-32	100⅜	100⅝ ..	..
98⅜	94⅞	Do., 4%, 32-34	101⅛	101⅜ ..	..
97⅛	93¾	Do., 4%, 31-33	99⅛	100⅛ ..	–⅛
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼	59¼ ..	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½	64½ ..	..
65⅜	60	Local Loans, 3%	64¼	65 ..	–¼
83	77	Do., 5% ..	80	83 ..	..
266	239	Bank of England	254	256	+1
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	82	84 ..	..
71¾	60	India, 3½% ..	61½	62½ ..	..
61¾	50⅛	Do., 3% ..	52½	53½ ..	..
51⅛	44	Do., 2½% ..	45	46 ..	..
101⅞	98	Do., 4% 1937	99¾	100¼ ..	..
92⅜	80¼	Do., 4% 50-55	85	86 ..	..
109	105⅞	Sudan, 4½% ..	107	108 ..	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63½	64½ ..	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	75	76 ..	..
104⅝	100	Do., 5% 40-60	102½	103½ ..	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102½	103½*	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	66	67 ..	..
67	58¾	Do. "A" ..	65	66 ..	..
85½	81	Met. Cons., 3%	86	87* ..	..
77½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	73	74 ..	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	—	— ..	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½	81½ ..	..
100¾	93	Do., 4½% ..	95	96 ..	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6%, 31-41	99¾	100¼ ..	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5%, 45-75	89¾	90¾ ..	..
91¼	86¼	Do., 4% 40-60	91	91¼ ..	..
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% 30-50	85	85½ ..	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% .. 16-36	95¼	95¾ ..	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% 29-49	83	83½ ..	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% 23-43	82¼	82¾*	+¼
113¼	108½	Do., 4% 46-63	110¼	110¾ ..	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% 48-58	101	101½ ..	..
85½	81⅜	N'tal, 3½% 34-44	84¼	84¾* ..	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% 29-49	76	76½ ..	..
88	83¼	N.S.W., 3% .. 55	86	86½ ..	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% 30-50	75½	76	+1
94¾	90¼	Do., 4% 1933	93½	94	+¼
99½	88¼	Do., 5% 45-65	87½	88	+¼
102	92	Do., 5½ 47-57	90¾	91¼ ..	..
104	99¾	N. Zeal., 5% 46	101	101½ ..	..
97⅞	93⅛	Do., 4½% 45-65	95¼	96¼ ..	..
89⅛	82¼	Do., 4% 43-63	84	84½* ..	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½% 40	89	89½ ..	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% 1945	79¾	80¼ ..	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% 47-57	102½	103 ..	..
99	92¼	Do., 4% 57-63	96⅛	97¼ ..	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% 40-50	75	75½ ..	+¼
104¼	98⅞	S.Af., 5% .. 45-75	99	99½ ..	..
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85¼	86¼ ..	..
99⅜	89	S.A'st., 5% 45-75	87¾	88¼ ..	..
92⅝	87	Do., 4% 1935-45	90¼	90¾ ..	..
85⅞	79¼	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	87¾	88¼ ..	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% 29-49	69	69½ ..	..
99⅜	91	W.Au., 5% 45-75	87¼	87¾* ..	..
90⅜	86	Do., 4% .. 35-55	87	88 ..	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	70¼	70¾ ..	+¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 7	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	86	87* ..
81¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½	81½ ..
92¾	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92	93* ..
101	Austrian, 6% ..	100½	101½ ..
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	110	111 ..
92¾	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	92	93* ..
49½	Brazil 4% 1889 ..	47	48 +½
57	Do., 4% Rescission ..	54	55* ..
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	58½	59½ ..
74½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	72	73 ..
83	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	80½	81½ ..
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	56½	57⅛* +¼
80	Bulgaria, 7%	80	82* ..
96¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96½	97½ ..
88½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86	90 ..
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	104	106* ..
97½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97	98 ..
81½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81	82 ..
58	Do., 5% 1912 ..	37	39 ..
59	Do., 5% 1913 ..	58¼	59¼ –¼
50	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	46	51 ..
21	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	24 ..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25	28 ..
110¾	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111	112 ..
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	74	76 ..
207½	French, 5%	205½	211½ ..
205¼	Do., 4%	201¼	208¼ ..
105¾	Midl., 6%	105¼	106¼ ..
105½	Nord, 6%	105	106 ..
106½	Orleans, 6%	106	107 ..
105¾	P.L.M., 6%	105¾	106¾* ..
107¼	Rente (Perp., 4%, 7%	107½	108½* ..
106	German, 7%	105½	106½ ..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	57	60* ..
79	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78	80 ..
101¾	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101½	102¾ ..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	91¼	93¼ –¼
102¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102	103 ..
18	Italian, 5½%	17	18* ..
101¼	Do., Cdt. Consort."B"	101	102 ..
74	Japan, 4½, 1899 ..	73¼	74¼ ..
91	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91	92 +¼
101½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101	102 ..
90¾	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90½	91½* ..
18¼	Mexican, 5%	18	20 +1
77	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	75	77 ..
90	Polish, 7%	89	91 ..
45½	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	43½	44¾* –½
45¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	44	45 –¼
85¼	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2⅛	3⅛ ..
3	Do., 5% 1906	3	4 ..
102½	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½	103½ ..
11	Turkish, 4% Unified.	10½	11½ ..
65½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65	66 ..
6½	Peruvian Corp. ..	6	7 ..
42½	Do., Pref.	41	42 ..
105¾	German Potash, 7% ..	105½	106½ ..
81	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77	79* ..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

81½	—	Great Western ..	82	82¾ ..	..
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81	82 ..	..
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100 ..	..
—	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95½	96½ ..	..
45¼	—	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	45¾	46½ ..	..
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½	79½* ..	..
—	—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½	76½ ..	+¼
—	—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	67½	68½ ..	+¼
84	73¾	L. and N. East., Def.	81¾	83¾ ..	..
23¾	—	Do., Pref.	24½	25¼ ..	..
—	—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	85¾	86¾* ..	..
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd..	71½	72½ ..	+½
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Pref..	62¼	63¼ ..	..
—	—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref..	49¼	50¼ ..	..
65	—	Metropolitan	65¼	66¼ ..	..
77	—	Met. Dist.	77	78 ..	..
28	—	Southern, Defd. ..	28	28½ ..	–⅛
70	—	Do., Pref.	69¾	70¾ ..	+¼
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¾	79¾* ..	..
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98	99 ..	..
—	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90½	91½ ..	+¼
24/3	—	Underground, £1 ..	24/1½	24/7½ ..	–1½d
—	—	Do., Income ..	104	105⅛ ..	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

76	—	Antofagasta. Cons. ..	75½	77½* ..	..
—	—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½	76½ ..	..
—	—	Argentine N. Easta..	29	31 ..	..
89	—	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	87	88 ..	..
79½	—	B.A. and Pacific ..	78	79 ..	..
69	—	B.A. Western	65½	67½ ..	..
193	—	Canadian Pacific ..	192	193 ..	+1
70	—	Central Argentine ..	68½	69½ ..	..
76½	—	Central Uruguay ..	75½	77½ ..	..
18	—	Cordoba Central ..	18	19 ..	+½
23½	—	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22½	24½ ..	..
32	—	Costa Rica	31½	32½ ..	..
78	—	Entre Rios	77	79 ..	..
—	—	Int. Cent. America ..	18	22 ..	..
41½	—	Leopoldina	40	41 ..	..
7½	—	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7	8 ..	..
4	—	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3¾	4 ..	..
168	—	San Paulo	160	164 ..	+1
12	—	United of Havana ..	10½	12½ ..	–½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅛	..	Lloyds, A...	64/0	..
Alexanders..	3¼	..	Martins ..	7⅜	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅜	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅜	..	Midland, £1	75/9	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅛	+1/16	Do. .. £12	9⅝	+1/16
Bk. of Mtl...	60½	..	Nat. Dist., B	10	+⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	35½	..	Nat. Egypt	30	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/6*	..	Nat. India ..	42	–¼
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. Prov., £4	18½	..
Do., B. ..	56/6	..	Nat. Prov., £1	4⅞	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/9	..	Nat. Prov. Mang.	2⅝	..
B. Overseas ..	14/-	..	Nat. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	50	..	Stand. S.A.	15⅜	+⅛
Char. India ..	17¼	..	Un. of Aust.	10½	..
District ..	3⅛	..	Un. Discount	9¼	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5¾	..	Westminster	80/0	..
Hambros ..	8/6	..	Do. .. £1	51/0	+3d
Hongkong ..	106	..	Wms.Dens.A	39/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18¾	..	Nthn. Assur.	15⅛	+⅜
Atlas Assur.	12⅛	..	Phoenix, Lp.	13¾	+⅛
Britannic ..	14⅜	..	Prudential ..	22	..
Com. Un. ..	22¼	+¼	Do. .. "B" ..	37/9	+3d
Eagle Star ..	11*	+⅛	Royal	71⅝	+⅛
Empr'n'Thin	71/6	+3d	R. Exchange	51⅝	..
Gen. Accdt.	14¼	+⅛	Scottish,"A" ..	15¼	+¼
Guardian ..	10	..	Sea	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27½	+¼	Sun. Insur. ..	37½	+¼
Ldn. Assur. ..	9⅛	+⅛	Sun Life ..	52¼*	..
N. Brit. & M.	32	+¼	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6¼	+⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	11⅛	+1/32
Bleachers ..	17/0*	..	Fine Spinners	22/9	..
Borax, Def.	10/7½	..	Hoyle, J. ..	5/6	..
Brad. Dyers	22/6	..	Impl. Chem.	22/1½	+1/4d
Brit.Celanese	13/0	..	Do., Defd.	6/6	+3d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/6	..	Join Ind., Pf.	2/3	..
B. Col. Dyers	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11⅛	+1/16
Brit. Enka..	4/3	..	Lister	13/6	..
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Patons & B.	20/9	+9d
Can. Celanese	2	..	Rylands ..	18/0	+3d
C'n'se Amer.	..	..	Salt Union ..	1⅝	..
Coats ..	60/3*	+3d	Salts (W'ns'e)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/6	..	Sidlo Viscose	10/0	..
Courtaulds ..	27⅜	+1/32	Wardle&Davy	7/9	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/9	+9d	Hydro Elec.	38¼	+¼
Atlas	26/0	+3d	Johnson&Ph.	35/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	33*	..	Metro. Elec.	40/6	+3d
B'mouth&Pt.	56/3	+6d	Mex.Lt.Com.	7⅜	+⅛
Braz. Tract.	40	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	76	–1
Brit. Insuld.	75/6	..	Mid.Counties	27/3	..
Brush Elec.	119	..	N'w'le Elec.	23/6	+6d
Callender's	70/0*	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	54/0	..	Siemens ..	20/6	–6d
County Lond.	45/6	..	Teleg. Const.	18	..
English Elec.	13/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	3¼	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/3*	..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/6	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	32/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/6	–9d	Imperial Tob.	4⅞	..
Am. Dent. Df.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can	38/0	..
Apollinaris ..	8/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	24½	+⅞
Assd. Cement	24/3	+1½d	Kreuger & T.	27⅝	..
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅞*	..
Brit. Alum. ..	2	..	Do., Def'w'rs	5⅛	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	54⅝*	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/10½	..
Brit. & R. Pac.	15/0	–1/0	Liverpool Nit.	8/0	–1/0
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	30/6	–3d	Manbré G.Df.	15/0	..
Brit.Port.Cm	2⅝₃₂	..	Marconi Mar.	1 15/16	+1/16
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	2⅛	..
Cab & W. "B"	11	–1	Mather & P.	2⅛	..
Do., 7½% "A"	23½	–⅛	Nairn, M.&G.	2	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	76	–½	New Tam'y 1	17/0	..
Carreras "A"	8¼	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	43/6	..
Cd. Graph. ..	3 13/32	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	1 3/32	+1/32
Cntrl.Ld ..	24/6	..	Pinchin, J'son	43/9	+3d
Cr.Atl. 1 Pf.	10/10½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0	..
Cunard St'm	20/0	..	Royal Mail ..	22½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13 4½	+4½d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	5/6	..
E.Readv't. B.	16 7½	..	Sth.Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	33⅛*	..	Spillers ..	19/0	..
Furness, W.	32/6	+6d	Swed.Mtch.B	15	+1/16
Gas Lt. & C.	19/3	..	Tarapaca Nit.	8/0	–6d
Gaumont. Br.	12/6	–1½d	Turner & Nl.	3 11/32	+1/32
Globe Tel...	17¼	..	Utd. Dairies	31⅜	..
Gramophone	3⅝	+3/32	Un. Molasses	27 3/32	+3/32
Harrisons&C.	5⅝	–1/16	Unilever ..	2⅝	+1/32
Imp.Con. Gas	34⅝	–2	Utd.-Tob.(8/-)	3 31/32*	..
Imp. Smelt.	15/6	..	Wallpaper D.	48/0	–3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/4½	+1½d	Howard & B.	8⅝	..
Armstrong ..	0/7	..	Lambert ..	32/0	..
Babcock & W	56/0	+6d	Pease & Ptns.	2/6	+3d
Baldwins ..	3 11/32	+1½d	Platt Bros. ..	5/6	..
Bengal	8/6	+1½d	Powell, Duff.	9/3	..
B.S.A. ..	9/3	..	Richds. West	3/3	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5/6	..
Brown(John)	3/6	..	S. Speakman	12/0	..
Caunnell Ld.	1/9	–3d	Staveley ..	12/0	..
Colvert's ..	8/0	–3d	Stew.&L.Def.	25/0	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/6*	+3d	S. Durham ..	20/6	+3d
Dorman Long	5/6	..	Swan, Hunter	19/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97⅛*	..
Guest, Keen	36/6*	+1/0	Thomas, R.	2/3	..
Hadfields ..	8/0	–6d	Vickers	8/0	..
Harld.&W.P.	6/0	..	Weardale, Df.	18/0	+6d
Hopkinson ..	31/3	..	Yk.Am.A& D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	26/6	–1/0	National Bus	26/0	–6d
Dennis Bros.	42/0	–1/0	Rolls-Royce	43/3	..
Ford	65/0	..	Rover ..	8/0	..
Guy Motors	15/9	–3d	Singer ..	27/6	..
Humber ..	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp.Airways	24/3	..	Smith, S.,Dl.	3/9	..
Layland ..	72/6	..	Thornycroft	60/0	..
Lucas, J. ..	72/6	..	Till. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris,7½Pf.	21/9	..	Till. Stevens	10/6	+3d
Napier, D. ..	11/3	..	Tilling, T. ..	4 21/32	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/0	..	Ind. Coope..	64/3	..
Bass Ratcl.	67/6	..	Meux's ..	39/3	..
Benskin's	35/6*	..	Mitch's & B.	55/9	..
CofLon., Def	13/3	–3d	S. African ..	62/6	..
Courage ..	64/3	..	Taylor Walk.	57/3	+3d
Distillers ..	67/3	–3d	Threlfalls ..	55/6	..
Guinness ..	106/6	..	Walker P.&C	18/0	+6d
Hoare	67/3	..	Watney, Def.	64/9	–3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	17/9	..	Lewis, Pfd..	46/3	..
Atmy & N..	38/9	..	Lipton ..	4/6	–6d
Barker ..	59/6	..	Lyons, "A" ..	42 32*	+1/32
Boots Pure D	51⅜	..	Maple ..	28/9	–6d
Carlton ..	32/0	–6d	Map.& Webb	5/9	..
Debenhams	8/0	..	Maypole,Def.	5/6	..
Fredk. Hotels	11 4½	..	Savoy Hotel	31/6	..
Gordon Hts.	12 7½	+3d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrods ..	60 7½	+7½d	Smart Bros. ..	11/4	..
Harr'ds(B.A.)	15 1½	–1½d	Spiers&P.10/0	17/0	..
Hmsd.C. 4½%	101¼	–3d	Waring & G.	22/6	–2/6
Internat. Tea	22/3	+3d	Whiteley ..	49/6	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg.Ld. Inv.	35/0	..	Daigety ..	9½	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldstr., Mt.	28⅜	..
Aust.Merc.Ly	6½	..	Hudson's Bay	15⅞	–⅛
Brit. N. Born	6/9	..	Kaosala Cot.	6/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	95*	+1
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2⅝	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	12/6*	–3d	L. Asiatic ..	3/9	–1½d
Ah.-Dutch..	26/9	–3d	Lumut	1½	–⅛
Ah.-Java ..	2 1½	–1½d	Malacca ..	1 1/16	..
Ah.-Malay ..	⅜	..	Malayalam	20/3	–3d
Bah Lias ..	1 3/16	..	Mendaris ..	1	..
Balue Kidoel	1 7/16	..	Merlimau ..	2 1/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	18/9	+1/3	Pataling ..	1 5/16	..
Bertam Cons.	3 41/32	..	Perak ..	2/3	..
Bukit Mart'm	2 41/32	..	Rembau Jelei	21/3	..
Castlefield ..	4 7/32	..	Rubber Tst.	30 10½	–10½d
Cons. Malay	4/0	..	Sarawak ..	1 41/32	..
Daff Devt..	1/4	..	Selangor Un.	1/6	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/9	..	Sennah ..	1¼	..
Grand Cent.	2 33/32	..	Sialang ..	1	..
Gula Kalumpa	1 5/16	..	Straits Rbr.	2 25/32	..
Highlands ..	1 11/32	–1/32	Sum. Para ..	2/3	..
Java Invest.	1 13/32	..	Tandjong ..	1	..
Java United	1⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 1/16	..
Jugra&Carey	13/3	..	Telogoredjo	1 3/32	–1/32
Kapar Para	1 1/16	..	U. Serdang ..	3/3	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1/16	..	U. Sua B'ly	2 7/16	–1/32
Labu	31/3	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 7/16	..
Lanadron ..	⅛	–1/32	U. Temiang	1/6	–1½d
Linggi	31/32	–1/16	Vallambrosa	10/3	..

TEA

Anual. Est...	19*	..	East'n Prod.	3⅝	..
An.-Ceylon..	29/6	..	Empire ..	2	–1/32
Assam Co. ..	30/6*	+6d	Galaha ..	45/9	+6d
Assam Front.	20/9*	..	Imperial Tea	1⅜	..
Bogaw't'awa	3½	..	Jhanzie ..	2 21/32	+1/8
Brahmap'tra	2 2/32	..	Jokai	2 31/32	..
Brit. Indian	2 5/16	..	Jorehaut ..	3 5/16	+1/16
Budla Beta ..	3⅜	+1/32	Lanka Plant.	39/3	..
Carolina ..	2⅜	..	Lebong ..	4	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1/16	..	Langla	11/9	..
Chargola ..	8/9	..	Makum	1 1/8*	..
Chirwa	3 5/16	..	Nedeem ..	1⅜	..
Cons. T. & L.	21*	+⅛	NewDimbula	5 5/16	–1/16
Darjeeling ..	2 15/16	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅛	+1/32
Darj. Cons...	3⅝	..	Pabbojan ..	5/6*	+1/32
Dimdi	14/0	..	Seo.. E. & L.	2 13/16	..
Dooars	51/9	+6d	Singlo	45/3	+3d
DoomDooma	3 5/16*	..	Travancore ..	2⅛	..
East'n Assam	3⅝	..	Upper Assam	1¾	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	15/6	..	Lobitos	1 25/32*	+1/32
A.-Egypt, B.	2¼	..	Mex. Eagle ..	13 1/32	–1½d
A.-Persian ..	4 1/16	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex. Trin. ..	31/32	..	Phoenix, Lish.	11 1/32	..
Attock	20/0	..	R. Dutch ..	32 3/8	–1/2
Brit. Borneo ..	3/9*	..	Shell	21 7/16	..
Brit. Burmah ..	5/3	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½	–1½d
Brit.Cont'lPt	7 1/16	+3d	Steaua Rom.	7 1/16	..
Burmah	47 3/8*	..	Trinidad C. ..	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11/10½*	..	Trinidad L. ..	2 7/16	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/4½	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9	..
Creole	1¼	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	4/3	–3d	V.O.C., Ord.	27 3/32*	+1/32

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Al.& Europ'n	15/0	..	Modder.Deep	19 3/32	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 1/16	..	Modder.East	19 3/32	–1/32
Ah.-French ..	3/4	..	Mozambique	8/6	..
Brakpan ..	2¾	..	Natal N. Col.	1	..
C.Mining, Br.	1 6/4	–1/4	New Jagers ..	1 5/8	–1/16
City Deep ..	6/0	..	New Modder.	3 7/8	..
Cons. Dmds.	6 11/32	+1/16	New State A.	1 11/16	..
Cons. G.Flds.	1⅜	+1/32	Nourse	9/6	..
Cons. M.R..	1 6/7½	..	Randf'n E.	8/5	+4½d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/3	..	Rand Mines ..	5	–1/32
Crown	3 5/16	..	Rand Select.	8/9	..
Daggafontein	17/32	..	Rob. Deep B	9/0	..
De Beers D.	7¼	+5/16	S.A. Town ..	8/3	..
Durban Deep	11/3	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Geduld	1 31/32	..	Springs	2⅜	..
East Rand..	9/5	–3d	Sub Nigel ..	2 19/32	..
Geduld ..	3 29/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼	–1/16
Gen. Mining	1 1/16	..	Union Corp.	3 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 11/16	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 9/16	..
Jt'b'g'C'nalnv.	38/6	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅞	..
Knights ..	10/0	..	Village Deep	3 3/32	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	–3d	W. Rd. Cons.	6/1½	+1/4d
Meyer & C..	2 1/32	..	West Springs	14/3	+3d
Modder.B. ..	14/0	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b	12/9	+3d	Rhod.Cong.B	15¼	+¼
Cam & Motor	1	..	Rhod. K't'ga	1 1/16	..
Chartered ..	33/0	..

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Costa Marta and Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China, Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Aden, Persia (exc. North), Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Sercbelles, Iraq and Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities)†.

8 P.M.—To Newfoundland, Peru (Iquitos).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†‖, Brazil (Para and Manaos).

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio, Santos, Para and Manaos), Argentina (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia (Sydney), Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China, Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Aden, Persia (exc. North), Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Sercbelles, Iraq and Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities)†.

8 P.M.—To Newfoundland, Peru (Iquitos).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Star. U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. America. Canada, by ss. Melita. U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai and North China, Bermuda, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. France. U.S.A., Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South and Bahamas, by ss. Europa. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda and Japan (via Siberia), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. General Voyron. Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Duchess of Bedford.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ALMEDA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; London, 2.30 p.m.

AMERICA (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 9 p.m.

CALIFORNIA (Anchor), from New York ; Glasgow, a.m.

EUROPA (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN (Nelson), from South America ; Tilbury Pier, 4 p.m.

LACONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool.

LONDON EXCHANGE (Furness), from New York ; Gravesend, 4 a.m.

NEW YORK (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 10 a.m.

THEMISTOCLES (Aberdeen), from Australia ; Southampton, 6.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.

HOMERIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton, 1 p.m.

MALOJA (P. & O.), from Brisbane ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due Tilbury, Saturday, 7 a.m.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : By Star (Avila Star)	July 10 7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Avila Star)	July 10 6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Monarch)	July 12 7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	July 12 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	July 12 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U. Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 16 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. and C. & D. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Pt. Caroline)	July 24 7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Mantua and Benalbo)	July 10 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	July 17 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Panama)	July 10 Noon
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Avila Star)	July 10 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Avila Star)	July 10 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Denis)	July 11 2 a.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.) : B. Star† (Jamaique)	July 11 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	July 12 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Booth† (Denis)	July 12 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Denis)	July 12 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	July 12 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct†‖ (Montcha)	July 16 6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	July 11 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of Australia)	July 11 6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Masurian)	July 12 2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Homeric)	July 12 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct† (Montclare)	July 17 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	July 10 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : U.-Castle (Gloucester Castle)	July 11 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (Egori)	July 12 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	July 12 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & F.†† (Orotava)	July 12 6 p.m.
(exc Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	July 12 5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (A. Woermann)	July 16 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERDE IS. : B. Star (Avila Star)	July 16 6 p.m.
B. Star (Avila Star)	July 10 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y.	July 16 6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 10 Noon
P. & O. (Mantua and Benalbo)	July 10 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt* (Calchas) (Hong-kong and S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 17 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Asia)	July 15 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	July 12 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Camito)	July 10 Noon
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Carare)	July 11 7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 12 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Insulinde)	July 10 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 16 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Paris)	July 10 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 10 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha)	July 12 6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 12 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 15 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 16 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Yokohama)	July 16 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 10 9 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Avila Star)	July 17 9 a.m.
Via M'video (Arianza)	July 10 7.30 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Aorangi)	July 17 8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.) : Du. pkt. (Oranje Nassau)	July 12 2 a.m.
E. & F. (Carare)	July 11 6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	July 12 9 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 15 8 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails‖	July 10 6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 12 6 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha)	July 10 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Camito)	July 12 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Masurian)	July 11 7.30 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Producer)	July 12 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	July 14 Noon
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Asia)	Daily Noon
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	July 12 2 a.m.
E.D. (Ezori)	July 11 11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Kenilworth Castle)	July 12 2 a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Newfoundland)	July 11 11.30a.m
Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 10 8 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of Australia) (Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	July 11 6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 12 2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Aorangi)	July 10 5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Denis)	July 11 5.30 p.m.
Booth† (Denis)	July 12 2 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	July 10 8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*‖	July 12 6 p.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	July 11 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Calchas)	July 11 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 15 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	July 10 6 p.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	July 10 Noon
Fr. Pkt.* (France)	July 12 2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	July 16 Noon
W. Star (Homeric)	July 16 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	July 17 2 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	July 12 2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	July 15 8 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : E.D. (Egori)	July 12 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	July 14 6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Gambia, Fr. Guinea : E.D. (Egori)	July 12 2 a.m.
Dahomey : Holt (J. C. Holt)	July 11 8 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	July 16 2 a.m.
Fernando Po, Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	June 16 7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria : Ger. pkt.* (A. Woermann)	July 16 8 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	July 17 6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	July 10 Noon
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare)	July 12 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	July 15 8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

†‖ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†‖ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d. ,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. ,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay, and S.India)	7d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

†‖ Letters for Canada by the Montclare may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on July 11, from 9.45 a.m. to 10.35 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Canada, China (*via* Canada), Estonia, Greece (by sea direct), Japan (*via* Canada), Latvia, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Turkey (by sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To Brazil (Para, Manaos, Canary Islands, Cuba, Fiji (*via* Canada), French Guiness, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mexico (direct), Newfoundland, Peru (Dept. of Loreto), Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira, Nyasaland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (*via* Beira). **6 P.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands) (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, United States, Greece (by sea direct), Japan (*via* Canada), Turkey (by sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica). **1.15 P.M.**—To Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service).

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HONSONG BAY ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 7th.
MORETON BAY ... For Ldn., left Adelaide 5th.

AFRICAN

BATA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Sierra Leone 7th.
NEW BRUNSWICK ... Fm. W. Africa, arr. Baltimore 8th.
NEW BRIGHTON ... For Lobito, left Loanda 7th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA ... For Valencia, left Algiers 6th.
BORNIA ... Fm. Oran, arr. Genoa 6th.
BOTHNIA ... For Salonika, left Piraeus 5th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MARYLAND ... Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 8th.
MISSOURI ... Fm. Hampton Roads, arr. Ldn. 9th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ANNIAS ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 5th.
IDOMENEUS ... Fm. Japan, arr. L'pool 8th.
JASON ... For Java, left Belawan 6th.
MENESTHEUS ... For Manila, left Singapore 6th.
PHILOCTETES ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Moji 5th.
POLYDORUS ... For Java, left Sabang 5th.
TELEMACHUS ... For N.Y., left Hankow 7th.
TROILUS ... For L'pool, left Pt. Said 7th.
... For Ldn., left Yokohama 5th.

BLUE STAR

ALBION STAR ... For Colombo, left Penang 8th.
ROISNEY STAR ... For Ldn., left Santos 8th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

DAGOMBA ... For Cotonu, left St. Harcourt 7th.
WM. WILBERFORCE ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Opobo 6th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

METAGAMA ... Fm. Montreal, due Havre 11th.
MONTROSE ... Fm. Sthmtn., due Quebec 11th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KENNETH ... For Campana, left B. Aires 8th.
CLAN MACBEAN ... Fm. E. Africa, arr. Suez 9th.
CLAN MACIVER ... For Durban, left Beira 8th.
CLAN MACTAVISH ... Fm. Madrid and Cadiz, left Barry 8th.
HALESIUS ... For Leith, left Pt. Said 8th.
HALIARTUS ... For Ldn., left Oran 8th.
HARMODIUS ... Fm. Mediterranean, arr. Majunga 8th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

IOWA ... For Talcahuano, left Callao 8th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA ... For Sthmtn., 664 miles east N.Y., 8th.
ASCANIA ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 9th.
BERENGARIA ... For N.Y., 1,326 miles west Bishop's Rock, 8th.
CARINTHIA ... For Hammerfest, left Trondhjem 9th.
LANCASTRIA ... For Glb., left Cadiz 9th.
TUSCANIA ... For Ldn., left N.Y. 9th.

ANCHOR

TRANSYLVANIA ... For N.Y., 910 miles west Inishtrahull, 8th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT PIRIE ... Fm. Dunedin, arr. Wanganui 9th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF BATAVIA ... For Calcutta, left Philadel. 7th.
CITY OF PERTH ... For Ldn., cld. Perim 9th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF DURBAN ... Left Mombasa 7th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG ... For Ldn., cld. Perim 9th.
CITY OF LAHORE ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 9th.
CITY OF LONDON ... Fm. Karachi, arr. Dunkirk 8th.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... For Ldn., left Madras 7th.
CITY OF PARIS ... Cruising, arr. Glardini 8th.

FURNESS LINE

PACIFIC EXPORTER ... For V'couver, left Clyde 8th.
PRINCESS ... Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 6th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

AMASIS ... For Hamburg, left Norfolk 7th.
FRIESLAND ... For Tsingtao, left Tientsin 8th.
HAVENSTEIN ... For Yokohama, left Shanghai 9th.
SAN FRANCISCO ... Fm. Seattle, arr. Panama 8th.
WURTTEMBERG ... For R. Plate, left Lisbon 8th.

HARRISON

GLADIATOR ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Mombasa 8th.
INGOMA ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Demerara 8th.
SPECIALIST ... Fm. Clyde, arr. Trinidad 8th.
TRAVELLER ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Vera Cruz 8th.

HENDERSON

BURMA ... Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'seilles 9th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

NIEW AMSTERDAM ... Fm. R'dam, arr. N.Y. 7th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BRONTE ... Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 8th.
HOGARTH ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. L'pool 8th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ANDRE LEBON ... For M'seilles, left Aden 8th.
LT. DE LA TOUR ... Fm. Haiphong, arr. Suez 8th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

KANGEAN ... For N.Y., left Pt. Swettenham 8th.
MAFIA ... Fm. Batavia, arr. L'pool 8th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND PRINCESS ... For Ldn., left Santos 7th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASUKA MARU ... Fm. Shimonoseki, arr. 'Frisco 8th.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 9th.
HAKONE MARU ... Fm. Tees, arr. Antwerp 8th.
KAMAKURA MARU ... For B. Aires, left Singapore 7th.
KATORI MARU ... For Yokohama, left Colombo 8th.
PENANG MARU ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Osaka 7th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... For Bombay, left Shanghai 7th.
TERUKUNI MARU ... For Ldn., left Shanghai 8th.
TOKIWA MARU ... Fm. Philadel., arr. Yokohama 8th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... For Calcutta, arr. Singapore 7th.
TSURUGA MARU ... For Yokohama, left Shanghai 8th.
WAKASA MARU ... For Algoa B., left Pt. Natal 8th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALDA ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Antofagasta 8th.
BOTHA ... Fm. Bremen, arr. B. Aires 5th.
CORLENZ ... For Hamburg, left Singapore 7th.
EISENACH ... For Hamburg, left St. Thomas 5th.
NECKAR ... Fm. Bremen, arr. Las Palmas 8th.
ROLAND ... For Hamburg, left Melbourne 8th.
SIERRA VENTANA ... For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 8th.
TRAVE ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. Rio Janeiro 8th.
TRIER ... For Hamburg, left Portland 5th.
TURPIN ... For Hamburg, left Montreal 5th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Fremantle 8th.
KASHMIR ... For Yokohama, left Suez 8th.
LAHORE ... For Ldn., left Penang 8th.
NANKIN ... For Ldn., left Colombo 8th.
NOVARA ... For Ldn., left Pt. Said 8th.

BRITISH INDIA

GALCONDA ... For Cochin, left Mermugao 9th.
MATIANA ... For Beira, left Zanzibar 8th.
MUNDRA ... Fm. Bombay, arr. Hull 9th.
NUDDEA ... Fm. Hull, left Algiers 6th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

TARANAKIA ... For Mchstr., left A'mouth 8th.
TEKOA ... For Fremantle, left Cape T. 8th.

FEDERAL

CUMBERLAND ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Fremantle 9th.
DEVON ... For Ldn., left Brisbane 8th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND.

WAIMARINO ... Fm. Clyde, arr. Dunedin 9th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

BUITENZORG ... For R'dam, left M'seilles 8th.
INDRAPURA ... For Java, left Pt. Said 9th.
TJERIMAI ... For R'dam, left Pt. Said 8th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

MAASLAND ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Rio Janeiro 8th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

DARRO ... For B. Aires, left Villagarcia 8th.
SAMBRE ... For U.K., left Bahia 8th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERHAZEL ... For Rangoon, left Colombo 7th.

UNION-CASTLE

DUNBAR CASTLE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 9th.
DUNDRUM CASTLE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 8th.
GARTH CASTLE ... For Ldn., left Teneriffe 8th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE ... For Ldn., left Table B. 8th.
SAXON ... For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 8th.

WHITE STAR

HOMERIC ... Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 11th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

GAMBIA RIVER.—Rosario, July 8.—British s. Gambia River, heavily aground loading berth at San Lorenzo. Tug and anchors failed to float. Commencing lighten cargo to-morrow. Surveyor estimates must lighten about 1,500 tons bulk maize. Wharf damaged.

PENTRAETH.—The following wireless message has been received from Lloyd's Agent at Leghorn from the British s. Pentraeth (before reported), *via* Genoa Wireless Station, dated July 8 :—" Pentraeth afloat ; being anchored safe spot for to-night. Proceeding Leghorn after diver's examination to-morrow."

JULIA.—Falmouth, July 9.—Greek s. Julia (before reported). Diver stopped leak ; cement box being fitted. Expect complete temporary repairs by noon to-day.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 9.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, ... 86.70 (previous, 86.85) ; 5% Rentes, 1915-16, ... 102 (102.05) ; 4% 1917-1920, 143 (133.25) ; 6% 1920, 100.80 (100.80) ; 5% 1927, 105.80 (105.75) ; 5% Credit National, 1919, (540) ; 6% 1922 (14), 532 (535) ; 6% 1921, 542 556 (558) ; 6% 1924, 548 (547) ; 4% Egyptian (88.50) ; 5% Brazilian, 1914, — (560) ; 5% Russian, 1909, 6.70 (6.42) ; 4½% Russian, 1905, 3.80 (3.40) ; 4% Turkish Unified, 53.20 (53.90) ; Banque de France 22.525 (22.300) ; Banque de Paris, 2.800 (2.755) ; Banque Parisienne, 1.850 (1.8352) ; Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,924 (1,920) ; Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3.500 (3.510) ; Credit Lyonnais, 2.110 (2.075) ; Banque d'Orient, 332 (335) ; Banque Ottomane, 1.026 (1.042 ex div.) ; Suez Canal, 17.805 (17.690) ; Chargeurs Reunis, 665 (651) ; Messageries Maritimes, 1.864 (1.865) ; Sucreries d'Egypte, 710 (728) ; Wagons-Lits, 517 (507) ; Thomson Houston, 869 (853) ; Lautaro Nitrate, 392 (401 ex div.) ; Ford of France, 298 (292) ; Rio Tinto, 4.310 (4.275) ; Tharsis, Preferred, 1.430 ex div. (1.458) ; Jagersfontein, 199 (197) ; Central Mining, 2.020 (2.025) ; Modderfontein, 204 (205) ; Brakpan, 359 (364) ; Crown Mines, 444 (442) ; East Rand, 60 (62) ; Geduld, 456 (460) ; General Mining, 86 (89) ; Consolidated Goldfields, 209 (208) ; Johannesburg Consolidated, 240 (236) ; Randfontein, 52 (48) ; Rand Mines, 378 (378) ; Tanganyika, 262 (254) ; Transvaal Consolidated, 160 (161) ; Union Corporation, 394 (394) ; Mozambique, 60 (59) ; West Rand Mines, 39 (40) ; Caoutchoucs, 156 (154) ; Eastern International, 105 (107) ; Guin Kalumpong, 136 (138) ; Khala Lampur, 179 (177) ; Malacca 173 (176) ; Mexican Eagle, 159 (157) ; Royal Dutch, 40.00 Oex div. (41.250) ; Shell Transport, 580 (579, ex div.) ; Platine, 2.430 (2.425) ; Oceana Consolidated, 12.25 (12.50). Exchange on New York, 25.42½ (25.42½) ; on London, official average, 123.68 (123.69½) ; Cheques, closing market rate, 123.68 (123.69). Private discount rate, 2⅛% (2%) ; short money, 2½% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅞ (previous, 103⅞) ; 5% Dutch, 1925, 102⅝ (102⅝) ; 3% Dutch, 79 (79) ; 4% Brazilian, 1889, 43½ (—) ; Peruvian, 6½ (7⅛) ; Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 42⅞ (41) ; Erie, 41¼ (40½) ; United States 40 1/2, 34⅝ (—) ; Royal Dutch Petroleum, 390 x.d. 80 (837½) ; Deli Batavia Tobacco, 332 (335) ; Senembah 30½ (30¾) ; Amsterdam Rubber, 126½ (126) ; Margarine Unie, 274 (271¼) ; Philips Lamps, 357 (354½) ; Exchange on Berlin, 59.31½ (59.29½) ; London, 12.10 (12.09½) ; New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅝) ; Paris, 9.78¼ (9.78¼).

BERLIN, July 9.—Deutsche Erdoel, 84.25 (previous, 84.60) ; Kali Industrie Kasgel, 174 (173) ; Salzdetfurth, 355 (354.25) ; Rheinbraunkohlen, 219 (219) ; Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170 (169.25).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.70 (previous, 8.62) ; Mexican Consols, 16.80. Ges., 155.50 (156.25) ; Commerz and Privat Bank 197 (199.50) ; Darmstadter and National Bank, 130.25 (130) ; Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 119 (119.25) ; Dresdner Bank, 130.25 (130.50) ; Farbenindustrie, 125 (124.75) ; Harpener, Farbenindustrie, 157 (157.25) ; Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 102 (101) ; Hamburg Amerika, 91 (91) ; Nordeutscher Lloyd, 97.25 (97.25) ; A.K.U., 93.50 (94) ; Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 85.25 (85.10) ; Svenska Tandsticks, 306 (308) ; Bubon, 220.50 (218) ; Siemens and Halske, 208 (206.70) ; Schuckert, 166.75 (165.60). Exchange on London, 20.39½ (20.39⅝) ; Paris, 16.48½ (16.48½) ; Amsterdam, 168.57 (168.63½) ; New York, 4.19¼ (4.19¾). Short term money (30-55 days), 5⅝% (5⅜%) ; long term (55-90 days), 5⅜% (5⅜%) ; call money, 5%-5% (5¼%-5¾%).

FRANKFURT, July 9.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 130¼ (previous, 130) ; Darmstadter Bank, 197 (200½) ; Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 151½ (151½) ; Metallbank and Metallurgische, 113 (113) ; Farbenindustrie, 157¼ (156⅞) ; Harpener Bergban, 119¾ (119) ; Mannesmann, 92 (92½) ; Rheinische Stahlwerke, 101¼ (101) ; Phönix Bergbau, 86 (85¼) ; Geisenkirchner Bergwerk, 125 (124½) ; Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 149 (149½) ; Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 160 (160) ; Siemens and Halske, 208 (207) ; Deutsche Gold und Silber, 143 (—) ; Philipp Holzmann, 97¾ (84½) ; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 97¼ (97¼) ; Hamburg Amerika, 97½ (95½) ; Südd. Zucker, 156½ (156¼) ; German Liquidation Loan, 59⅞ (59⅜) ; German Railroad 7% Preference, 94¼ (94½) ; German Protectorate Loan, 3⅞ (3⅞) ; 5% Loan, 8½ (9¼).

BUDAPEST, July 9.—Closing quotations :—National Savings Bank, 217.90 (closing, 217.70) ; British Hungarian Bank, 75.10 (75) ; Hungarian General Credit Bank, 68 (68) ; Hungarian Discont and Exchange Bank, 67.20 (67.40) ; Hungaro-Italian Bank, 67 (67) ; Hungarian Commercial Bank, 104.50 (104) ; Imercial Savings Bank, 66.50 (66.50) ; Hungarian Commercial Savings Bank, 78.20 (78.20) ; Hungarian Central Savings Bank, 80.50 (80.50) ; 1st National Savings Bank Corporation, 178 (178) ; Totis Coal, 550 (549) ; Tarjan Coal, 58.10 (58) ; Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Salvajky, 96.50 (97) ; Arms and Machine Works, 218.50 (218.50) ; Ganz and Co., Danubius, 80.90 (78.70) ; Hinai Iron, 68 (68) ; Ofa Timber, 76.50 (78) ; Union des Asphalte, 127 (—) ; Sugar Works Velikki Becskerek, 101.50 (101) ; Hungarian Sugar, 98 (98) ; United Glowlamps, 101 (114.10) ; Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 26.70 (26.70) ; Telefon Fabrik, 112.90 (112) ; Cellulose Works of Brasso, 27.50 (27.50). Exchange on London, 27.85½ (27.85½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, July 9.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.91 (previous, 92.91½) ; Consolidato 5% Commerciale, 1,403½ (1,404) ; Banco di Roma, 108 (108) ; Credito Italiano, 800 (800½) ; Consilch Navigazione Generale, 501 (501) ; Cantoni Coats, 603 (603) ; Cotonificio Turnese, 246 (248¼) ; Snia Viscosa, 50 (48½) ; Ilva, 205½ (206) ; Monte Amiata, 254 (258) ; Montecatini, 205¼ (206) ; Fiat, 315½ (314½) ; Adriatica, 208½ (210) ; Edison, 688 (686½) ; Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 101 (99½) ; Terni, — (51½) ; Consorzio Sobbiliare Finanziario, 802 (804) ; Adamello, 289¼ (290).

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABINSI ... For W. Africa, left Mersey 9th.
BARADINE ... Fm. Sydney, arr. Suez 8th.
BEAVERBURN ... For Montreal, left Antwerp 9th.
BREMEN ... For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 9th.
BURGENLAND ... For Pt. Said, left Dairen 8th.
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS ... For Amsterdam, left Sthmtn. 9th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND ... For Halifax, cld. Pt. Sudan 8th.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ... Fm. Ldn., arr. E. Ldn. 9th.
CITY OF BATAVIA ... Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 8th.
CITY OF CORINTH ... For U.K., left Port Sudan 8th.
CITY OF DELHI ... Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Hongkong 9th.
CITY OF DUNDEE ... Fm. Iloilo, arr. Penang 8th.
CITY OF DURBAN ... For Calcutta, left Zanzibar 9th.
CITY OF MADRAS ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Chinwangtao 9th.
CITY OF MANILA ... Left Pt. Natal 8th.
CITY O

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THE "BUSINESS OFFERED" Column will be found on Page Five.

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REGENT'S PARK (overlooking). — BIJOU RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, comprising three-four bed rooms, bath room, two double reception rooms, &c.; independent hot water and other modern conveniences. Lease 10 years. Rent only £70 per annum. PRICE £1,600 or near offer.
Apply Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

Modernized, redecorated and improved. Central heating. Three bath rooms. Service Lift. Double garage and chauffeur's flat over. The above advantages in addition to that of
BEAUTIFUL WEST VIEWS
are to be found in ONE of the best HOUSES in REGENT'S PARK. Just in the market. Seven bed rooms, three reception (parquet floors). Premium required for Crown Lease at £240 per annum.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

Unsold at Auction and now offered at a tempting price.
Just out of
GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE, MODERN (pre-war built), medium-sized RESIDENCE in quiet, coveted position in Mayfair. Nice open outlook. ELECTRIC passenger LIFT.
LOUNGE HALL, MORNING ROOM, MAHOGANY PANELLED DINING ROOM, DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM, FINE OAK-PANELLED LIBRARY, NINE GOOD BED ROOMS, THREE FITTED BATH ROOMS, PANTRY, BED ROOM.
Oak deck floors, mahogany doors, service lift, white tiled basement. In splendid order.
LEASE 70 YEARS.
Ground rent £90. Modern GARAGE and flat optional. Illustrated particulars of the joint Sole Agents,
FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.) and ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 2430.)

HOLLAND PARK.
On high ground. Spacious West.
Delightfully situated RESIDENCE with right of access to attractive gardens; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. FREEHOLD £4,500, open to reasonable offer.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).
AN attractive modernized RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, containing four reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms; central heating and every modern convenience. Long Lease at 260 per annum. Ground-rent £40 per annum. Bargain price for quick sale, or owner would consider letting.—Apply Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Stops House, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1. Gros. 3344-5.

ADJOINING BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—To be LET FURNISHED for a period of two or three months at a considerably reduced rental. Magnificently furnished and exquisitely decorated; five bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms; electric lift; silver plate, linen, silver complete.—AGENTS, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

20GNS.

BELGRAVIA.—To be LET Unfurnished, or freehold would be SOLD, very attractive light sunny HOUSE, containing eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c., and modern conveniences, including dinner lift; separate boiler for hot water. No premium.—Sole Agents,
RENT £400 P.A.
WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.
Lease 7, 14, or 21 years.

CATHERINE-STREET, Westminster.—Unique BIJOU RESIDENCE; four bed, two bath, two reception. LEASE for DISPOSAL. Very MODERATE PREMIUM.—Apply HADSLEY-CHAPLIN and TROTTER, 1, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

FACING DUE SOUTH.
CHELSEA, close to Cadogan-gardens.—Delightful GEORGIAN HOUSE OF CHARACTER, modernised, enlarged, and practically rebuilt; two good living rooms, one extending entire length of house, four bed rooms, bath room, pantry, good offices; independent hot water; parquetry floors. FREEHOLD £2,950.—Details of Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

OLD CHELSEA,
in a quiet square.
WITH DIRECT ACCESS THERETO.
DELIGHTFUL NEW HOUSES, built in the beautiful Queen Anne style, approached through
AN OLD-WORLD COURTYARD.
Seven or eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, ground-floor offices.
GOOD GARAGE.
Conveniently planned, luxuriously fitted; central heating, hot water, electricity, gas; labour-saving. *Lease 99 years.*
PRICES FROM £6,500.
Further particulars of above and others available of the Agents, Messrs.
WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

NOW BEING MODERNIZED AND REDECORATED. BRAYTON-GARDENS.—ONE of the best of these favourite RESIDENCES, comprising four-five bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms, &c., to be SOLD at an attractive price. Modern improvements and conveniences.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Western 3424.

EATON-TERRACE.—Must be DISPOSED of, bright HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception; garden. Lease 15 years at £140. Any offer considered.—Key, BARKER and BEALE, 175, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
EXCELLENT RESIDENCE with good GARAGE; seven bed, two bath, three reception, servants' sitting room, &c.; fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms; central heating, independent hot water system; service lift; modernized and redecorated throughout; good garden. PRICE £5,000 for lease of about 41 years.—Apply ALLSOP and Co., 153, Park-road, N.W.8.

OVERLOOKING ST. JAMES'S PARK.
FURNISHED, or for Sale, Freehold, lovely OLD HOUSE brought up to date; 11 bed, four bath, four reception rooms, &c. Very moderate rent entertained for year's tenancy.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

HAMPSTEAD.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FINELY APPOINTED MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE.
In PERFECT ORDER, planned on TWO FLOORS ONLY, and containing charming hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing room (fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), ideal offices, servants' hall. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Delightful Countried Garden of HALF-AN-ACRE.
11,000 GUINEAS, FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents:
GORDON PRIOR & GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Gerrard 3018.

FURNISHED HOUSES to be LET for winter months, or by the year, 8 to 20 guineas per week, four to 10 bed rooms; large selection in London.—Applicants advised to communicate with Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

MESSRS. TURNER LORD and DOWLER beg to announce that
190, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.,
was NOT SOLD at their Auction on July 3rd, and the acquisition of the LEASE may now be negotiated for privately.
A low price will be considered to effect an immediate Sale.
Full particulars may be obtained on application at 127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

MESSRS. TURNER LORD and DOWLER beg to announce the PORTMAN LEASE of
28, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.
was NOT SOLD at their Auction on July 3rd, and may be bought by private treaty. A most attractive RESIDENCE can be acquired on advantageous terms.
Full particulars may be obtained on application at 127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD MODERN HOUSE. Vacant possession; five bed rooms. Price £3,250. No agents.—Write Box 8,977, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

HAMPSTEAD (quiet part).—Attractive RESIDENCE, modernized and expensively decorated; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms and offices; nice garden. PARQUET FLOORS. Lease about 17 years. Rent only £150 per annum. Improvements and all fittings only £350.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 3, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

HAMPSTEAD (between Heath and Finchley Road). —Splendid FREEHOLD detached modern non-basement RESIDENCE, beautifully situated on high ground and overlooking gardens on three sides; tennis court; double garage; central heating; perfect order; southerly aspect; very quiet; 10 bed rooms, bath-dressing room; two other bath rooms, three reception rooms, and billiard room; compact. £12,500 or reasonable offer.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 297, Finchley-road, N.W.3; and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, close to.—50 years' LEASE for SALE of an attractive HOUSE in a favourite position; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, garden.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
PRICE £4,025.

HYDE PARK.—An opportunity occurs of acquiring at a bargain price the LEASE of a RESIDENCE with garage and living accommodation of exceptional position adjacent to the park, containing 10 bed rooms, bath room, five reception rooms.—Full particulars of PEACOCK and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, W.2.

HYDE PARK (North side), close to Kensington Gardens, Tubes, and Paddington Station.—To be LET; lease 6½ years, rental £190 per annum; premium £150; eight bed rooms, bath room, three-four reception rooms.—MULLETT, BOOKER and Co., Albion House, Albion-street, W.2. Paddington 7800.

HYDE PARK (North side), within a stone's throw.—Charming RESIDENCE, having six bed rooms and bath room on two floors and four sitting rooms; lease about 24 years at £100 per annum.—MULLETT, BOOKER and Co., Albion House, Albion-street, W.2. Paddington 7800.
£2,000.

IN fashionable square off KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Exceptionally light HOUSE to be LET, up to date in every way; nine bed, bath, four reception; long lease at fair rent; NO PREMIUM; garage in addition, if required.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

KENSINGTON. Quiet situation, facing South.—Conveniently planned HOUSE, containing five bed six bed rooms, bath room, three good reception rooms. Lease 67 years. Ground rent £13 a year. Early Possession.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.
£3,600.

KENSINGTON.—NON-BASEMENT.
Recently-erected COTTAGE-TYPE RESIDENCE in most attractive open position, to be LET for five, seven, or 14 years, without premium; four bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two reception rooms, sitting room; central heating; service lift; oak panelling, parquet floors, &c.—Owner's Agents, HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

PRICE JUST REDUCED to £5,500 for a QUICK SALE.—Between KENSINGTON and HIGHGATE, charming position.—Modern detached double-fronted HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garage; nice garden with lawn; central heating, &c.; long lease.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

£110 PER ANNUM.—CADOGAN-STREET.—A very attractive little RESIDENCE, comprising three reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, and bath; premium for 13 years' lease only £650.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 9797.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

KNIGHT & Co.,
14, CROMWELL-PLACE, S.W.7.
Facing South Kensington Station.
Telephone: WESTERN 3424 (three lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

TO be LET without premium, attractive semi-detached, redecorated CORNER RESIDENCE with private garage and two rooms over adjoining the property; six-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, complete offices. Rent only £375 per annum. Splendid opportunity.

NEVILLE-STREET, S.W.7.

TO be LET, SMALL RESIDENCE with two double reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room (facilities for second bath room), kitchen, servants' sitting room; attractive garden. Rent only £135 per annum. Lease six years. Premium £295 to include certain fittings.

WITH ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS OVERLOOKING
QUIET GARDENS IN MAYFAIR.

A very well appointed HOUSE within a short distance of the Park, in excellent order throughout. Passenger lift, secondary service, exceptionally good nursery floor. Nine bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four good reception rooms, white-tiled domestic offices.
Long LEASE for SALE at reasonable price.
NORFOLK and PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. Mayfair 6363.

OFF BRONDESBURY PARK.
VACANT POSSESSION.
REALLY Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; quiet, healthy, very sunny position; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, loggia, very good kitchen quarters; all on two floors; garage and good garden; architect designed with modern conveniences; central heating, constant hot and cold in two bed rooms; electric power and gas in all rooms; 95 years' lease, £4,750.—Write Owner, Box K.1425, The Times, E.C.4.

RED-BRICK medium-sized HOUSE in central position in South Kensington; redecorated and modernized. To be SOLD for £3,000 (mortgage if desired). Lease about 50 years; seven bed, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

BORDERS OF
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, containing five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; large garden; ideal for conversion into
TWO MAISONNETTES
LEASE 35 YEARS. GROUND RENT £10.
PRICE £2,200
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive HOUSE in open position near station; five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; lease 4½ years at £5 per annum. Price £700 (new lease can be negotiated).—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

OF UNUSUAL TYPE.
Three Ground-floor Reception Rooms. Direct access to gardens
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE, quiet and favourite position; spacious but compact and easily-worked accommodation; parquet floors; independent boiler; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, conservatory, and usual offices. HEAD LEASE to be SOLD at REASONABLE PRICE.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office: Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

SPECULATOR'S BARGAIN. THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.7.—Long leasehold medium-sized HOUSE must be SOLD.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (best part).—Attractive newly decorated HOUSE with garden; three reception, seven bed, two bath; large sunny rooms; constant hot water. Rent £250. Low rates. £475 for nine years' lease and many fittings.—Write Box K.1419, The Times, E.C.4.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Delightful RESIDENCE in pleasant surroundings, containing five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), three reception rooms; lease 19 years; ground-rent £9 per annum. PRICE £1,500.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

SLOANE-SQUARE (off).—Modernized TOWN RESIDENCE for SALE; seven bed, two bath, four reception. Low price to ensure quick sale. Recommended by Agents, HUGHES and NORTON, 5 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Regent 5808.)

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
To Secure an Attractive RESIDENCE on the PORTMAN ESTATE; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
RENT ONLY £400 P.A.
Garage by arrangement with Agents.
NO PREMIUM. Central heating. Independent Hot water.
or
LONG LEASE FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE.
Strongly recommended by Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Grosvenor 1032.

CHELSEA.
To be LET or SOLD.
UNIQUE and particularly attractive LITTLE HOUSE, with many features of CHARM, SUITABLE SPACE FOR GARAGE; five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, and lobby hall; newly fitted and decorated throughout; constant hot water; electric heating.—E. A. HYDE KIRKMAN, A.A.I., Triumph House, 185-91, Regent-street, W.1.

VICTORIA-ROAD (out of).—Old-fashioned SMALL HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished. Rent £200. No premium. Freehold might be obtained; four-five bed rooms, bath room, two good reception rooms, &c.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

W. HAMPSTEAD.—A commodious NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; seven bed, bath, three reception, and studio. Long lease; newly decorated throughout. Price just reduced to £2,000.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Metropolitan) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

WIDE-FRONTED DWARF TYPE.
WESTMINSTER.—A very charming MODERN HOUSE with spacious hall and really good drawing and dining rooms on ground floor, and eight bed and dressing rooms on two floors above; complete offices, including servants' hall and man's bed room. Freehold would be sold, £10,500.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.
RENT £400 P.A.

29, HYDE PARK-SQUARE.
DOUBLE-FRONTED CORNER HOUSE
Facing South and East, overlooking Gardens.
New and luxuriously appointed throughout.
Georgian panelled and richly decorated rooms. Marble-paved hall, parquet floors, dumb-waiter lift. Three marble-fitted bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, very fine drawing and dining rooms, three other reception rooms, bright basement.
Lease of 45 years for Sale.—Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS,
37, South Audley-street, W.1.

45, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
MOST ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE HOUSE.
Stone fronted, painted and panelled walls, ceilings, &c.
Appointed regardless of cost and ready for occupation.
GENUINE PERIOD DECORATIONS AND MANTELPIECES.
Superb mahogany doors, surrounds and cornices, rare and costly marbles. Winter garden.
QUEEN ANNE BED ROOMS PANELLED IN PINE.
MUSIC ROOM with new CONCERT ORGAN.
New electric passenger lift, lighting, hot water, and automatic inter-communicating telephone installations.
12 Bed rooms, five bath rooms, six reception rooms, garage and rooms.
Direct lease for SALE.—Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., deceased.
56, EVELYN-GARDENS, S.W.7.—This desirable LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE will be submitted to Auction (unless previously sold privately). The accommodation comprises nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; gardens front and rear; independent hot water and partial central heating; electric power, &c.—For terms apply ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

£200 PER ANNUM.—CHESTER-SQUARE.—A delightful little labour-saving NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE in perfect order; three bed rooms, bath room, dining room, large drawing room, &c. Premium £1,000 for lease of 12½ years and fixtures.—MAPLE and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

£175 PER ANNUM.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An EXCELLENT MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE close to station; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. IDEAL BOILER. Quiet and sunny; pretty garden; reasonable premium.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

£90 PER ANNUM.—PONT-STREET, S.W.3 (close).—Charming remodernized BIJOU RESIDENCE; seven rooms, three bed rooms, bath; premium for 14 years' lease only £550.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

GARAGES

NEAR WESTBOURNE GROVE.—DOUBLE GARAGES, with four dwelling rooms each, to be LET at 30s. a week, tenant paying rates, on Agreement for three years.—Apply HERBERT CLARK, 47, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Terminus 3798.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

BAYSWATER, W.2.—FURNISHED FLAT of three rooms, kitchen, and bath room to be LET at 3gns. per week.—Apply to Caretaker, 49a, Clanricarde-gardens, or to Mr. HERBERT CLARK, below.

CLANRICARDE and LINDEN-GARDENS, W.—FLATS to be LET from £130 to £200 a year; convenience for Kensington Gardens.—Apply to Caretaker, at 46a, Clanricarde-gardens, or to Mr. HERBERT CLARK, see below.

TWO GARDEN LOVERS.—"WYCH ELM," COLLEGE-ROAD, DULWICH.—On hall floor, self-contained five-roomed FLAT; bath room, &c.; overlooking open country in front; garden 1½ ACRES with good lawn. Rent £156 per annum, inclusive of rates.—Particulars and key at Toll Gate Keeper

MOST WONDERFUL POSITION IN SURREY.

ONLY 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

Adjoining Golf Course.

MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE, perfectly appointed.

Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, &c. Garage and Cottage. Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Gardens of exquisite beauty, in all 3 ACRES. More land available. Private access to links.

FREEHOLD for SALE. Reduced price.

Very strongly recommended from personal knowledge as a property of real merit, by the Sole Agents, RALPH FAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

A SPECIAL PAGE

OF PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL IN

ESSEX, SUFFOLK, AND NORFOLK

WILL APPEAR IN "THE TIMES" ON SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 12.

Further particulars and rates may be obtained from THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,

The Times,

PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (Continued from Page 24)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers,

ASHFORD, KENT (TEL. 25),

Hawkhurst, Kent (Tel. 19), and Rye, Sussex (Tel. 53).

KENT (main line), 1¼ hour London, delightful rural spot with good views. Close old-world Village and Junction Station. Charming, modern, well-appointed COUNTRY RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, lounge hall, &c., company's water; electric light; hot water service; telephone; garage; outbuildings, greenhouses; attractive gardens, orchard and meadowland, six ACRES, with stream. FREEHOLD £2,800. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, secluded position, half-mile to station and large Village. Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, three reception, greenhouse; tennis lawn; flower and kitchen gardens, fruit trees, &c. ONE ACRE. Company's water and gas; electric light available; main drainage. "HAVEN COTTAGE," HEATHFIELD. For SALE privately, or by Auction, July 25th, with POSSESSION.

MAIDSTONE (near).—Choice FRUIT and GRASS FARM, 24½ ACRES, prettily situated in favourite district; 6¼ acres valuable grass orchards, 4½ acres plantations, remainder pasture and arable; superior cob's dwelling-house; company's water; excellent buildings. FREEHOLD, only £1,400. POSSESSION. Whole in good order.

A REAL BARGAIN.

KENT and SUSSEX Borders.—Delightful country near RYE.—Charming GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in pretty secluded gardens and grounds, nicely timbered, with orchard, THREE ACRES; eight bed, bath, four reception; electric light available; garage and other buildings. Old-fashioned cottage. FREEHOLD only £2,250. POSSESSION.

KENT (favourite district, 4½ miles old-world Town of Tenterden).—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE in delightful secluded gardens, fruit plantation and paddock with half-acre woodland, in all about 2½ ACRES; four beds, bath (hot and cold), two rec., lounge hall, conservatory; company's water, telephone, modern drainage; garage and other buildings. Freehold for Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) at Woodchurch, on Tuesday, July 22nd, with POSSESSION, or privately.

KENT (ASHFORD-RYE, between).—Pleasant position in undulating country, choice village; charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four bed, two reception, outbuildings, gardens and meadowland, 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £1,300 or near offer. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

COBHAM AND GUILDFORD (between; 37 minutes London).

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE in perfect order (lounge hall, three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms); main electric light and water, central heating; garage; delightful old-world gardens, orchards and paddocks 12 ACRES. Reduced price £6,000, open to offer. Must be sold. Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEAR MIDHURST

Midst ensuite of unspoilt beauty. Reach of Goodwood.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME of really picturesque character, rural and secluded (lounge hall, three reception, 11 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms); main electric light, power and water; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat and cottage; fascinating gardens and paddocks 10 ACRES. For SALE FREEHOLD at a very moderate price. Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I.

LAND AGENT and AUCTIONEER,

4, CHURCH-ROAD, BURGESS HILL (Tele. 170), and 35, EAST-STREET, BRIGHTON.

SUSSEX PROPERTIES.

ARUNDEL (near).—A charming old 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE, in a beautiful setting, containing numerous features of great interest; five bed, bath, three reception rooms; lovely garden with tennis lawn. FREEHOLD £2,900, or near offer.—Apply RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I., as above.

HENFIELD (about 12 miles Brighton, a most delightful situation, on sandy soil, commanding lovely views); to the South and West).—A compact, small RESIDENCE, having five bed rooms, bath, three reception; constant hot water; attractive garden that may be maintained at small expense; there is a large building suitable for play room or workshop (could at small expense, be converted into garage). FREEHOLD, only £2,000.—Apply RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I., as above.

BOLNEY.—A very choice LITTLE PROPERTY, with an attractive 16th-CENTURY HOUSE, having Horsham stone roof; five bed, bath, two reception; large range of buildings, including fine old barn; company's water; pretty garden and paddocks; in all about 28 Acres. FREEHOLD only £5,000.—Appointments of the Sole Agent, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I., as above.

ARUNDEL (one mile).—A pretty little oak-beamed, old-world COTTAGE RESIDENCE of unique charm; four bed rooms, two reception rooms; company's water; garage for two cars; lovely old garden. FREEHOLD, £950.—Apply RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I., as above.

BURGESS HILL.—A really unique SMALL RESIDENCE, replete with every labour-saving convenience; two reception rooms (one 37ft. long), two bath rooms, five bed rooms; company's water, gas, and electric light; central heating; garage for two cars; cowhouse, &c.; most delightful old timbered garden of about two acres. FREEHOLD £2,750.—Recommended by Sole Agent, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

£950. FREEHOLD. — Substantial detached HOUSE; four bed, bath, three reception rooms; company's water, gas, and electric light; large garden.—Keys with Sole Agent, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

"KNOWLES MEAD," ARDINGLY.—A RESIDENCE of great charm, situate on high ground, commanding fine glorious views; three reception, five bed rooms; garage, workshop; company's water, electric light; range of farm buildings; two cottages; very pretty gardens and three paddocks; in all about 12½ acres. For SALE privately or by AUCTION, as a whole or in lots. Particulars of the Agent, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

SURREY and SUSSEX BORDERS (on the main London-Eastbourne road). Ideal for tea gardens.—Picturesque old BLACK and WHITE COTTAGE, "WHITEFOOTS COTTAGE," BLINDLEY HEATH. Four bed, bath, three reception rooms; double garage; company's water and central heating; very pretty garden, about half an acre. For SALE privately or by AUCTION 16th July.—Particulars of the joint Agents, Messrs. J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hanover-road, S.W.2, or RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

AT the LOW UPSET PRICE of £600.—On the SOUTH DOWNS, NEAR WORTHING.—Delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "MILL HOUSE," FINDON. Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, garage and delightful gardens. For SALE by AUCTION on 16th July.—Details of RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY (near), the County Town, in a picturesque old-world village.—Most attractive old-fashioned COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms (four with lavatory basins), bath room (hot and cold), lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, and excellent offices; with garage and standing in attractive grounds of about THREE ACRES, including hard tennis court, orchard and paddock. VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £2,850.

ALSO near AYLESBURY.—Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising substantial RESIDENCE containing seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms and commodious offices; garage and stabling; gardens, tennis court, and paddock, in all about FOUR ACRES. Early possession. £3,500.

PRINCES RISBORO' (near), beautifully situated, amidst the beautiful scenery of the Chiltern Hills.—Charming old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE, of very picturesque appearance and containing two bed rooms, dressing room, lounge hall, sitting room, kitchen, scullery, &c., with small but attractive garden and small paddock. VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £850.

Particulars of any of the above may be obtained from Messrs. W. BROWN and Co., Land Agents, &c., Tring, Herts.

CHARMING COUNTRY COTTAGE, unique garden; main water and drainage; own electric light; two reception, four bed, bath.—Dodgson, The Meads, Stansted, near Bishop's Stortford.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE; three sitting, six bed rooms; oak beams; bath room, tiled roofed verandah, cellar; main drainage, gas, electricity shortly; company's water; lovely garden, greenhouse, vines; garage.—Perry, The Gables, Billericay.

HERTS (23 Miles Town).

CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, delightful secluded position, lovely grounds, woodland, 1½ Acre orchard. River runs through gardens. Good Shooting and Fishing.

£80 PER ANNUM.

Four-five bed rooms, bath, three-four reception rooms; laundry.

Stabling, garage, company's water connected. Electric light and telephone available. £400 required for excellent furniture and contents.—Apply at once, WARING & GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (Museum 5000.)

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, 15 miles West of London; three reception, six bed rooms; all modern conveniences; electric light, gas; delightful old-world garden; garage; rent £100; premium £150 long lease. No agents.—Write Box B.997. The Times, E.C.4.

By order of Exors.

CHARMING OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three reception, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), in pretty village, 1½ mile from main line station (King's Cross 65 minutes), with old walled-in gardens, stabling, garage, enclosed yard; gravel soil; near hunting, fishing, and golf.

Apply WATTS, Land Agent, St. Ives, Hunts.

UNDER ONE HOUR LONDON.

In delightful unspoilt part of Essex.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE and SMALL ESTATE, known as "Walcotts Hall." Great Tey; three handsome reception, 10 bed rooms (bath (hot and cold); delightfully timbered grounds; excellent dairy and stock farm with house, buildings, and cottages, let till Michaelmas, 1931; early possession of the residence. Low price FREEHOLD or by AUCTION, July 28th.—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

PINNER (Executors' Sale).

CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE standing in its own delightful grounds of about ONE ACRE, tennis lawn (further acre available); six bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms; conservatory; all main services connected.

LOW PRICE £3,300.

Recommended by the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (9666.)

COULSDON, SURREY, 35 minutes by rail from City of London, 14 miles by road.—Select your RESIDENCE from those now being erected on the MARLPIT-LANE ESTATE to architect's design and personal supervision. Prices vary from £1,350 to £2,000 FREEHOLD.

This Estate occupies one of the most commanding positions in the whole of Surrey and is unrivalled for views of the Downs. The houses all occupy a high and healthy position on the top of Marlpit Hill, Coulsdon, are well-built, in a rural position yet easily reached from station; five large bed rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices; garage; w.c. &c. £2,700. FREEHOLD.—Apply PASNELL and SILY, Chalfont-road, Arnham Common, Bucks.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BEACONSFIELD.—A Black-and-White HOUSE, with seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, verandah; electricity, gas; terraced garden with lawn and orchard.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

BERKHAMSTED (HERTS).—To be SOLD, close to the golf course; containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, garage, &c.; one acre; tennis; herbaceous borders, &c.—Apply H. R. Wild, Esq., Frith Have, Berkhamsted.

BERKSHIRE DOWNS (adjoining).—High ground. Very old interesting HOUSE. In thorough order; two reception (each with large open fire), four bed, large oak-beamed kitchen, offices; garage; pretty garden; electric light. Shortly available.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£850. OLD INTERESTING HOUSE.

BERKS, only ten miles from Oxford.—For SALE, a really good medium-sized modern HOUSE in old village with two good reception rooms, bath room; central heating; cob garden, inexpensive to maintain, falling away to the banks of the Thames, with boat-house. Building site adjoining.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£2,350. With River frontage.

BETWEEN READING and GORING, 400ft. up.—HIGH and DRY. GRAVEL SOIL.

£1,000. TWO ACRES.

BETWEEN READING and GORING, 400ft. up.—For SALE, charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), two reception; outbuildings; garage; co.'s water. Recommended.—BUCK, LAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BETWEEN NEWBURY and READING. Delightful position, 400 feet up, adjoining commons; two reception rooms, five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, studio; cottage, &c.; in excellent order; pretty gardens; grass land.

THAKE and PAGISTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

£2,000. THREE ACRES.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 60 yards from bathing cap.—Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, and matured garden; three sitting, loggia, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room; full-sized tennis court. Freehold, £2,500; £2,100 with less land.—Apply Viyash Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

LOWEST-RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated property Register, "Bournemouth and Its Residential Districts," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing suburbs and districts. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, Withdean.—A BIJOU COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two bed, two sitting, bath room, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas, water, main drainage; garden; garage; excellent condition. £1,050 FREEHOLD or offer.—Apply NEWELL and NEWELL, 4, Hair Moon-street, Piccadilly, W. Gravenor 8244.

BRIGHTON.—Picturesque HOUSE, Unfurnished or Part Furnished; four bed, two reception, bath, lobby; gas, healthy; near sea, links, tennis; 12 minutes station, six hrs.—Write Box 6194, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BUCKS.

On high ground between Chesham and Great Missenden.

PICTURESQUE OLD FARMHOUSE,

containing six bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, and offices. WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR CONVERSION INTO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Ample Buildings, including a FINE OLD TITHE BARN, and about

120 ACRES of pasture and arable land.

THIS PROPERTY OCCUPIES A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION, AND IS QUITE CAPABLE OF CARRYING OUT INEXPENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS, RESULTING IN A REALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE.

PRICE (Freehold) for the whole, £6,000; or the house and buildings would be sold with a smaller acreage, practically to suit a purchaser.

Particulars from—

Messrs. W. BROWN and Co., Land Agents, &c., Tring, Herts.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT

ESTATE AGENTS, SADLER and BAKER.

KENT & SURREY BORDERS.

A Delightful House in a delightful situation.

£3,250 FREEHOLD.—Five-six bed, bath, three reception; double garage; 2½ acres, including paddock. A BARGAIN.—Sole Agents: BOSELEY, CARD and Co., Reigate (Tele. 938.)

THE MANOR HOUSE, WHITSTABLE.

A Perfect RESIDENCE in well-developed grounds of TWO ACRES. Fine secluded position, with sea views, approached by private road. Accommodation on two floors only.

Large hall, handsome drawing room 39ft. 6in. by 16ft. 6in., dining room, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, larder and large storage rooms; conservatories; garage; electric light; main drainage.

GOLF LINKS ADJACENT.

House and gardens inspected and all in perfect order.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,850.

Including carpets, curtains, fixtures, &c. £2,500 may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

Recommended by Sole Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (C.9719.)

BEAUFORT HUNT, five miles Radnidge Polo, in a high healthy position.—MODERN RESIDENCE, recently renovated at great expense; lounge, three reception, billiard room, 16 bed, four baths; electric light, central heating; fine stabling (20 boxes); garage for four cottages; 45 ACRES. Might be Let Furnished with option purchase. For SALE at a "times" price. (876.)—Apply JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

BEAUTIFUL BUCKS.—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, thoroughly well built, standing in rural position yet easily reached from station; five large bed rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices; garage; w.c. &c. £2,700. FREEHOLD.—PASNELL and SILY, Chalfont-road, Arnham Common, Bucks.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BEACONSFIELD.—A Black-and-White HOUSE, with seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, verandah; electricity, gas; terraced garden with lawn and orchard.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

BERKHAMSTED (HERTS).—To be SOLD, close to the golf course; containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, garage, &c.; one acre; tennis; herbaceous borders, &c.—Apply H. R. Wild, Esq., Frith Have, Berkhamsted.

BERKSHIRE DOWNS (adjoining).—High ground. Very old interesting HOUSE. In thorough order; two reception (each with large open fire), four bed, large oak-beamed kitchen, offices; garage; pretty garden; electric light. Shortly available.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£850. OLD INTERESTING HOUSE.

BERKS, only ten miles from Oxford.—For SALE, a really good medium-sized modern HOUSE in old village with two good reception rooms, bath room; central heating; cob gardens, inexpensive to maintain, falling away to the banks of the Thames, with boat-house. Building site adjoining.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£2,350. With River frontage.

BETWEEN READING and GORING, 400ft. up.—HIGH and DRY. GRAVEL SOIL.

£1,000. TWO ACRES.

BETWEEN READING and GORING, 400ft. up.—For SALE, charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), two reception; outbuildings; garage; co.'s water. Recommended.—BUCK, LAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BETWEEN NEWBURY and READING. Delightful position, 400 feet up, adjoining commons; two reception rooms, five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, studio; cottage, &c.; in excellent order; pretty gardens; grass land.

THAKE and PAGISTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 60 yards from bathing cap.—Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, and matured garden; three sitting, loggia, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room; full-sized tennis court. Freehold, £2,500; £2,100 with less land.—Apply Viyash Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

LOWEST-RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated property Register, "Bournemouth and Its Residential Districts," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing suburbs and districts. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, Withdean.—A BIJOU COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two bed, two sitting, bath room, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas, water, main drainage; garden; garage; excellent condition. £1,050 FREEHOLD or offer.—Apply NEWELL and NEWELL, 4, Hair Moon-street, Piccadilly, W. Gravenor 8244.

BRIGHTON.—Picturesque HOUSE, Unfurnished or Part Furnished; four bed, two reception, bath, lobby; gas, healthy; near sea, links, tennis; 12 minutes station, six hrs.—Write Box 6194, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

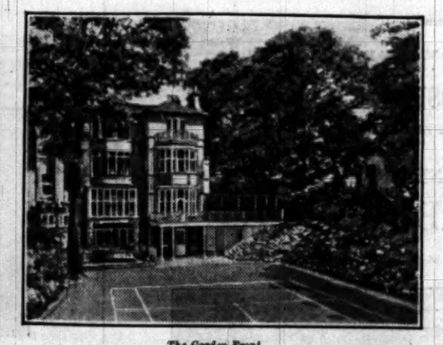
PRICKETT & ELLIS,

4, HIGH ST., HIGHGATE VILLAGE, N.6. HIGHGATE STATION (L.N.E.R.). 412, ARCHWAY RD., N.6. 57, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

(ESTABLISHED 1767).

"HEATH BROW,"

ON THE HEATH BY THE FLAG STAFF, 430 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ON BAGSHOT SAND.



The Garden Front.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

The Music Salon.

with wonderful views for 25 miles. 15 minutes' motor run to West End and City. Charming rural situation, near two golf links.

This delightful old-world RESIDENCE with every modern convenience. Parquet floors, Electric Light, Central Heating; nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, magnificent lounge hall or smoking room, charming drawing room, dining room, very fine old character music salon about 36ft. by 29ft., with open fireplace; loggia, spacious balcony or sun lounge, complete domestic offices. Lovely garden with tennis lawn, Rock garden, Dutch garden.

This unique freehold property will be offered by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, September 17th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock (if not previously sold) by the Owner's Sole Agents, PRICKETT AND ELLIS, as above.

"BLENHEIM," HIGHGATE.

This fine FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, overlooking Highgate School Playing-field, close to Ken Wood and two Golf Clubs, containing seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three handsome reception rooms, &c. Electric Light. Lovely Grounds of nearly one acre, with tennis lawn, pavilion, greenhouses, kitchen garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises by Order of Executors, on Thursday, July 17, 1930, at 1 o'clock, immediately preceding the

SALE OF THE CONTENTS,

well-made bed-room suites in satin walnut and carved mahogany, reception room furniture comprising mahogany china cabinet, full-toned grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Son, carved walnut dining-room suite, walnut knee-hole writing desk, 4ft. mahogany bookcase, old oak coffer, a very fine 5ft. 9in. bordered Persian rug, Persian pile bordered carpet, and several other Persian rugs, Turkey carpet, silver articles, including a Georgian silver teapot and stand, plated articles, including oval tea tray, entrée dishes, &c., china and glass, well-executed oil paintings, Royal Worcester, Dresden, Rockingham and Crown Derby China, the outdoor and garden effects. May be viewed Wednesday, July 16th, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

"OVERTON HOUSE," CREIGHTON-AVENUE, MUSWELL HILL, N.10.

Charming modern detached two-floor RESIDENCE in a delightful position, overlooking Coldfall Woods, five minutes of trams and buses, containing four good bed rooms, bath room; two large reception rooms, excellent offices; electric light, power and gas; well laid-out garden 150ft. by 50ft.; brick garage.

To be sold by AUCTION at a low reserve at the London Auction Mart, July 28th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock (if not previously sold.)

"SOUTHWOOD HALL," HIGHGATE.

THIS FREEHOLD MANSION, STANDING IN FOUR ACRES, HAS BEEN SOLD PRIVATELY

by PRICKETT & ELLIS, AND WILL NOT THEREFORE BE OFFERED BY AUCTION AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

CHARLES J. PARRIS,

Auctioneers, Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents, THE BROADWAY, CROWBOROUGH and at TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

YEW TREE HOUSE, ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX.

A very attractive XVIIth-CENTURY Black-and-White COTTAGE RESIDENCE, full of old oak, having many quaint features and commanding extensive views over beautifully wooded country. The excellent accommodation includes three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; co.'s water, gas plant for lighting and cooking; garage; grounds of 3½ ACRES include tennis lawn and two paddocks. For Sale by Auction 1st August, 1930 (unless sold privately).

BEAU SITE, CROWBOROUGH.

Amidst pine and heather, 800ft. up. Close to the famous golf links. All modern services. Well away from motor traffic but not isolated, and commanding magnificent panoramic views over Ashdown Forest. The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, fine billiard or ball room, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent offices; garage for two cars; secluded grounds, including tennis lawn, swimming bath, rock garden, two tennis courts, and about 4 ACRES. For SALE privately or by AUCTION, 1st August, 1930.

Further particulars of the Agents, as above.

F. W. KNOWLES & SONS,

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

HAMPSHIRE (about eight miles from Southampton and Winchester).—Attractive small MODERNISED PROPERTY; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, and good domestic offices; farmery, stabling, cottage, and 20 acres (or with less) of pasture; £6,000 FREEHOLD; main water, gas available, electric light anticipated.—Details of HEWITT and GATER, Southampton and Lyndhurst.

HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, open country outskirts Surrey; 45 minutes London.—Has seven bed, 40ft. lounge or music room, three reception, bath; nontenement; electric light; garages; ¼ ACRE; old-world grounds, tennis and putting green; quantity fruit. Owner left, by coast will accept £4,000 or offer.—GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

NEAR HINDHEAD.

HEADLEY ("HEDGESIDE"), on borders quaint old village.—Artistic COTTAGE RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, offices, five bed, bath; garage; pretty garden. Vacant. PRICE £1,300.—BRIDGER and SONS, Haslemere ('phone 31 and Hindhead ...).

HORSLEY.—Specially convenient HOUSE, 30 minutes station, 37 minutes Waterloo. Four bed (lavatory basins), two reception, kitchen, tiled scullery and bath. Central heating, gas, electric wired. Garage. Laid-out garden with crazy paving. Should write for particulars of Messrs. SIMPSON, 16, St. Philip's-road, Surbiton.

HOVE.—Commodious HOUSE in high-class residential district. Excellent position for doctor or dentist. Easy lease at £130 per annum. Price for lease and fittings £660.—Write E. R., 36, Western-road, Hove.

HUNTING with the DEVON and SOMERSET STAG HOUNDS.—Perfect HOUSE, overlooking Porlock Bay, with eight bed rooms, to be LET for long or short period.—Particulars of T. and HENDERSON, 45, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

IDEAL labour-saving HOUSE amidst ideal surroundings; centrally heated; garage; £2,500 or nearest offer. Owner, 7, Portman-crescent, W. Southbourne, Bournemouth.

KENT, 15 miles London.—Detached pre-War RESIDENCE; five bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception, excellent offices; modern conveniences; pretty garden, gas and water. FREEHOLD £1,800 (or near).—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C., or Ormington, Kent.

KINGSWOOD (SURREY, 20 miles London, close station, excellent train service.—Small FREEHOLD HOUSE in good repair; garage; well-laid-out and attractive garden of about ONE ACRE. £2,650.—Droskyn, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.

KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.—Charming COUNTRY COTTAGE; high elevation; beautiful views; six rooms; £100 per annum inclusive.—STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE, Auctioneers, Watford.

LET or SELL, Freehold, Herne Bay, Bijou RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception; nice hall, tiled cloak room, entrance porch; good garden; garage. Moore, 13, Copley-park, S.W.16.

NEAR DORKING.

£1,700 FREEHOLD.

CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE.

Absolutely rural surroundings and beautiful views of Leith Hill. Three sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath rooms, compact offices.

Central heating, electric lighting, modern drainage, company's water.

ABOUT 1¼ ACRE of NATURAL WOODLAND sloping down to a Lake.

Full details of Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2838.

NEW FOREST BORDERS.—CHERRY TREE COTTAGE, WOODGREEN, one mile Breamore Station, nine miles Salisbury, occupying a lovely situation, high up, shaded by forest trees; two sitting, dining room, three bed, bath, fine studio, kitchen, &c.; electric light; garage; quaint old four-room thatched cottage in grounds. Low reserve. Will be offered by AUCTION, July 23rd next.—Full details of the Auctioneers, HUDDLESTON and MAJOR, Salisbury.

NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.—To be LET attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, billiard, five principal bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; two cottages; rough shooting.—Write Box K.1429, The Times, E.C.4.

FAMOUS PEAK DISTRICT.

THE PENNINES, GOYT VALLEY and CHESHIRE PLAINS.

OLD STONE and FLINT HOMESTEAD, with oak beams; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.

Garage or stable. Spring water; 9½ ACRES. Delightful week-end cottage, 1,000ft. above sea level. PRICE £1,300 FREEHOLD.

WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (9740.)

LEITH HILL, SURREY.

OLD Modernised HOUSE to be LET, with oak beams; three sitting, RESIDENCE in this favourite situation; high ground; all main services. Most attractive house in a beautiful garden of ONE ACRE; three large reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms; double garage, orchard paddock; small yard; gravel soil; near hunting, fishing, and golf.—Apply to WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

OXFORD.—FULLER-LANE, HEADINGTON.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE in this favourite situation; high ground; all main services. Most attractive house in a beautiful garden of ONE ACRE; three large reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms; double garage, orchard paddock; small yard; gravel soil; near hunting, fishing, and golf.—Particulars of MALLAM, PAYNE and DORN, Estate Agents, Oxford.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EAST SUSSEX PROPERTIES.

BURWASH DISTRICT (Hastings 16 miles).—A pretty COTTAGE RESIDENCE (detached), pre-War built, on high ground with South aspect); magnificent outlook; two reception, three beds, and good offices; co.'s water; inside sanitation. About ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION. £1,300.

HASTINGS-TUNBRIDGE WELLS (between).—A charming detached HOUSE in delightful country, half mile main line station. Lounge hall, two reception, five beds, bath room, &c.; co.'s water, electric light, modern drainage (inside sanitation); garage for two cars. Very pretty GROUNDS, about ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION. £2,400.

For particulars of the above apply to WALTER PARKS, THARLE and Co., Land Agents, Hastings.

BETWEEN CHELMSFORD AND COLCHESTER.

ESSEX, 2½ miles main line.—Attractive ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE; splendid order; 11 bed, three baths (hot and cold), billiard or ball room, 45ft. lounge hall; main water, drainage, gas, electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, &c.; very attractive grounds, paddock, SIX ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,900.

45 MINUTES LONDON.

ESSEX.—Picturesque old ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE, high secluded position, 4½ miles Chelmsford Station; three reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold), &c.; excellent order; well-stocked gardens, tennis lawn, paddock, &c., bounded stream with old Mill Premises. £1,750.

COBBE and WINCER, Chelmsford (or at Ipswich).

RADLETT.—To be LET, beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE with three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; on high ground; gravel soil; main drainage, company's water, gas and electric; large garden with fruit trees; garage. Apply E. N. GRACE, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

GOLFERS' AND GARDENERS' PARADISE.

Charming Modern Residence, on high ground, with a South aspect, known as

"RED ROOFS," THE DRIVE, RICKMANSWORTH.

Six bed rooms, bath room, two reception, detached music room; two garages. Delightful grounds of about ONE ACRE.

Tennis; rockeries, orchard and all modern conveniences. For SALE, by AUCTION, or by private treaty.—Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors, Hunt, Whiting and Phillips, Canal House, 62, New Broad-street, E.C.2; or the Auctioneers, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

KINGSWEAR FOUR MILES.

£4,250.—Beautifully situated and inexpensively run RESIDENCE, South Devon; 500ft. above sea, near well-known river and YACHTING CENTRE and fine sandy beach 1½ mile. In perfect order. Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, four reception rooms, servants' hall; electric light, central heating; telephone, sanitation; lovely grounds; garage; 12 ACRES (or 33 Acres producing income).—Sole Agents, NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

BABBACOMBE, TORQUAY.—Convenient, well FURNISHED HOUSE, close sea, good bathing, fishing; five bed, three sitting, bath; 6gns. week.—Tollemache, Buntingford.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST (close to sea, Alum Chine).—Comfortably FURNISHED COTTAGE; two reception, three bed, dressing room, bath room; garage. Rent 4gns. to 6gns. week.—REBBECK BROS., County Gates, Bournemouth West.

CHARMING COUNTRY COTTAGE, overlooking village green; two reception, bath room, three bed rooms; electric light; nice garden; garage. Rent 2gns. week.—RICHARDS, Cookham. 'Phone, 22 Bourne End.

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER. RENT £350.

AND PLENTY TO DO EVERY DAY.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, SOUTH-WEST of SCOTLAND (sporting district) to be LET.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.—Drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, 10 guests' rooms (12 comfortable beds), five bath rooms and w.c.'s, sufficient servants' accommodation, offices; garage; telephone; electric light, excellent water supply, sound drains; hard court, delightful garden, lawn, lake; 3,000 acres of good rough shooting (partridge, snipe, duck, pigeon, blackgame, hares and rabbits); loch and river fishing, bathing, sands, and nine-hole golf course, five minutes car; doctor; shops, &c., one mile; good roads; beautiful and varied scenery. Rent August and September, £350. Includes wages of gamekeeper, coachman, four gardeners; excellent free supply garden produce (grapes included); staff required, two in pantry, kitchen and house and general, underservants in general (all resident) probably be left.—Write Box J.603, The Times, E.C.4.

TANKERTON, KENT.

DETACHED HOUSE, close sea, shops. August and part September; five bed rooms, three sitting, bath; gas cooker, electric light; garden; bathing hut; 7gns.—Allard, The Lodge.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, August; four reception, 12 bed rooms; charming garden and well back from the road. Applicant waiting to buy and will pay up to £12,000 for the right property.—Full particulars to TAYLOR and MELHUISH, Station Road, New Barnet. Telephone, Barnet 0077. Usual commission required.

WANTED to PURCHASE a COUNTRY RESIDENCE within a few miles of Horsham Heath or Burgess Hill; must be in the country; a gentleman's residence standing in its own grounds of five acres and upwards; must be away from main roads; three sitting rooms, eight or nine bed rooms; modern conveniences; garage. A price of between £5,000 and £6,000 would be paid for a property meeting with all requirements. Immediate inspection if thoroughly suitable.—Reply to "H. L.," care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, London, S.W.1.

WANTED, immediate possession preferred, old FREEHOLD HOUSE of unique character and charm and good grounds intersected by a river or stream desired also). Must be in sound repair and modern conveniences, labour-saving; not less than five bed rooms. Easy distance Guildford and London or Ew

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE:
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS,
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

CLOSE TO SUNNINGDALE AND SWINLEY FOREST GOLF COURSES.

TO BE SOLD

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
ABOUT 208 ACRES.

INCLUDING A WELL-APPOINTED RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, erected under the direction of a well-known architect. It is in good order, stands about 250ft. above sea level on sand and gravel soil, with South aspect, and is approached by two carriage drives, one with lodge at entrance.

Panelled lounge hall, panelled drawing room, dining room, library, 20 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms, domestic offices, white tiled throughout.

The principal rooms have very fine mahogany doors, while the bed rooms have lavatory basins with hot and cold water.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's gas and water.
Telephone installed. Modern drainage.

Stabling. Garages.

THE GROUNDS are well timbered and beautifully laid out, and include tennis lawn, lily ponds, paved walks, kitchen garden, meadowland, paddocks. Home Farm. Cottages.

The HOUSE will be SOLD with 50 or 208 ACRES.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24,436).

SALES TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

GRAFTON HOUSE,

THE AVENUE, WORCESTER PARK.
FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE,
with
GARAGE PREMISES AND TWO FLATS OVER.
ONE AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES.

Solicitors:—Messrs. McCOLM and BROOKE, 25a, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, and at 3, Lewisham-bridge, Lewisham, S.E.13.

KENT COAST, HERNE BAY.

THE FREEHOLD
FAMILY AND PRIVATE HOTEL
FAIRLAWN,
comprising TWO MODERN RESIDENCES and THE ANNEXE OF TWO BIJOU VILLAS.
GARDENS AND LAWNS.

Together with the GOODWILL of the ESTABLISHED CONNECTION and THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND EQUIPMENT.

To be offered as a WHOLE, with EARLY POSSESSION, or alternatively in SEPARATE LOTS as
PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Solicitors:—Messrs. L. A. BLACKBOURN and SONS, High-street, Herne Bay, Kent; and 3, Staple Inn, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN DAMPIER PALMER.

KENT, TENTERDEN.

On the Western edge of the Town, with fine views and in completely private and rural surroundings.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
HERONDEN HALL,
A well-known County Seat, comprising
A GABLED AND TURRETED RESIDENCE
equipped with modern conveniences and containing galleried hall, lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, boudoir, two bath rooms, ample servants' quarters and offices.
The halls and reception rooms are oak panelled and enriched by a wealth of decorative carving.
CHARMING OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS
surrounded by
MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED PARK LANDS.
Garages, outbuildings, farmery, two cottages and gate house,
together with
THE HOME FARM,
with an interesting 17th-century Farm House.
Excellent buildings and sound pasture, in all about

128 ACRES.

POSSESSION AT MICHAELMAS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in TWO LOTS at THE ELWICK AUCTION ROOMS, ASHFORD, on Tuesday, 29th July, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. W. G. MACE and SONS, Tenterden, Kent.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

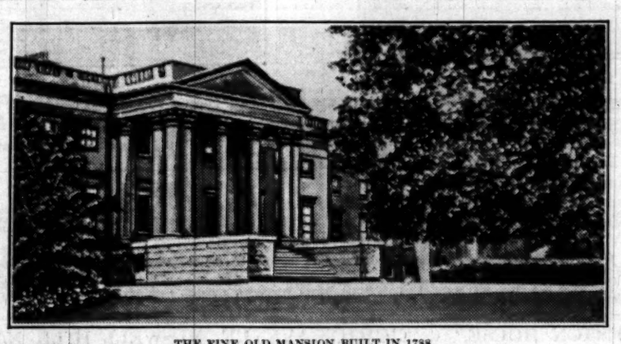
HERTFORDSHIRE.

ADJOINING THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.

THE HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT OF

GORHAMBURY,

situated in the parishes of St. Michael's, Redbourn, City of St. Albans, St. Stephen's and Hemel Hempstead.



THE FINE OLD MANSION BUILT IN 1788.

FROM THE DESIGN OF SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, SEATED ABOUT 400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, IN A FINELY TIMBERED PARK OF 400 ACRES. Suite of six magnificent reception rooms, 15 principal bed rooms, and 16 secondary bed rooms, six bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and staff accommodation.

Electric light. Estate Water Supply.

Stabling for 15 horses. Garages. Men's rooms.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS, WITH GRAND CEDARS, lawns and tennis courts. Completely walled kitchen gardens, and eight cottages.

THE HISTORIC RUINS OF BACON'S HOUSE.

The remainder of Estate comprises some

TWENTY-ONE CAPITAL FARMS,

VARYING IN SIZE FROM 64 TO 440 ACRES, with good homesteads and buildings, smallholdings and accommodation lands, numerous cottages.

ABOUT SIX MILES FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS, AND THE PROPOSED ST. ALBANS BY-PASS ROAD CONNECTING THE NORTH ORBITAL ROAD, WATLING-STREET, PASSES THROUGH THE ESTATE

DENSELY STOCKED WOODLANDS OF OVER 500 ACRES.

Excellent Shooting.

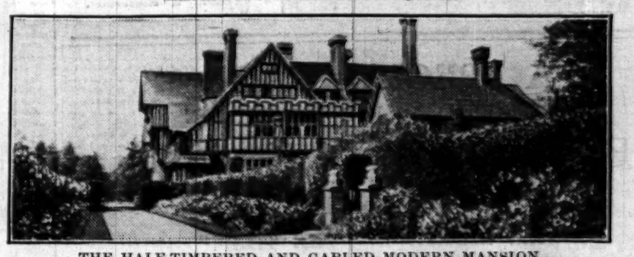
THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING, AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT

5,845 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in September next (unless disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND and SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Land Agent:—Mr. H. E. ASPREY, 12, Ridgmont-road, St. Albans.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

FIVE MILES FROM THE FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.
TO BE SOLD. ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.
EXTENDING TO ABOUT 426 ACRES.



THE HALF-TIMBERED AND GABLED MODERN MANSION,
in Elizabethan style, stands 500ft. above sea level, and enjoys some of the finest views in Sussex. Large panelled lounge, panelled morning room, library and two other fine reception rooms, beautiful loggia, some 18 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, excellent light offices.

Every Conceivable Modern Improvement.

Range of stabling and ample garage accommodation. Four Cottages and Lodge.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS extend to about 22 ACRES and are a special feature of the property. There are good grass tennis courts and en-tout-cas court, rock and water garden, swimming pool, extensive matured kitchen and fruit garden, ornamental woodlands, rhododendrons, shrubs, alpine house. Home Farm in hand and other lands let off.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23420.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THREE MILES FROM CHELTENHAM.
Close to the Race Course and Polo Ground.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

CLEEVE GRANGE,

BISHOP'S CLEEVE.
THE PICTURESQUE
STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
is approached by a long Drive with Entrance Lodge and commands magnificent views to the Cotswold and Malvern Hills. It contains: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed rooms, day and night nurseries, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light.
Company's Water. Modern drainage.

Stabling and garage. Home Farm. Five Cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
include lawns, two full-size tennis courts, rose and rock gardens, and productive walled kitchen garden.

THE LAND is principally rich, level pasture, and the property extends in all to about

98 ACRES

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 17th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

WARWICKSHIRE

Adjoining Kenilworth. Leamington 4 miles. Coventry, 5 miles.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES AND LANDS FORMING THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE

THICKTHORN ESTATE,

KENILWORTH,
including the attractive Residence.

THE WOODLANDS, occupying a commanding position adjoining Thickthorn Park, and containing four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Capital Stabling. Entrance Lodge.
Matured and well-timbered Gardens.
VACANT POSSESSION.

KENILWORTH LODGE, a conveniently situated Hunting Box, in finely-timbered grounds, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and domestic offices.

Loose Boxes. Delightful old Gardens.

Also the famous STUD FARM, with Groom's Cottage and Buildings, and the STUD BUILDINGS AND PADDOCKS. Two first-rate Dairy Farms, with good grazing land. WINDY ARBOUR AND STATION FARM.

Allotments. Accommodation Land and IMPORTANT BUILDING SITES.
The whole extending to about

130 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT, in September next.

Solicitors: Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT, F.A.I., Kenilworth: and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY. 30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

IN RURAL SURROUNDINGS. NEAR THREE GOLF COURSES.

TO BE SOLD,
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF JACOBEAN PERIOD
Having typical old Oak Panelling, half timber, and stone fireplaces, and with an early Georgian front.
Period Staircase, four Sitting rooms, nine Bed and one Dressing rooms, three Bath rooms.
Electric lighting and power. Main drainage on modern system. Company's Water.
Pleasing setting of old garden. Gardener's cottage and useful paddocks, extending in all to about

11 ACRES

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (28093)

BY DIRECTION OF H. D. BUTLER, ESQ.

SUSSEX.

Four miles from West Grinstead. Five-and-a-half miles from Haywards Heath. Eight miles from Horsham. Twelve miles from Brighton.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

ORMONDE HALL, BOLNEY.

A XVTH CENTURY HOUSE,
restored and enlarged, replete with all modern comforts, yet retaining its old characteristics.
Entrance and lounge halls, gallery, great hall, dining room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Central heating. Main water. Wired for electric light. Telephone.
Two Garages. Ample Stabling. SUBSTANTIAL LODGE with three rooms, kitchen and bath rooms.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS include swimming pool, kitchen and fruit garden. Parkland with valuable frontage. In all

25 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. SAXTON & MORGAN, 15, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.
AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £1,600.
BY DIRECTION OF A. WALKER, ESQ.

BUXTON.

One mile from the Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

SHERBROOK LODGE.

The substantial stone-built Residence occupies a secluded situation over 1,000 feet above sea level. Large lounge hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms and complete offices.
Main Electricity; Gas, Water and Drainage. Telephone.
Garage for two large cars.

THE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS have been the subject of a large expenditure in recent years. They include Tennis Lawn, Terraces, Rose Gardens, and Woodland.

LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO MAIN ROADS.
In all about

5 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. EATON, SMITH and DOWNEY, Huddersfield.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. NUTH.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

One mile Woodborough and Patney Stations, six miles from Pewsey, one hour and 40 minutes from Paddington.
THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

MANOR HOUSE, BEECHINGSTOKE

THE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE stands about 350 feet above sea level amid beautiful country and enjoys views extending to the Downs. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two attics, bath room and ample offices.

Stabling for four; garage; range of farm buildings. Six-roomed cottage with large garden.

DELIGHTFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, walled kitchen garden and two paddocks. In all over

7 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. DIXON and MASON, Pewsey, Wiltshire.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SURREY. 25 MILES OF TOWN.

3 MILES FROM WOKING STATION, WITH ITS EXCELLENT SERVICE OF TRAINS TO AND FROM LONDON.
ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. A TUDOR RESIDENCE
AND ABOUT 160 ACRES.

The House was entirely rebuilt about five years ago of old oak, brick, and tiles, and occupies a beautiful position in the centre of the property on sand and gravel soil protected by woodlands, and commands excellent views. It is approached by a long carriage drive with lodge at entrance.

(Galleried lounge hall, three oak-beamed reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual domestic offices.

Central Heating. Company's Electric Light, Power and Water. Telephone. Modern Drainage.
Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation. Two Cottages.
Farm buildings with model cowhouse.

Old walled garden, peach houses, tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, flagged terrace, kitchen garden, orchard, grassland. Stream intersects the grounds.

The whole property, which is in excellent order, is ready for a purchaser to enter immediately and was the subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10,126.

FURNITURE, PICTURES, TRADE PLANT, &c.

MONDAY, 14th JULY, AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS. ON THE PREMISES.

FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND

THE ELABORATE

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS,
TRADE PLANT, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, &c.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS,

silver, oxidized, brass and ormolu wall brackets, electroliers, alabaster bowls,

EIGHT PAINTED PLASTER FOUNTAINS WITH CRYSTAL SPRAYS,

two over-door recesses each fitted with four silver bowl units on stands, lay-lights, large French ormolu lantern with bevelled-glass panels, massive brass electrolier with crystal bowl and lustre chains, brass and corona pendants, large and small crystal bowl ditto.

TEN MASSIVE BRASS ELECTROLIERS, WITH LUSTRE CHAIN BOWLS,

12 ditto with crystal bowls each fitted with eight torchlights, four tainted and gilt electric lanterns each fitted with centre light and four drop pendants, enamelled glass panels; main fuse switchboards, and installation of luminous bell system; 50ft. fire hose complete with hydrants, branches, buckets, pistol extinguishers, hand pumps, and systems throughout the building.

SIX WAYGOOD-OTIS HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFTS,

with mahogany cars, two ditto luggage elevators, seven ditto service lifts, a "Medway" electric luggage trolley on rails 163ft. long, complete with equipment and motor, rope and handle control hand lifts, and an electric service lift by R. A. Evans; two carton-pierre shop fronts with plate-glass windows and tambour shutters, a mahogany and white enamelled enclosure with glass panels, a mahogany bow-front counter with opalite top to American Bar, and the stage with domed top, mirror backs, and marble shelf with cupboard under; the equipment of the Hairdressing and Manicure Saloons, Cloak Rooms, Post Office, Soda Fountains, and Cocktail Bars; Telephone by Stirling, complete with throat transmitter and relay.

THE PLANT AND MACHINERY,

comprising: Electric Refrigerators by LEO SUNDERLAND AND MANNESMAN; plate burnishers, plate washing machines, generating sets, turbine sets, circuit breakers, control panels, boilers, steam and electric pumps, hand guillotine, hydraulic accumulators, central heating plant, well compressors, ventilating motors, vacuum cleaning plant, electric mincing machine, printing machine, an electric "Rope-Way" coal conveyor by the British Ropeway Co., 250ft. long, a dough mixer by Hobart with motor attached, by Asea, an ice-crushing machine by W. M. Still and Sons, and four coal chamber doors with special lock fittings by H. J. West and Co.

About 500 white glazed-ware lavatory basins with nickel-plated fittings, opalite splash backs each fitted plate-glass shelves and nickel-plated fittings, slop hoppers and sinks, white glazed w.c. pedestal latrines, &c., white glazed base body baths, rough-edged tapers and shower baths, nickel-plated bath room fittings, frameless mirrors, plate-glass shelves, brass and nickel-plated hot-water towel rails; roller blinds, brass and other cornice poles, portiere rods, curtain lathes, &c.; about 900 Radiators of various sizes by the Central Heating Co., and LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT consisting of cascade washers, hydros, calender, shirt and collar machine, drying plant, &c.

SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, as above, on MONDAY, 14th JULY, 1930, and four following days at 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. onwards each day. ON VIEW (by catalogue only, price 1s. each), to-day, (Thursday), Friday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

Solicitors: Messrs. WALTON & CO., Leadenhall House, 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
CATALOGUES of the AUCTIONEERS, at their Offices.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 10th JULY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES: Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, tea and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 10th AND 11th JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE,
PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF A LADY OF TITLE DECEASED; also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, and from OTHER SOURCES: English and French chairs, settees, mirrors, cabinets, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton chairs, writing tables, bookcases, cabinets, screens; upright and grand pianofortes, wireless sets, gramophones; bracket, mantel and longcase clocks; PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS and ENGRAVINGS by and after F. Sandys, Aiken, jun., F. Skill, J. M. Magrs, F. Didly, D. Law, T. B. Hardy, Hy. Martin, R. Dighton, Hy. Wallis, Stuart Lloyd, J. Scott, and Geo. Arnfield; General Sets of Sporting Prints after Aiken; set of three Aquatints, "Royal Mail Coach," &c., by Havell, after Pollard; sets of Colour Prints by Stock, after Shayer; set of Engravings in colour, Forss' Coaching Recollections by Harris, after Henderson; Chinese, Continental and English Porcelain in figures and groups; Bronzes; Carvings in ivory; a VIOLIN by NICOLAI AMATI, 1732; cut glass; mahogany, oak and walnut bed-room suites in wardrobes, dressing chests, washstands, toilet mirrors, and miscellanea.

WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE ADELE LADY MEYER.

19, HYDE PARK GATE, S.W.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c.

A PAIR OF GEORGIAN MAHOGANY PEDESTALS, a Louis XV. carved and gilt settee in Aubusson floral tapestry; a LOUIS XVI. mahogany upright secretaire; an ITALIAN CARVED WALNUT CASSONE; a JAPANESE LACQUER CABINET on stand; OLD ENGLISH TABLES and CONVEX MIRRORS; French painted and gilt chairs, settees, stools, marqueterie writing and occasional tables; gilt wood wall mirrors, easy chairs, settees, screens, &c.; Mantel and bracket clocks; English, Continental and Oriental porcelain, china and glass; Bronzes; Persian, Wilton, and Axminster carpets and rugs; silk brocade curtains; the Bed-room Furnishings, and miscellanea.

Solicitors: Messrs. TROWER, STILL and KEELING, 5, New-square, W.C.2.
ON VIEW MONDAY and TUESDAY, 14th and 15th JULY, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 17th and 18th JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES,
BRONZES, PORCELAIN, &c.

BY DIRECTION of EXECUTORS; ALSO the PROPERTY of a LADY, REMOVED FROM BISHOP'S DEPOSITORIES; and FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A PAIR of 15TH CENTURY FLEMISH OAK DOORS with six panels to each, carved in high relief on both sides with scriptural subjects, an old English oak cabinet dated 1653, a Jacobean court cupboard, a Jacobean chest on stand designed with flowers and arabesques in engraved bone and mother-o'-pearl, an 18th century marqueterie dressing table, a Queen Anne walnut chest of five drawers, a Queen Anne writing bureau with sloping front, an 18th century English walnut pole screen with needlework panel, six carved wood and gilt armchairs in the Georgian style, a Georgian gilt framed convex mirror beautifully carved foliage and dolphins surmounted by an eagle, a set of eight Chippendale-design carved mahogany chairs with pierced splat backs and acorn and oak leaf foliage, a Chippendale bureau cabinet of architectural design, a Sheraton mahogany bookcase cabinet with moulded cornice, a set of six English yew tree armchairs, a Louis XV. writing table of figured kingwood, mounted ormolu, a Louis XV. commode veneered with tulipwood and kingwood borders, ormolu mounted, stamped Lardin, a Louis XVI. mahogany secretaire with cylinder front, a Louis XVI. fourfold screen, the panels painted with scenes representing the seasons, with borders in the Persolesi style, a Louis XVI. show-cabinet of mahogany with glazed upper part, surmounted by ormolu gallery, a marqueterie table, the top elaborately inlaid with various coloured woods, old English sofa tables and decorated satinwood ditto, an old Dutch wall clock, a pair of old Dutch signal cannons inscribed and dated 1740, chairs, settees, mirrors, wine coolers, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, upright and grand pianofortes, gramophones and wireless sets, English and Oriental pottery and porcelain, sculptured marble figures, Copenhagen dessert and dinner services, Dresden and Coalport dinner and tea services, suites of cut glass, a collection of modern Belgian tapestry panels,

PAINTINGS,

the PROPERTY of MRS. GLEADOW, REMOVED FROM RAKEHAM HOUSE, ENGLEFIELD GREEN; ALSO BY DIRECTION OF A BARONET, and from other sources: "Mountainous landscape with bathers and lake," by Richard Wilson, R.A., portraits of Mrs. Townsend and Joseph Townsend, Esq., M.P., by J. Vanderbank, a portrait group of the Stapleton family by Thomas Beach, and others by and attributed to A. Von Kellner, H. Kruger, A. Montague, F. Musin, C. D. de Vogel, Benjamin West, P.R.A., drawings and engravings; Persian, Turkey, Wilton and Axminster carpets and rugs, bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

SURREY. ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

About one mile from Cobham Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON,

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains:—Outer, inner, and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.

Stabling and Garage. Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all about

30 ACRES.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. SIMPSON.

SURREY.

300 feet above sea level. One mile from Godalming.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

TUESLEY COURT, NEAR GODALMING.

THE PICTURESQUE JACOBEAN STYLE RESIDENCE
was designed by an eminent London architect, and enjoys magnificent views. Vestibule, Entrance Hall, Billiard room, five Reception rooms, 14 Bed and Dressing rooms, Day and Night Nurseries, three Bath rooms, and Offices.

Main Electric Light and Water. Modern Drainage. Central Heating.

Stabling and Garage. Chauffeur's Flat. Entrance Lodge. Farm Buildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are well matured. Tennis Lawns, Rose Gardens, Shrubbery Garden and old-fashioned Fruit and Flower Garden, large Orchard and valuable Paddocks. In all about

36 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in conjunction with Mr. H. B. BAVERSTOCK in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. MELLERSH and LOVELACE, Godalming, Surrey.
Auctioneers:—Mr. H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Godalming, Surrey. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF W. N. ALDRIDGE, ESQ.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Between High Wycombe and Henley-on-Thames.
Five miles from Great Marlow.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

FINGEST HOUSE, FINGEST.

THE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE contains:—Hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating.
Ample Private Water Supply.

Two Cottages. Stabling and Garage. Farm Buildings.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
with Tennis Court and old-world Fruit and Flower Garden.
VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION AND PASTURE LAND WITH LONG ROAD FRONTAGES,
in all about

23 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in TWO LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. GIBSON, USHER and Co., 26, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF EALING.

EALING.

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF SOUTH EALING (DISTRICT RAILWAY) STATION, IN A MAIN ROAD SHOPPING POSITION.

VALUABLE
FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES
WITH A TOTAL FRONTAGE TO
ST. MARY'S-ROAD
of about

127 FEET.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF SHOPS WITH FLATS OVER, OR OTHER SIMILAR PURPOSES.

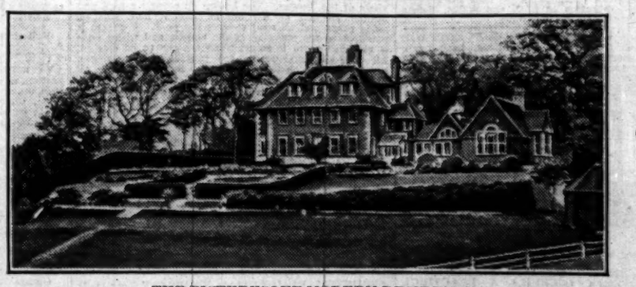
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Friday, 25th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitor:—GEO. E. BRYDGES, Esq., Town Hall, Ealing, W.5.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. A. B. THORP.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

Two and a half miles from Etchingham Station by road, 12 miles from Tunbridge Wells, 14 miles from Hastings.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

SWIFTSDEN, HURST GREEN.



THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE
commands magnificent views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, ten bed rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Stabling and Garage Premises. Four Cottages. Home Farm.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
fall in a series of Terraces; Tennis Lawn, Rose Garden, Wild Garden, Fruit and Vegetable Gardens and Orchard. Parklike Pasture and Woodland, intersected by a stream. In all about

44 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. THORP, SAUNDERS and THORP, 79, Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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